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**January 1976**

# National Basic Intelligence FACTBOOK

DIA and DOS review(s) completed.

Approved For Release 2005/04/22 : CIA-RDP79-01051A000800010001-8

Approved For Release 2005/04/22 : CIA-RDP79-01051A000800010001-8

# FOREWORD

The National Basic Intelligence Factbook, a compilation of basic data on political entities worldwide, is coordinated and published semiannually by the Central Intelligence Agency. The data are prepared by components of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, and the Department of State. Comments and suggestions regarding the contents should be addressed to the Office of Geographic and Cartographic Research (Att: Factbook) Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D.C. 20505.

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# FACTBOOK

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Supersedes the July 1975 issuance of this Factbook, copies of which should be destroyed.

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## ABBREVIATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| AAPSO | Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization |
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| AFDB | African Development Bank |
| ANZUS | ANZUS Council; treaty signed by Australia, New Zealand, and the United States |
| ASEAN | Association of Southeast Asian Nations |
| ASPAC | Asian and Pacific Council |
| BENELUX | Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg Economic Union |
| BLEU | Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union |
| CACM | Central American Common Market |
| CARICOM | Caribbean Common Market |
| CARIFTA | Caribbean Free Trade Association |
| CEAO | West African Economic Community |
| CEMA | Council for Economic Mutual Assistance |
| CENTO | Central Treaty Organization |
| | Colombo Plan |
| | Council of Europe |
| DAC | Development Assistance Committee (OECD) |
| EAMA | African States associated with the EEC |
| EC | European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EURATOM) |
| ECOWAS | Economic Community of West African States |
| ECSC | European Coal and Steel Community |
| EEC | European Economic Community (Common Market) |
| EFTA | European Free Trade Association |
| EIB | European Investment Bank |
| ELDO | European Space Vehicle Launcher Development Organization |
| EMA | European Monetary Agreement |
| ENTENTE | Political-Economic Association of Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Niger, Upper Volta, and Togo |
| ESRO | European Space Research Organization |
| EURATOM | European Atomic Energy Community |
| IADB | Inter-American Defense Board |
| IDB | Inter-American Development Bank |
| IEA | International Energy Agency (Associated with OECD) |
| IHO | International Hydrographic Organization |
| IPU | Inter-Parliamentary Union |
| IRC | International Red Cross |
| LAFTA | Latin American Free Trade Association |
| LICROSS | League of Red Cross Societies |
| NATO | North Atlantic Treaty Organization |



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## ABBREVIATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (Cont.)

| | |
|---|---|
| OAPEC | Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries |
| OAS | Organization of American States |
| OAU | Organization of African Unity |
| OCAM | Afro-Malagasy and Mauritian Common Organization |
| ODECA | Organization of Central American States |
| OECD | Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development |
| OPEC | Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries |
| UDEAC | Economic and Customs Union of Central Africa |
| UEAC | Union of Central African States |
| WEU | Western European Union |
| WCL | World Confederation of Labor |
| WFTU | World Federation of Trade Unions |
| WPC | World Peace Council |



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## UNITED NATIONS (U.N.): STRUCTURE AND RELATED AGENCIES

Principal Organs:

| | |
|---|---|
| SC | Security Council |
| GA | General Assembly |
| ECOSOC | Economic and Social Council |
| TC | Trusteeship Council |
| ICJ | International Court of Justice |
| | Secretariat |

Operating Bodies:

| | |
|---|---|
| UNCTAD | U.N. Conference for Trade and Development |
| TDB | Trade and Development Board |
| UNICEF | U.N. Children's Fund |

Regional Economic Commissions:

| | |
|---|---|
| ECA | Economic Commission for Africa |
| ECAFE | Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (see ESCAP) |
| ECE | Economic Commission for Europe |
| ECLA | Economic Commission for Latin America |
| ESCAP | Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific |

Intergovernmental Agencies Related to the U.N.:

| | |
|---|---|
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| GATT | General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade |
| IBRD | International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) |
| ICAO | International Civil Aviation Organization |
| IDA | International Development Association (IBRD Affiliate) |
| IFC | International Finance Corporation (IBRD Affiliate) |
| ILO | International Labor Organization |
| IMCO | Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization |
| IMF (FUND) | International Monetary Fund |
| ITU | International Telecommunication Union |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization |
| UPU | Universal Postal Union |
| UNCTAD | U.N. Conference on Trade and Development |
| WHO | World Health Organization |
| WMO | World Meteorological Organization |

Autonomous Organization Under the U.N.:

| | |
|---|---|
| IAEA | International Atomic Energy Agency |

Committees:

| | |
|---|---|
| Seabeds Committee | United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Seabed and Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction |



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Political, sociological, and economic data, including monetary conversion rates, generally reflect information through mid-October 1975, except for population estimates, which have been projected to 1 January 1976. Military manpower estimates are as of 1 January 1975 except for average number of males reaching military age, which are projected averages for the 5-year period 1975-79. Military and communications data are as of 30 October 1975 unless otherwise indicated.

Most of the land utilization estimates are rough approximations, and most of the statistical data are rounded (thousands and millions). Figures for "arable" may reflect only the area actually under crops rather than the potential cultivable. Fishing limits are included only when they differ from the territorial limits.

For some countries GDP, rather than GNP, is shown. The difference between the two is in the addition or subtraction of the value of return on foreign investment. GDP equals GNP plus income earned in the country but sent abroad, minus income earned abroad but sent into the country. GDP thus tends to exceed GNP in debtor countries, and the reverse is true in creditor countries.

Major ports are the largest maritime ports of the country, relative to other ports of the same country, on the basis of estimated port capacity, alongside berthing accommodations, and commercial or naval importance. Minor ports are the remaining ports of a country which have, relative to the major ports, significantly lower estimated port capacity, fewer alongside berthing accommodations, are of less commercial or naval importance. Major transport aircraft are those weighing over 20,000 pounds. Military budgets are in U.S. dollar equivalents. The dollar sign refers to U.S. dollars unless otherwise stated. The abbreviation FY stands for U.S. fiscal year; all years are calendar years unless otherwise indicated.



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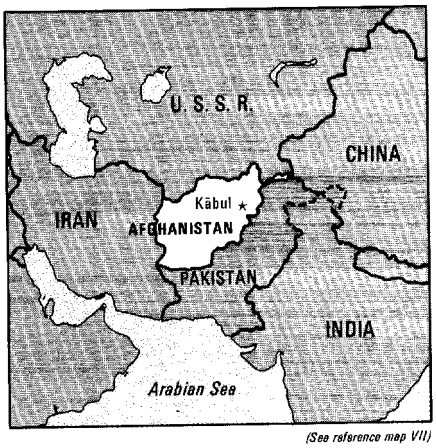
# AFGHANISTAN




(See reference map VII)

## LAND

250,000 sq. mi.; 22% arable (12% cultivated, 10% pasture), 75% desert, waste or urban, 3% forested (1970)

**Land boundaries:** 3,425 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 19,367,000, average annual growth rate 2.3% (7/72-7/73)

**Nationality:** noun—Afghan(s); adjective—Afghan

**Ethnic divisions:** 50% Pushtuns, 25% Tajiks, 9% Uzbeks, 9% Hazaras, minor ethnic groups include Chahar, Turkmen, Kizelbashes, and others

**Religion:** 87% Sunni Muslim, 12% Shia Muslim, 1% other

**Language:** 50% Pushtu, 35% Afghan Persian (Dari), 11% Turkic languages (primarily Uzbek and Turkmen), 10% 30 minor languages (primarily Baluchi and Pashai); much bilingualism

**Literacy:** under 10%

**Labor force:** about 4.3 million (1966 official est.); 75%-80% agriculture and animal husbandry, 20%-25% commerce, small industry, services; massive shortage of skilled labor

**Organized labor:** none

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Afghanistan

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Kabul

**Political subdivisions:** 28 provinces with centrally appointed governors

**Legal system:** based on Islamic law; constitution nullified July 1973; independent judiciary also abolished and powers transferred to the Council of Justice, chaired by Minister of Justice; legal education at University of Kabul; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** Parliament abolished July 1973; all powers of the parliament and the monarchy transferred to the President

**Government leaders:** President Mohammad Daoud who also serves as Prime Minister, Foreign Minister, and Defense Minister; Mohammad Naim, Daoud's brother and personal adviser

**Suffrage:** universal from age 20

**Elections:** promised but no date set

**Political parties and leaders:** no political parties permitted

**Communists:** there are two pro-Moscow Communist groups, Parcham and Khalq, believed to have several hundred active members, and a smaller pro-Peking group, Sholaye-Jaweid

**Other political or pressure groups:** most military officers support the government; no known organized opposition

**Member of:** ADB, Colombo Plan, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $1.2 billion (FY74, at current prices), well below $100 per capita; real growth rate about 3.7% (1967-73)

**Agriculture:** agriculture and animal husbandry account for over 50% of GNP and occupy nearly 80% of the labor force; main crops — wheat and other grains, cotton, fruits, nuts; largely self-sufficient; food shortages — wheat, sugar, tea

**Major industries:** cottage industries, food processing, textiles, cement, coal mining

**Electric power:** 298,000 kw. capacity (1974); 520 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 27 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** 160 million (f.o.b., FY74); fresh and dried fruits, hides and skins, natural gas, cotton, carpets and rugs, wool

**Imports:** $123 million (c.i.f., FY74); transportation equipment, non-metallic minerals, tea, sugar, petroleum

**Major trade partners:** exports — U.S.S.R., India, U.K., West Germany, Pakistan; imports — Japan, U.S.S.R., India, West Germany, U.K., U.S.

**Aid:** economic — U.S.S.R. (1954-74) $837 million extended, $620 million drawn; Eastern Europe (1954-74) $39 million extended, $11 million drawn; China (1965-74) $74 million extended, $27 million drawn; U.S. (FY49-73) $484 million committed; international organizations (1946-73) $99 million; military — U.S.S.R. (1956-74) $492 million extended, $430 million drawn; Eastern Europe (1955-74) $22 million extended, $20 million drawn; U.S. (FY53-73) $5 million committed

**Budget:** current expenditures $162 million, capital expenditures $110 million for FY75

**Monetary conversion rate:** 45 Afghanis = US$1 (official); 58 Afghanis = US$1 (December 1974)

**Fiscal year:** 21 March - 20 March

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 0.4 mi. (single track) 5′0″-gage, government-owned spur of Soviet line



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**Highways:** 11,170 mi. (1974); 1,615 mi. paved, 2,200 mi. gravel, 3,895 mi. improved earth, and 3,470 mi. unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** total navigability 760 mi.; steamers use Amu Darya

**Ports:** only minor river ports

**Civil air:** 5 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 41 total, 36 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 11 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Telecommunications:** limited telephone, telegraph, and radiobroadcast services, barely sufficient to meet civil and military requirements; 24,528 telephones; 111,000 radio receivers; no TV receivers; 2 AM, no FM, no TV stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, about 4.9 million; 2.6 million fit for military service; about 177,000 reach military age (22) annually

**Supply:** dependent on foreign sources, almost exclusively the U.S.S.R.

# ALBANIA

(See reference map IV)

## LAND

11,100 sq. mi.; 19% arable, 24% other agricultural, 43% forested, 14% other

**Land boundaries:** 445 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 260 mi. (including Sazan Island)

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 2,439,000, average annual growth rate 2.4% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Albanian(s); adjective—Albanian

**Ethnic divisions:** 96% Albanian, remaining 4% are Greeks, Vlachs, Gypsies, and Bulgarians

**Religion:** 70% Muslim, 20% Albanian Orthodox, 10% Roman Catholic (observances prohibited; Albania claims to be the world's first atheist state)

**Language:** Albanian, Greek

**Literacy:** about 70%; no reliable current statistics available, but probably greatly improved

**Labor force:** 911,000 (1969); 60.5% agriculture, 17.9% industry, 21.6% other nonagricultural

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Peoples Republic of Albania

**Type:** Communist state

**Capital:** Tirane

**Political subdivisons:** 27 rethet (districts), including capital, 200 localities, 2,600 villages

**Legal system:** based on Soviet law; constitution adopted 1950; judicial review of legislative acts only in the Presidium of the People's Assembly, which is not a true court; legal education at State University of Tirane; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** People's Assembly, Council of Ministers, judiciary

**Government leaders:** Chairman of Council of Ministers, Mehmet Shehu; President, Presidium of the People's Assembly, Haxhi Lleshi

**Suffrage:** universal and compulsory over age 18

**Elections:** national elections theoretically held every 4 years; last elections 6 October 1974; 99.9% of electorate voted

**Political parties and leaders:** Albanian Workers Party only; First Secretary, Enver Hoxha

**Communists:** 87,000 party members (1971)

**Member of:** CEMA, IAEA, IPU, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO; has not participated in CEMA since rift with U.S.S.R. in 1961; officially withdrew from Warsaw Pact 13 September 1968

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $1.2 billion in 1972 (at 1972 prices), $520 per capita

**Agriculture:** food deficit area; main crops — corn, wheat, tobacco, sugar beets, cotton; food shortages — wheat; caloric intake, 2,100 calories per day per capita (1961/62)

**Major industries:** agricultural processing, textiles and clothing, lumber, and extractive industries

**Shortages:** spare parts, machinery and equipment, wheat

**Electric power:** 500,000 kw. capacity (1974); 1.6 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 660 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $91 million (1970 est.); 1964 trade — 55% minerals, metals, fuels; 17% agricultural materials (except foods); 23% foodstuffs (including cigarettes); 5% consumer goods

**Imports:** $159 million (1970 est.); 1964 trade — 50% machinery, equipment, and spare parts; 16% minerals, metals, fuels, construction materials; 7%



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fertilizers, other chemicals, rubber; 4% agricultural materials (except foodstuffs); 16% foodstuffs; 7% consumer goods

**Monetary conversion rate:** 5 leks = US$1 (commercial); 12.5 leks = US$1 (noncommercial)

**Fiscal year:** same as calendar year; economic data reported for calendar years except for caloric intake, which is reported for consumption year 1 July - 30 June

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 172 mi. standard gage, single track; government owned (1974)

**Highways:** 3,100 mi.; 800 mi. paved, 1,000 mi. crushed stone and/or gravel, 1,300 mi. improved or unimproved earth (1974)

**Inland waterways:** 27 mi. plus Albanian sections of Lake Scutari, Lake Ohrid, and Lake Prespa (1975)

**Freight carried:** rail — 3.1 million short tons, 123.3 million short ton/mi. (1971); highways — 43.0 million short tons, 616.4 million short ton/mi. (1971)

**Ports:** 2 major (Durres, Vlore), 2 minor (1975)

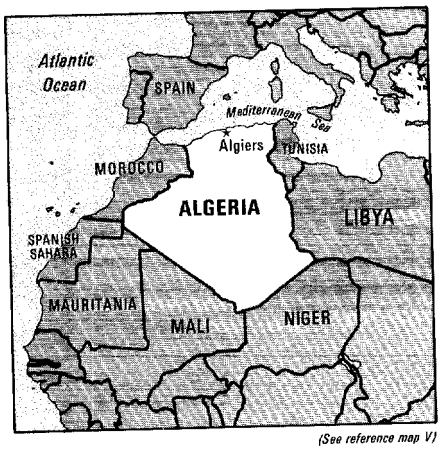
**Pipelines:** crude oil, 110 mi.

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft (1975)

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military budget (announced):** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, 653 million leks; about 9% of total budget

# ALGERIA




(See reference map V)

## LAND

950,000 sq. mi.; 3% cultivated, 16% pasture and meadows, 1% forested, 80% desert, waste, or urban

**Land boundaries:** 3,890 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 735 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 17,062,000, average annual growth rate 3.2% (7/73-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Algerian(s); adjective—Algerian

**Ethnic divisions:** 99% Arab-Berbers, less than 1% Europeans

**Religion:** 99% Muslim, 1% Christian and Hebrew

**Language:** Arabic (official), French, Berber dialects

**Literacy:** 25% (5% Arabic, 9% French, 11% both)

**Labor force:** 2.8 million; 47% agriculture, 8% industry, 24% other (military, police, civil service, transportation workers, teachers, merchants, construction workers); 40% of urban labor unemployed

**Organized labor:** 17% of labor force claimed; General Union of Algerian Workers (UGTA) is the only labor organization and is subordinate to the National Liberation Front

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Algiers

**Political subdivisions:** 31 Wilayas (departments or provinces)

**Legal system:** based on French and Islamic law, with socialist principles; constitution adopted by referendum 1963 but suspended since June 1965; judicial review of legislative acts in ad hoc Constitutional Council composed of various public officials, including several Supreme Court justices; Supreme Court divided into 4 chambers; legal education at Universities of Algiers, Oran and Constantine; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** executive dominant, unicameral legislature has not met since June 1965 coup d'etat but was never formally suspended, judiciary

**Government leader:** Houari Boumediene, President of Council of the Revolution and President of the Council of Ministers, overthrew elected President Ahmed Ben Bella 19 June 1965

**Suffrage:** universal over age 19

**Elections (latest):** presidential 15 September 1963; departmental assemblies 2 June 1974; local assemblies 30 March 1975

**Political parties and leaders:** National Liberation Front (FLN)

**Voting strength (1963 election):** 100% FLN

**Communists:** 400 (est.); Communist Party illegal (banned 1962)

**Member of:** AFDB, Arab League, FAO, GATT (de facto), IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OAPEC, OAU, OPEC, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO



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## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $12.1 billion (1974 provisional), $719 per capita, average annual increase since 1971 (current prices), 26%

**Agriculture:** main crops — wheat, barley, grapes, citrus fruits

**Major industries:** petroleum, light industries, natural gas, mining, petrochemical, electrical, and automotive plants under construction

**Electric power:** 1,770,000 kw. capacity (1974); 2.8 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 169 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $4,600 million (f.o.b., 1974); crude petroleum 87%, other items—natural gas, wine, citrus fruit, iron ore, vegetables; to France 24%, West Germany 24%, Benelux 9%, Italy 8%, U.S.S.R. 7% (1973)

**Imports:** $4,039 million (c.i.f., 1974); major items—capital goods 35%, semi-finished goods 28%, foodstuffs 23%; from France 38%, West Germany 9%, Italy 9%, U.S. 8% (1973)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 4.18 dinars = US$1

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 2,414 mi.; 1,660 mi. standard gage, 663 mi. 3'5$\frac{9}{16}$" gage, 91 mi. meter gage; 188 mi. electrified; 120 mi. double track

**Highways:** 48,614 mi., of which 27,943 mi. are paved and the remainder earth

**Ports:** 9 major, 8 minor

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 2,250 mi.; refined products, 180 mi.; natural gas, 1,785 mi.

**Civil air:** 28 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 190 total, 189 usable; 58 with permanent-surface runways; 21 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 107 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** adequate domestic and international facilities in the north, primarily radio communications in the desert; satellite ground stations; 220,800 telephones; 1,150,000 radio receivers; 310,000 TV receivers; 15 AM and 39 TV stations; 3 submarine cables

## DEFENSE FORCES

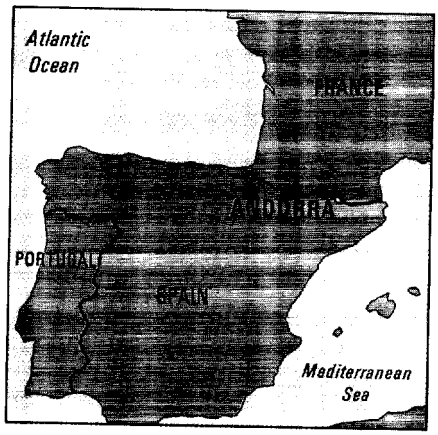
**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 3,974,000; 2,347,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (19) annually 163,000

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, $257,693,200; 4.7% of national budget

# ANDORRA

## LAND

180 sq. mi.




(See reference map IV)

**Land boundaries:** 65 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 19,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1969)

**Nationality:** noun—Andorran(s); adjective—Andorran

**Ethnic divisions:** Catalan stock; 30% Andorrans, 61% Spanish, 6% French, 3% other

**Religion:** virtually all Roman Catholic

**Language:** Catalan, many also speak some French and Castilian

**Labor force:** unorganized; largely shepherds and farmers

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** The Valleys of Andorra

**Type:** unique coprincipality under formal sovereignty of President of France and Spanish Bishop of Seo de Urgel, who are represented locally by officials called veguers

**Capital:** Andorra

**Political subdivisions:** 6 districts — Andorra la Vella, Sant Julia de Loria, Encamp, Canillo, La Massana, and Ordino

**Legal system:** based on French and Spanish civil codes; Plan of Reform adopted 1866 serves as constitution; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** legislature (General Council) of 24 members with one-half elected every 2 years for 4-year term; executive — syndic and a deputy sub-syndic chosen by General Council for 3-year terms; judiciary chosen by coprinces who appoint 2 civil judges, a judge of appeals, and 2 Batles (court prosecutors)

**Suffrage:** males of 21 or over who are third generation Andorrans vote for General Council members; same right granted to women in April 1970

**Elections:** half of General Council chosen every 2 years, last election December 1973

**Political parties and leaders:** no political parties but only partisans for particular independent candidates for the General Council, on the basis of



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competence, personality and orientation toward Spain or France; various small pressure groups developed in 1972

**Communists:** negligible

## ECONOMY

**Agriculture:** sheep raising; small quantities of tobacco, rye, wheat, barley, oats, and some vegetables (only 25% of land can be used for agriculture)

**Major industries:** tourism ($1 million annually), one cigarette factory (annual output $1 million), handicrafts, smuggling (tobacco to France; manufactured items, including automobiles and cameras, to Spain)

**Shortages:** food

**Electric power:** 25,000 kw. capacity (1974); 100 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 380 kw.-hr. per capita; power is mainly exported to Spain and France

**Major trade partners:** Spain, France

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** about 60 mi.

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** none

**Telecommunications:** international circuits to Spain and France; 2 AM, 1 FM, 1 TV station; about 2,800 telephones; 8,000 radio receivers, 3,000 TV receivers

## DEFENSE FORCES

Andorra has no defense forces; Spain and France are responsible for protection as needed

# ANGOLA

## LAND

481,000 sq. mi.; 1% cultivated, 44% forested, 22% meadows and pastures, 33% other (including fallow)

**Land boundaries:** 3,150 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 6 n. mi. (fishing 12 n. mi.)

**Coastline:** 1,000 mi.

## PEOPLE

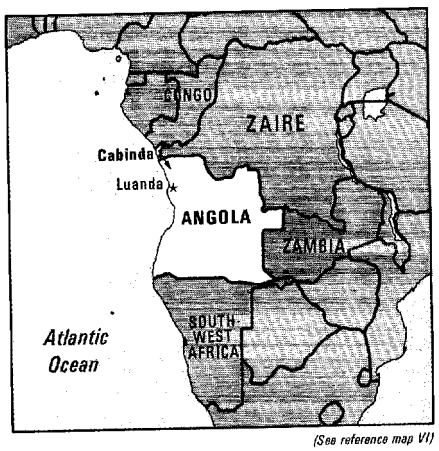
**Population:** Angola, 6,052,000 (does not take into account recent emigration from Angola), average annual growth rate 1.6% (12/60-12/70); Cabinda, 95,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1972)

**Nationality:** noun—Angolan(s); adjective—Angolan

**Ethnic divisions:** 93% African, 5% Europeans, 1% mestizos

**Religion:** about 84% animist, 12% Roman Catholic, 4% Protestant

**Language:** Portuguese (official), many native dialects




(See reference map VI)

**Literacy:** 10%-15%

**Labor force:** 2.6 million economically active (1964); 531,000 wage workers (1967)

**Organized labor:** approx. 65,000 (1967)

## GOVERNMENT

Angola received independence from Portugal on November 11, 1975. Three rival liberation groups are fighting a civil war in order to gain political control over the former territory. The groups are National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) led by Holden Roberto, Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) led by Agostinho Neto, and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) led by Jonas Savimbi.

**Capital:** Luanda

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $3.0 billion (1974 est.), $500 per capita, 6.1% real growth (1970-72)

**Agriculture:** cash crops — coffee, sisal, corn, cotton, sugar, manioc, and tobacco; food crops — cassava, corn, vegetables, plantains, bananas, and other local foodstuffs; largely self-sufficient in food

**Fishing:** catch 599,000 metric tons, $18.3 million (1972); exports $18.7 million; imports $5.5 million (1971)

**Major industries:** mining (oil, iron, diamonds), fish processing, brewing, tobacco, sugar processing, cement, food processing plants, building construction

**Electric power:** 465,000 kw. capacity (1974); 984 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 163 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $1.3 billion (est. f.o.b., 1974); oil, coffee, diamonds, sisal, fish and fish products, iron ore, timber, and corn

**Imports:** $600 million (est. c.i.f., 1974); capital equipment (machinery and electrical equipment), wines, bulk iron and ironwork, steel and metals, vehicles and spare parts, textiles and clothing, medicines

**Major trade partners:** main partner Portugal, followed by West Germany, U.S., U.K., Japan

**Aid:** Portugal only donor



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**Budget:** (1975) balanced at about $740 million, prelim. est.

**Monetary conversion rate:** 26.68 escudos = US$1 as of August 1975 (floating since February 1973)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 1,918 mi.; 1,724 mi. 3'6" gage, 194 mi. 1'11⅝" gage

**Highways:** 45,000 mi.; 4,970 mi. bituminous-surface treatment, 28,000 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or improved earth, remainder unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 2,000 mi. navigable

**Ports:** 3 major (Luanda, Lobito, Mocamedes), 15 minor

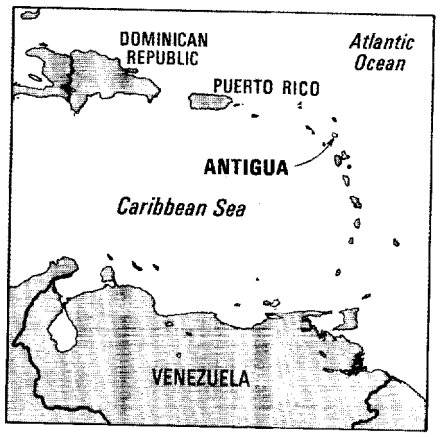
**Pipelines:** crude oil, 111 mi.

**Civil air:** 15 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 552 total, 498 usable; 26 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 6 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 77 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** network of open-wire and radio-relay facilities; satellite ground station; 37,500 telephones; 116,000 radio receivers; 24 AM, 11 FM, and no TV stations

## ANTIGUA




(See reference map II)

## LAND

108 sq. mi.; 54% arable, 5% pasture, 14% forested, 9% unused but potentially productive, 18% wasteland and built on

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 95 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 72,000, average annual growth rate 1.4% (7/73-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Antiguan(s); adjective—Antiguan

**Ethnic divisions:** almost entirely African Negro

**Religion:** Church of England (predominant), other Protestant sects and some Roman Catholic

**Language:** English

**Literacy:** about 80%

**Organized labor:** 18,000

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** State of Antigua

**Type:** dependent territory with full internal autonomy as a British "Associated State"

**Capital:** St. John's

**Political subdivisions:** 6 parishes, 2 dependencies (Barbuda, Redonda)

**Legal system:** based on English law; British Caribbean Court of Appeal has exclusive original jurisdiction and an appellate jurisdiction, consists of Chief Justice and 5 justices

**Branches:** legislative, 21-member popularly elected House of Representatives; executive, Prime Minister and Cabinet

**Government leaders:** Premier George Herbert Walter; Governor Sir Wilfred Ebenezer Jacobs

**Suffrage:** universal suffrage age 18 and over

**Elections:** every 5 years; last general election 11 February 1971

**Political parties and leaders:** Antigua Labor Party (ALP), Vere C. Bird; Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), George Herbert Walter; Antigua People's Party (APP), J. Rowan Henry

**Voting strength:** 1971 election — House of Representative seats — ALP 4, PLM 13

**Communists:** negligible

**Other political or pressure groups:** Afro-Caribbean Movement (ACM), a small black nationalist group led by Timothy Hector; Antigua Freedom Fighters (AFF), a small black radical group, leaders unknown

**Member of:** CARICOM

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $30 million (1973 est.), $395 per capita

**Agriculture:** main crop, cotton

**Major industries:** oil refining, tourism

**Shortages:** electric power

**Electric power:** 23,000 kw. capacity (1974); 46 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 540 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $29 million (f.o.b., 1973); petroleum products, cotton

**Imports:** $47 million (c.i.f., 1973); crude oil, food, clothing

**Major trade partners:** U.K. 30%, U.S. 25%, Commonwealth Caribbean countries 18%

**Aid:** economic — U.S. (FY46-71), $1.5 million in loans

**Monetary conversion rate:** 2.07 East Caribbean dollars = US$1 (May 1975), now floating with pound sterling



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## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 49 mi. narrow gage (2'6"), employed almost exclusively for handling cane

**Highways:** 235 mi.; 150 mi. main, 85 mi. secondary

**Ports:** 1 major (St. John's), 1 minor

**Civil air:** 9 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 3 total, 2 usable; 1 with asphalt runway 9,000 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** automatic telephone system; 3,150 telephones; tropospheric scatter links with Tortola and St. Lucia; 22,000 radio receivers, 12,300 TV sets; 2 AM, 1 FM, and 1 TV stations; 2 coaxial submarine cables

## ARGENTINA

(See reference map III)

## LAND

1,070,000 sq. mi.; 57% agricultural (11% crops, improved pasture and fallow, 46% natural grazing land), 25% forested, 18% mountain, urban, or waste

**Land boundaries:** 5,850 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 200 n. mi. (continental shelf, including sovereignty over superjacent waters)

**Coastline:** 3,100 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 25,551,000, average annual growth rate 1.3% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Argentine(s); adjective—Argentine

**Ethnic divisions:** approximately 85% white, 15% mestizo, Indian, or other nonwhite groups

**Religion:** 90% nominally Roman Catholic (less than 20% practicing), 2% Protestant, 2% Jewish, 6% other

**Language:** Spanish

**Literacy:** 85% (90% in Buenos Aires)

**Labor force:** 9.5 million; 19% agriculture, 25% manufacturing, 20% services, 11% commerce, 6% transport and communications, 19% other

**Organized labor:** 25% of labor force (est.)

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Argentine Republic

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Buenos Aires

**Political subdivisions:** 22 provinces, 1 district (Federal Capital), and 1 territory

**Legal system:** based on Spanish and French civil codes; constitution adopted 1853 partially superseded in 1966 by the Statute of the Revolution which takes precedence over the constitution when the two are in conflict, further changes may be made by new government; judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at University of Buenos Aires and other public and private universities; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** Presidency; legislature; national judiciary

**Government leader:** President, Maria Estela Martinez de Peron

**Suffrage:** universal and compulsory age 18 and over

**Elections:** general elections held on 11 March 1973; congressional and gubernatorial runoffs were held on 15 April; next election in 4 years

**Political parties:** Justicialistas, the official Peronist party; Radical Civic Union, moderate leftist and nationalist, Ricardo Balbin; Federal Popular Alliance, Francisco Manrique; Movement of Integration and Development (MID), small left of center party, former President Frondizi; New Force, conservative business party, organized by Alvaro Alsogaray for the 1973 elections; Intransigent Party, formerly the Intransigent Radicals (UCRI), small nationalist party, Oscar Alende; several provincial parties not organized on a national basis

**Voting strength:** Justicialista Front, 61%; Radicals (former People's Radical Civic Union, UCRP), 24%; Federal Popular Alliance, 12%; others, 3%

**Communists:** some 70,000 members in various party organizations, including a small nucleus of activists

**Other political or pressure groups:** Argentine armed forces, Peronist-dominated labor movement, General Economic Confederation (Peronist-leaning association of small businessmen), Argentine Industrial Union (manufacturer's association), Argentine Rural Society (large landowner's association), business organizations, students, and the Catholic Church



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**Member of:** FAO, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, LAFTA, OAS, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WMO, Non-Aligned Nations Group

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $38.9 billion (at average theoretical parity exchange rate, 1974) $1,580 per capita; 77% consumption, 20% investment (1974); real growth rate 1974, 7.2%

**Agriculture:** main products — cereals, oilseeds, livestock products; Argentina is a major world exporter of temperate zone foodstuffs

**Fishing:** catch 238,000 metric tons (1972), $44.6 million (1972); exports $25 million (1973), imports $3.6 million (1970)

**Major industries:** food processing (especially meatpacking), motor vehicles, consumer durables, textiles, chemicals, printing, and metallurgy

**Crude steel:** 2.4 million metric tons produced (1974), 90 kilograms per capita

**Electric power:** 8,349,000 kw. capacity (1974); 27.9 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 1,090 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $4.01 billion (f.o.b., 1974)—meat, corn, wheat, wool, hides, oilseeds

**Imports:** $3.57 billion (c.i.f., 1974)— machinery, fuel and lubricating oils, iron and steel, intermediate industrial products

**Major trade partners (1973):** exports—EC 40%, LAFTA 24%, U.S. 8%, Japan 4%; imports—EC 30%, LAFTA 19%, U.S. 21%, Japan 11%

**Aid:** economic — extensions from U.S. (FY46-73), $879 million in loans, $17.8 million in grants; from international organizations (FY46-73), $1.3 billion; from other Western countries (1960-66), $315.5 million; from Communist countries (1954-74) $490 million ($40.0 million drawn); military — assistance from U.S. (FY46-73), $174 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** commercial 37.7 pesos = US$1; financial—48.3 pesos = US$1, parallel market 115 pesos = US$1 (October 1975)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 24,350 mi.; 2,000 mi. standard gage (4′8½″), 13,750 mi. broad gage (5′6″), 8,402 mi. meter gage (3′3⅜″), 75 mi. 2′5½″ gage, 130 mi. 1′11⅝″ gage; about 1,035 mi. double and multiple track; 76 mi. electrified

**Highways:** 180,000 mi., of which 24,500 mi. paved, 46,500 mi. gravel, 100,000 mi. improved earth

**Inland waterways:** 6,800 navigable mi.

**Ports:** 7 major, 21 minor

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 2,540 mi.; refined products, 1,370 mi.; natural gas, 5,670 mi.

**Civil air:** 45 major transport aircraft, includes 1 leased from a foreign country

**Airfields:** 2,447 total, 2,149 usable; 83 with permanent-surface runways; 20 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 291 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 6 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** extensive modern system; telephone network has 2,240,000 sets, radio relay widely used, 2 communications satellite ground stations; estimated 11 million radio receivers and 4 million TV sets; 145 AM, 12 FM, and 60 TV stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 6,312,000; 5,094,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually about 214,000

**Military budget:** proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, $684.9 million; about 10% of total central government budget

# AUSTRALIA

(See reference map VIII)

## LAND

2,970,000 sq. mi.; 6% arable, 58% pasture, 2% forested, 34% other

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.; prawn and crayfish on continental shelf)

**Coastline:** about 16,000 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 13,721,000, average annual growth rate 1.8% (7/66-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Australian(s); adjective—Australian

**Ethnic divisions:** 99% Caucasian, 1% Asian and aborigine

**Religion:** 98% Christian, 2% animist and others



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**Language:** English

**Literacy:** 98.5%

**Labor force:** 4.76 million; 14% agriculture, 32% industry, 37% services, 15% commerce, 2% other

**Organized labor:** 44% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Commonwealth of Australia

**Type:** federal state recognizing Elizabeth II as sovereign or head of state

**Capital:** Canberra

**Political subdivisions:** 6 states and 2 territories (Australian Capital Territory (Canberra) and Northern Territory)

**Legal system:** based on English common law; constitution adopted 1900; High Court has jurisdiction over cases involving interpretation of the constitution; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**Branches:** Parliament (House of Representatives and Senate); Prime Minister and Cabinet responsible to House; independent judiciary

**Government leaders:** Governor General Sir John Kerr; Prime Minister John Malcolm Fraser

**Suffrage:** universal over age 21

**Elections:** held at 3-year intervals, or sooner if Parliament is dissolved by Prime Minister; last election December 1975

**Political parties and leaders:** Government — Liberal Party (Malcolm Fraser) and National Country Party (Douglas Anthony); opposition — Labour Party (Gough Whitlam)

**Voting strength (1975 Parliamentary election — lower House):** Liberal-Country Coalition, 91 seats; Labour Party, 35 seats; 1 seat undecided

**Communists:** 3,900 members (est.)

**Other political or pressure groups:** Democratic Labour Party (anti-Communist Labour Party splinter group)

**Member of:** ADB, ANZUS, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, DAC, ELDO, ESCAP, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, OECD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $78.9 billion (1974), $5,900 per capita; 60% private consumption, 15% government current expenditure, 25% investment (FY75); real average annual growth (1969-74), 4%

**Agriculture:** large areas devoted to livestock grazing; 60% of area used for crops is planted in wheat; major products — wool, livestock, wheat, fruits, sugarcane self-sufficient in food; caloric intake, 3,300 calories per day per capita

**Fishing:** catch 118,000 metric tons, $102 million (1972); exports $102.5 million (FY74), imports $109.9 million (FY74)

**Major industries:** mining, bauxite, industrial and transportation equipment, food processing, chemicals

**Crude steel:** 8.1 million metric tons produced (FY75), 590 kilograms per capita

**Electric power:** 19,830,000 kw. capacity (1974); 72.8 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 5,430 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $11.1 billion (f.o.b., 1974); principal products (FY75)—agricultural products 34%, metalliferous ores 14%, wool 8%, coal 8%

**Imports:** $12.4 billion (c.i.f., 1974)

**Major trade partners:** (FY75) exports—28% Japan, 10% U.S., 6% New Zealand, 5% U.K.; imports—21% U.S., 15% U.K., 17% Japan

**Aid:** economic — Australian aid abroad $1.9 billion (FY65-74); $371 million (FY74), 68% for Papua New Guinea

**Budget:** expenditures, A$17.6 billion; receipts A$15.4 billion (FY75)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 0.80 Australian dollar = US$1 (A$1 = US$1.25), October 1975

**Fiscal year:** 1 July - 30 June

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 25,251 mi.; 5,715 mi. 5′3″ gage, 8,323 mi. 4′8½″ gage, 11,213 mi. 3′6″ gage; 497 mi. electrified (June 1962); government owned (except for few hundred miles of privately owned track)

**Highways:** 530,685 mi. (1974); 129,390 mi. paved, 130,420 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized soil surface, 276,925 mi. unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 5,200 mi.; mainly by small, shallow-draft craft

**Freight carried:** rail — 87.3 million short tons (based on 1st 10 months of FY72); coastal and inland shipping — 32.6 million tons

**Ports:** 12 major, numerous minor

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 460 mi.; refined products, 211 mi.; natural gas, 4,317 mi.

**Civil air:** 159 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 1,738 total, 1,645 usable; 188 with permanent-surface runways, 2 with runways over 12,000 ft.; 12 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 648 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** very good international and domestic service; 4,659,182 telephones; 12.3 million radio receivers; 3.6 million TV receivers; 183 AM stations in 127 cities, no FM, 104 TV stations and 47 repeaters; 3 earth satellite stations; submarine cables to New Zealand, New Guinea, Singapore, Malaysia, Hong Kong, and Guam



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**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 3,227,000; 2,842,000 fit for military service; 122,000 reach military age (17) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 June 1975, $2.1 billion; about 10% of total central government budget

## AUSTRIA

(See reference map IV)

**LAND**

32,400 sq. mi.; 20% cultivated 26% meadows and pastures, 15% waste or urban, 38% forested, 1% inland water

**Land boundaries:** 1,605 mi.

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 7,541,000, average annual growth rate 0.0% (1/74-1/75)

**Nationality:** noun—Austrian(s); adjective—Austrian

**Ethnic divisions:** 98.1% German, 0.7% Croatian, 0.3% Slovene, 0.9% other

**Religion:** 85% Roman Catholic, 7% Protestant, 8% none or other

**Language:** German

**Literacy:** 98%

**Labor force:** 2,656,922 (1974); 18% agriculture and forestry, 49% industry and crafts, 18% trade and communications, 7% professions, 6% public service, 2% other; 2.4% registered unemployed; an estimated 200,000 Austrians are employed in other European countries; foreign laborers in Austria number more than 200,000 (1972); unemployment 2.0% (August 1975)

**Organized labor:** about 2/3 of wage and salary workers (1971)

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Republic of Austria

**Type:** federal republic

**Capital:** Vienna

**Political subdivisions:** 9 states (Laender) including the capital

**Legal system:** civil law system with Roman law origin; constitution adopted 1920, repromulgated in 1945; judicial review of legislative acts by a Constitutional Court; separate administrative and civil/penal supreme courts; legal education at Universities of Vienna, Graz, Innsbruck, Salzburg, and Linz; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** bicameral Parliament, directly elected President whose functions are largely representational, independent federal judiciary

**Government leaders:** President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, Chancellor Bruno Kreisky leads a one-party Socialist government

**Suffrage:** universal over age 19; compulsory for presidential elections

**Elections:** presidential, every 6 years (next 1980); parliamentary, every 4 years (next October)

**Political parties and leaders:** Socialist Party of Austria (SPOe), Bruno Kreisky, Chairman; Austrian People's Party (OeVP), Josef Taus, Chairman; Liberal Party (FPOe), Friedrich Peter, Chairman; Communist Party, Franz Muhri, Chairman

**Voting strength (1975 election):** 50.6% SPOe, 42.7% OeVP, 5.3% FPOe, 1.2% Communist

**Communists:** membership 25,000 est.; activists 7,000-8,000

**Other political or pressure groups:** Federal Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Austrian Trade Union Federation (primarily socialist); three composite leagues of the Austrian Peoples Party (OeVP) representing business, labor, and farmers; the OeVP-oriented League of Austrian Industrialists; Roman Catholic Church, including its chief lay organization, Catholic Action

**Member of:** ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, ECE, EFTA, EMA, ESRO (observer), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, OECD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WMO

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** $30.5 billion (1974), $4,070 per capita; 55.1% consumption, 31.4% investment, 14.4% government, −0.4% net foreign balance, −0.5% net errors and omissions (1972); 1974 growth rate 4.5% constant prices

**Agriculture:** livestock, cereals, potatoes, sugar beets; 84% self-sufficient; caloric intake 3,230 calories per day per capita (1969-70)

**Major industries:** foods, iron and steel, machinery, textiles, chemicals, electrical, paper and pulp



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**Crude steel:** 4.7 million metric tons produced (1974), 630 kilograms per capita (1974)

**Electric power:** 9,239,000 kw. capacity (1974); 33.9 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 4,530 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $7.1 billion (f.o.b., 1974); iron and steel products, machinery and equipment, lumber, textiles and clothing, paper products, chemicals

**Imports:** $9.0 billion (c.i.f., 1974); machinery and equipment, chemicals, textiles, coal, petroleum, foodstuffs

**Major trade partners:** (1974) West Germany 31%, Italy 8.2% Switzerland 10%, U.K. 5.2%, U.S. 3.1% EC 54%; EFTA 14%; Communist countries 13%

**Aid:** economic — authorized — U.S. $1,218 million through FY73; IBRD $105 million through FY73, none since FY62; military — U.S., $116 million (FY52-73); net official economic aid delivered to less developed areas and multilateral agencies — $205 million (FY62-72), $17 million in FY72

**Budget:** expenditures, $8,880 million; receipts, $8,332 million; deficit, $548 million (1974)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 18.69 shillings = US$1, average 1974 (floating rate)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 4,073 mi.; 3,673 mi. government owned; 3,373 mi. standard gage of which 1,408 mi. electrified and 833 mi. double tracked; 300 mi. narrow gage (2'6") of which 57 mi. electrified; 400 mi. privately owned; 229 mi. standard gage of which 109 mi. electrified; 171 mi. narrow gage (2'6" and 3'3⅜") of which 55 mi. electrified

**Highways:** approximately 21,000 mi. total national classified network, including 6,500 mi. federal and 14,500 mi. provincial roads; about 13,000 mi. paved (bituminous, concrete, stone block) and 8,000 mi. unpaved (gravel, crushed stone, stabilized soil); additional 38,000 mi. communal roads (mostly gravel, crushed stone, earth)

**Inland waterways:** 267 mi.; carries 5% freight, 6% passengers

**Ports:** 2 major river (Vienna, Linz)

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 500 mi.; natural gas, 1,440 mi.

**Civil air:** 11 major transport aircraft, including 1 registered but leased from a foreign country

**Airfields:** 54 total, 51 usable; 13 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 7 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

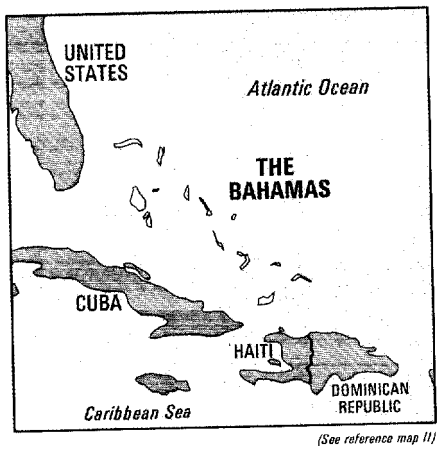
**Telecommunications:** highly developed and efficient; extensive TV and radiobroadcast systems with 100 AM, 89 FM, and 235 TV stations; 2.06 million telephones; 2.64 million radio receivers; 1.88 million television receivers; COMSAT station is planned

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,714,000; 1,378,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (19) annually about 56,000

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, $412 million; about 3.8% of the federal budget

# THE BAHAMAS




(See reference map II)

## LAND

4,400 sq. mi.; 1% cultivated, 29% forested, 70% built on, wasteland, and other

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

**Coastline:** 2,200 mi. (New Providence Is. 47 mi.)

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 203,000, average annual growth rate 2.1% (7/73-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Bahamian (sing., pl.); adjective—Bahamian

**Ethnic divisions:** 80% Negro, 10% white, 10% mixed

**Religion:** Baptists 29%, Church of England 23%, Roman Catholic 23%, smaller groups of other Protestant, Greek Orthodox, and Jews

**Language:** English

**Labor force:** 69,000 (1970); 25% organized

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** The Commonwealth of The Bahamas

**Type:** independent commonwealth since July 1973, recognizing Elizabeth II as chief of state



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**Capital:** Nassau (New Providence Island)
**Legal system:** based on English law
**Branches:** bicameral legislature (appointed Senate, elected House); executive (Prime Minister and cabinet); judiciary
**Government leaders:** Prime Minister Lynden O. Pindling
**Suffrage:** universal over age 18
**Elections:** House of Assembly (9 September 1972)
**Political parties and leaders:** Progressive Liberal Party (PLP), predominantly Negro, Lynden O. Pindling; Free National Movement (FNM) formed by a merger of United Bahamian Party (UBP) and Free Progressive Liberal Party (Free PLP), Kendall Isaacs
**Voting strength (1972 election):** FLP 29 seats, FNM 9 seats
**Communists:** negligible
**Member of:** IMF, Seabeds Committee, U.N., WMO

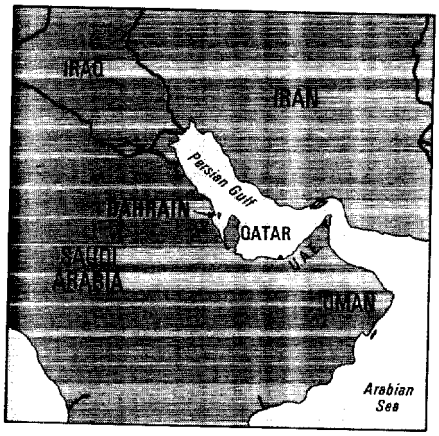
## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $496 million (at market prices, 1973), $2,490 per capita
**Agriculture:** main crops — fruits, vegetables
**Major industries:** tourism, cement, oil refining, lumber, salt production
**Electric power:** 230,000 kw. capacity (1974); 650 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 3,200 kw.-hr. per capita
**Exports:** $1.4 billion (f.o.b., 1974); fuel oil, pharmaceuticals, cement, rum
**Imports:** $1.9 billion (c.i.f., 1974); crude oil, foodstuffs, manufactured goods
**Major trade partners:** exports — U.S. 86%, U.K. 2%, Canada 2%; imports—U.S. 24%, Libya 20%, Nigeria 16% (1973)
**Aid:** economic — authorizations from U.S. (FY56-73) — $24.8 million in loans, $0.3 million in grants
**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Bahamian dollar (B$1) = US$1
**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none
**Highways:** 1,300 mi. total; 530 mi. paved, 770 mi. gravel
**Ports:** 2 major (Freeport, Nassau), 9 minor
**Civil air:** 10 major transport aircraft
**Airfields:** 51 total, 48 usable; 16 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 21 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 4 seaplane stations
**Telecommunications:** telecom facilities highly developed, including 58,000 telephones in totally automatic system; tropospheric scatter link with Florida; 90,000 radio receivers and 30,000 TV sets, 3 AM and 2 FM stations; 3 coaxial submarine cables

# BAHRAIN



(See reference map V)

## LAND

230 sq. mi. plus group of 32 smaller islands; 5% cultivated, negligible forested area, remainder desert, waste, or urban

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi.
**Coastline:** 100 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 243,000, average annual growth rate 2.8% (2/65-4/71)
**Nationality:** noun—Bahraini(s); adjective—Bahraini
**Ethnic divisions:** 90% Arab, 7% Iranian, Pakistani, and Indian, 3% other
**Religion:** Muslim
**Language:** Arabic, English also widely spoken
**Literacy:** about 40% (1970)
**Labor force:** 60,301 (1971)

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** State of Bahrain
**Type:** traditional monarchy; independence declared in 1971
**Capital:** Al Manamah
**Legal system:** based on Islamic law and English common law; constitution went into effect December 1973
**Branches:** Emir rules with help of a cabinet led by Prime Minister; a national assembly, made up of cabinet and 30 directly elected members, was formed in early 1974; Emir dissolved assembly in August 1975 and suspended the Constitutional provision for election of the assembly
**Government leader:** Emir 'Isa ibn Salman Al-Khalifah



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**Political parties and pressure groups:** political parties prohibited; no significant pressure groups although numerous small clandestine groups are active

**Communists:** negligible

**Member of:** Arab League, FAO, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IMF, OAPEC, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, WHO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $390 million (1973), $1,650 per capita, dominated by oil industry; crude oil production in 1974 estimated at the rate of approx. 70,000 bbls. per day; refinery produced about 90 million bbls. in 1974; government oil revenues for 1974 are estimated at $165 million including refinery income and Saudi Arabia's payment for the Abu Saf'an field production

**Agriculture:** produces dates, alfalfa, vegetables; dairy and poultry farming; fishing; not self-sufficient in food

**Major industries:** petroleum refining, boatbuilding, shrimp fishing, and sailmaking on a small scale; major development projects include aluminum smelter, flourmill, and ISA town; OAPEC dry dock to be built by 1977

**Electric power:** 108,000 kw. capacity (1974); 270 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 1,139 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** non-oil exports $80 million (1973)

**Imports:** non-oil, $317 million (1973)

**Major trade partners:** U.K., Japan, U.S., EC

**Aid:** received $110 million in bilateral commitments and committed itself $8.5 million to multilateral agencies in CY74

**Budget:** (1974 revised) $227 million, 85% of revenues from oil

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Bahrain dinar= US$2.52 (since January 1973)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Highways:** 120 mi. bituminous surfaced; undetermined mileage of natural surface tracks

**Ports:** 1 major (Bahrain)

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 35 mi.; refined products, 10 mi.; natural gas, 20 mi.

**Civil air:** 11 major transport aircraft (all registered in the U.K.)

**Airfields:** 2 total, 1 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft; 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** excellent international telecommunications; limited domestic services; 17,700 telephones; 82,000 radio receivers; 10,000 TV sets; 1 AM radiobroadcast station; satellite earth station; tropospheric scatter Bahrain to Qatar and United Arab Emirates

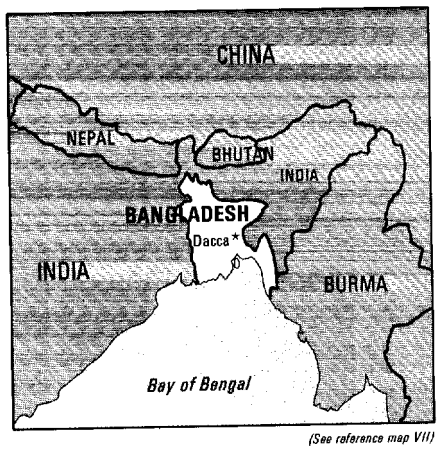
## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 62,000; fit for military service 34,000

**Supply:** mostly from U.K.

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975; $14.05 million, 4.3% of total budget

# BANGLADESH




(See reference map VIII)

## LAND

55,000 sq. mi.; 66% arable (including cultivated and fallow), 18% not available for cultivation, 16% forested

**Land boundaries:** 1,575 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 360 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 74,775,000, average annual growth rate 2.8% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Bengalee(s); adjective—Bangladesh

**Ethnic divisions:** predominantly Bengali; fewer than 1 million "Biharis" and fewer than 1 million tribals

**Religion:** about 83% Muslim, 16% Hindu; less than 1% Buddhist and other

**Language:** Bengali

**Literacy:** about 25%

**Labor force:** over 26 million; extensive underemployment; over 80% of labor force is in agriculture

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Peoples Republic of Bangladesh



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**Type:** independent republic since December 1971; Government of President Sheikh Mujibur Rahman overthrown in August 1975; two other coups followed; country currently governed by military-backed martial law administration with civilian president and three military service chiefs as deputy martial law administrators

**Capital:** Dacca

**Political subdivisions:** 19 districts, 413 thanas (counties), 4,053 unions (village groupings)

**Legal system:** based on English common law; constitution adopted December 1972; amended January 1975 to more authoritarian Presidential system

**Branches:** constitution provides for unicameral legislature, strong President; controlled judiciary; Parliament dissolved by current regime

**Government leader:** President A. M. Sayem

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** First Parliament (House of the Nation) elected in March 1973; elections every 5 years; Government has banned political activity but has announced intention to lift ban in 1976, and hold elections in 1977

**Communists:** 2,500 members (est.)

**Other political or pressure groups:** student groups, bands of former guerrillas

**Member of:** ADB, Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, ESCAP, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IMF, ILO, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WHO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $6.4 billion FY74 est. (FY70 prices), less than $100 per capita; real annual per capita growth (74/70) −0.5%

**Agriculture:** large subsistence farming, heavily dependent on monsoon rainfall; main crops are jute and rice; shortages — rice, cotton, and oilseeds

**Fishing:** catch 818,000 metric tons (1973)

**Major industries:** jute manufactures, food processing and cotton textiles

**Electric power:** 762,000 kw. capacity (1974); 1.2 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 15 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $371.8 million (FY74); raw and manufactured jute, leather, tea

**Imports:** $917.6 million (FY74); foodgrains, fuels, raw cotton, yarn, manufactured products

**Major trade partners:** West Pakistan (until December 1971), U.S., U.K., U.S.S.R., India

**Aid:** Bangladesh received roughly one-third of the estimated $8 billion in total economic aid received by Pakistan between 1950 and 1971; since independence (December 1971-30 June 1974) commitments $2.15 billion, disbursements $1.25 billion; for FY75, commitments $1.1 billion of which U.S. $316 million, Bank Group $150 million, U.S.S.R. $77 million

**Budget:** (FY76) revenue expenditures, $413 million; capital expenditures, $655 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 14.5 taka = US$1 (October 1975)

**Fiscal year:** 1 July - 30 June

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 1,785 mi.; 1,175 mi. meter gage, 610 mi. broad gage, 180 mi. double track; government-owned

**Highways:** 27,500 mi.; 2,500 mi. paved; 1,450 mi. gravel, 23,610 mi. earth

**Inland waterways:** 4,350 mi.; river steamers navigate main waterways

**Ports:** 1 major; 5 minor

**Pipelines:** natural gas, 93 mi.

**Civil air:** 9 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 26 total, 19 usable; 19 with permanent surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 10 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

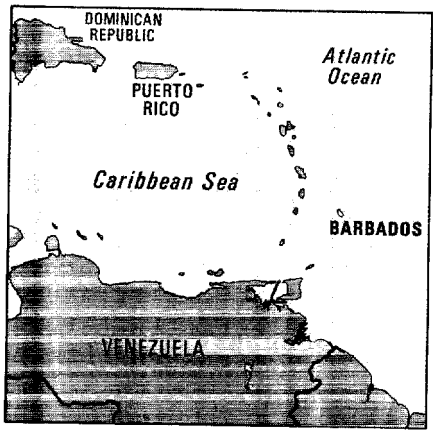
**Telecommunications:** inadequate international radiocommunications and landline service; fair domestic wire and radiocommunication service; fair broadcast service; 67,000 (est.) telephones; 400,000 radio sets; 15,000 (est.) TV sets; 10 AM, 1 FM, 1 TV, and 1 ground satellite station

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 19,307,000; 10,725,000 fit for military service

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 June 1975, $88.8 million; about 7% of the central government budget

# BARBADOS




(See reference map II)

## LAND

166 sq. mi.; 60% cropped, 10% permanent meadows, 30% built on, waste, other



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## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 60 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 239,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1973)

**Nationality:** noun—Barbadian(s); adjective—Barbadian

**Ethnic divisions:** 80% African, 17% mixed, 4% European

**Religion:** Anglican, Roman Catholic, Methodist, and Moravian

**Language:** English

**Literacy:** over 90%

**Labor force:** 97,000 (1973 est.) wage and salary earners

**Organized labor:** 32%

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Barbados

**Type:** independent sovereign state within the Commonwealth since November 1966, recognizing Elizabeth II as chief of state

**Capital:** Bridgetown

**Political subdivisions:** 11 parishes

**Legal system:** English common law; constitution came into effect upon independence in 1966; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** legislature consisting of a 21-member appointed Senate and a 24-member elected House of Assembly; cabinet headed by Prime Minister

**Government leader:** Prime Minister Errol Walton Barrow; Governor General Sir Winston Scott

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** House of Assembly members have terms no longer than 5 years; last general election held 9 September 1971

**Political parties and leaders:** Democratic Labor Party (DLP), Errol Barrow; Barbados Labor Party (BLP), J. M. G. "Tom" Adams

**Voting strength (1971 election):** Democratic Labor Party (DLP), 57.5%; Barbados Labor Party, 42.5%; Independent, negligible; House of Assembly seats — DLP 18, BLP 6

**Communists:** negligible

**Other political or pressure groups:** People's Progressive Movement (PPM), a small black-nationalist group led by Calvin Alleyne

**Member of:** CARICOM, Commonwealth, FAO, GATT, IADB, ICAO, IDB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OAS, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $264 million (1974), $1,100 per capita; real growth rate 1974, −11%

**Agriculture:** main products — sugar, subsistence foods

**Major industries:** tourism, sugar milling, manufacturing

**Electric power:** 66,860 kw. capacity (1974); 200 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 600 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $86 million (f.o.b., 1974); sugar and sugarcane by-products, clothing

**Imports:** $209 million (c.i.f., 1974); foodstuffs, machinery, manufactured goods

**Major trade partners:** exports — U.K. 28%, U.S. 14%, CARIFTA 28%, other 30%; imports — U.K. 25%, U.S. 21%, Canada 11%, CARIFTA 13%, other 30% (1973)

**Aid:** economic — U.S. (FY67-73), $1.4 million; from international organizations (FY63-73), $4.9 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 2 Barbados dollars = US$1 (September 1975), now floating with pound sterling

**Fiscal year:** 1 April - 31 March

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 850 mi.; 800 mi. paved, and 50 mi. gravel, and earth

**Ports:** 1 major (Bridgetown), 2 minor

**Civil air:** 5 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 1 with permanent-surface runway 8,000-11,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** islandwide automatic telephone system with 42,500 telephones; tropospheric scatter link to Trinidad; VHF links to St. Vincent and St. Lucia; 100,000 radio and 35,000 TV sets, 2 AM, 1 FM, and 1 TV stations; 1 telegraph submarine cable; communications satellite earth station

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 51,000; 37,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age, (18) annually, 3,000; no conscription

# BELGIUM

## LAND

11,800 sq. mi.; 28% cultivated, 24% meadow and pasture, 28% waste, urban, or other; 20% forested

**Land boundaries:** 856 mi.



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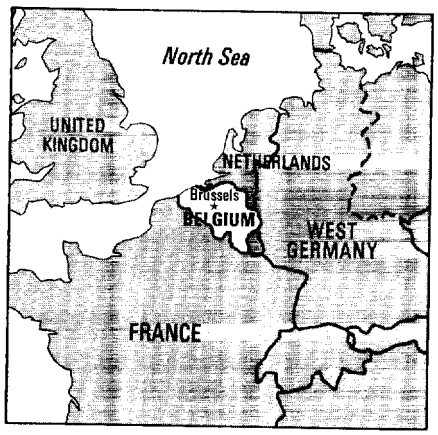
# BELGIUM




(See reference map IV)

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

**Coastline:** 40 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 9,801,000, average annual growth rate 0.1% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Belgian(s); adjective—Belgian

**Ethnic divisions:** 55% Flemings, 33% Walloons, 12% mixed or other

**Religion:** 97% Roman Catholic, 3% none or other

**Language:** French, Flemish (Dutch), German, in small area of eastern Belgium; divided along ethnic lines

**Literacy:** 97%

**Labor force:** 4.0 million; approximately 95% is found in the following sectors: 32% manufacturing, 24% services, 16% commerce, banking, and insurance, 8% construction, 7.5% transportation and communication, 4% agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 1.2% mining, 0.8% public utilities and sanitary services (1972); 7.0% unemployed, September 1975

**Organized labor:** 48% of labor force (1969)

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Kingdom of Belgium

**Type:** constitutional monarchy

**Capital:** Brussels

**Political subdivisions:** 9 provinces

**Legal system:** civil law system influenced by English constitutional theory; constitution adopted 1831, since amended; judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at 4 law schools; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**Branches:** executive branch consists of King and cabinet; cabinet responsible to bicameral parliament; independent judiciary; coalition governments are usual

**Government leader:** Head of State, King Baudouin; Prime Minister Leo Tindemans

**Suffrage:** universal over age 21

**Elections:** held 10 March 1974 (held at least once every 4 years)

**Political parties and leaders:** Social Christian, Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb and Wilfred Martens, co-presidents; Socialist, Andre Cools and Willy Claes, co-presidents; Liberty and Progress, Senator P. Deschamps, national president; Liberal Democratic and Pluralist Party, Rolland Gillet, party president; Francophone Democratic Front-Walloon Rally (Walloon nationalist), Leo Defosset, national president; Volksunie (Flemish Nationalist), Hugo Schlitz, party president; Communist, Louis Van Gent, president of political bureau

**Voting strength (1974 election):** 72 seats Social Christian, 59 seats Socialist, 30 seats Liberty and Progress, 22 seats Volksunie, 22 seats Francophone Democratic Front-Walloon Rally, 4 seats Communist, 3 seats Democratic and Pluralist

**Communists:** 10,000 members (est.)

**Other political or pressure groups:** Christian and Socialist Trade Unions; the Federation of Belgium Industries; numerous other associations representing bankers, manufacturers, middle-class artisans, and the legal and medical professions; two major organizations represent the cultural interests of Flanders and Wallonia

**Member of:** ADB, Benelux, BLEU, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, ECE, ECOSOC, ECSC, EEC, EIB, ELDO, EMA, ESRO, EURATOM, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WEU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $47.8 billion (1974, in 1973 prices), $4,890 per capita (1973); 1973 — 60% consumption, 22% investment, 15% government, 3% net foreign balance; 1974 real GNP growth rate 4.1%

**Agriculture:** livestock production predominates; main crops — grains, beets, potatoes; 80% self-sufficient in food; caloric intake, 3,230 calories per day per capita (1969-70)

**Fishing:** catch 42,200 metric tons, $30.4 million (1973); exports $28.0 million (1973), imports $74.0 million (1973)

**Major industries:** engineering and metal products, processed food and beverages, chemicals, basic metals, textiles, and petroleum

**Shortages:** iron ore, nonferrous minerals, petroleum

**Crude steel:** capacity 14.8 million metric tons; 16.227 million metric tons produced; 1,660 kg. per capita (1974 est.)

**Electric power:** 9,397,000 capacity (1974); 42.7 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 3,700 kw.-hr. per capita



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**Exports:** $28.2 billion (f.o.b., 1974), ferrous metals, finished or semifinished precious stones, textile products

**Imports:** $29.7 billion (c.i.f., 1974), nonelectrical machinery, motor vehicles, textiles, chemicals

**Major trade partners:** (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union, 1973) EC-nine 72% (West Germany 24%, France 20%, Netherlands 17%, U.K. 6%, Italy 4%); U.S. 6%; Communist countries 2%

**Aid:** economic — received, U.S., $783.8 million authorized (FY46-73), $2.5 million in FY73; IBRD, $200.8 million (1949-73); military — received, $1,260.8 million authorized (FY46-73); net official economic aid to less developed areas and multilateral agencies, $1,092 million (FY60-70), $235.6 million in 1973

**Ordinary budget, 1975 (projected):** revenue $16.19 billion, projected expenditures $19 billion (1 franc=US$0.0257 floating)

**Monetary conversion rate 1974 average:** 1 franc=US$0.0257 floating

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 2,746 mi.; 2,573 mi. standard gage and government owned, 1,585 mi. double track, 765 mi. electrified; 173 mi. privately owned, electrified narrow (3'3⅜")

**Highways:** approximately 65,000 mi., including 650 mi. limited access divided "Autoroute"; about 50% paved (bituminous, stone block, concrete) and 50% unpaved (crushed stone, gravel, improved earth)

**Inland waterways:** 1,270 mi., of which 950 are in regular use by commercial transport

**Ports:** 5 major, 1 minor

**Pipelines:** refined products, 600 mi.; crude, 100 mi.; natural gas, 1,800 mi.

**Civil air:** 56 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 45 total, 44 usable; 22 with permanent-surface runways; 12 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 7 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

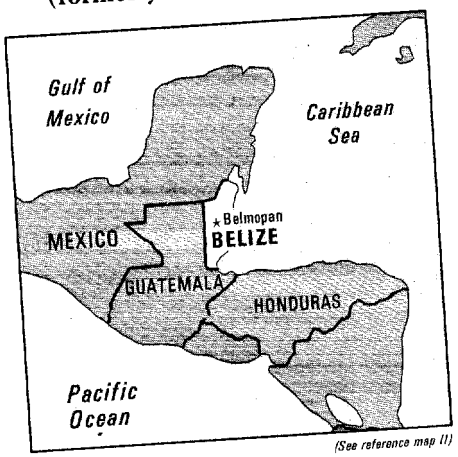
**Telecommunications:** excellent domestic and international telephone and telegraph facilities; 2.71 million telephones; 3.8 million radio receivers; 2.51 million TV receivers; 7 AM, 13 FM, and 21 TV stations; 5 coaxial submarine cables; 1 comunications satellite station

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 2,238,000; 1,793,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (19) annually 76,000

**Military budget:** proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, $1,899 million; about 9% of proposed central government budget

# BELIZE
## (formerly British Honduras)



(See reference map II)

## LAND

8,870 sq. mi.; 38% agricultural (5% cultivated), 46% exploitable forest, 16% urban, waste, water, offshore islands or other

**Land boundaries:** 320 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 240 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 140,000, average annual growth rate 2.9% (4/60-4/70)

**Nationality:** noun—Belizean(s); adjective—Belizean

**Ethnic divisions:** 51% Negro, 22% mestizo, 19% Amerindian, 8% other

**Religion:** 50% Roman Catholic; Anglican, Seventh-day Adventist, Methodist, Baptist, Jehovah's Witnesses, Mennonite

**Language:** English, Spanish, Maya, and Carib

**Literacy:** 70%-80%

**Labor force:** 34,500; 39% agriculture, 14% manufacturing, 8% commerce, 12% construction and transport, 20% services, 7% other; shortage of skilled labor and all types of technical personnel; over 15% are unemployed

**Organized labor:** 8% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Belize

**Type:** internal self-governing British colony

**Capital:** Belmopan

**Legal system:** English law; constitution came into force in 1964, although country remains a British colony



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**Branches:** 18-member elected National Assembly and 8-member Senate (either house may choose its speaker or president, respectively, from outside its elected membership); cabinet; judiciary

**Government leader:** Premier George Price

**Suffrage:** universal adult (probably 21)

**Elections:** must be held within 5 years of last elections held in October 1974

**Political parties and leaders:** People's United Party (PUP), George Price; United Democratic Party (UDP), a coalition comprised of the National Independence Party (NIP) led by Philip Goldson, the People's Democratic Union (PDM) led by Dean Lindo, and the Liberal Party (LP) led by Harry Laurence; Corozal United Front (CUF), Santiago Ricalde; United Black Association for Development (UBAD), Evan X. Hyde

**Voting strength (National Assembly):** PUP 12 seats, UDP 6 seats

**Communists:** negligible

**Other political or pressure groups:** Christian Workers' Union (CWU) which is connected with PUP

**Member of:** CARICOM, WCL

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $75.0 million (1973 est.), $570 per capita; 78% private consumption, 17% public consumption, 36% domestic investment, −31% net foreign balance (1968); real growth rate 1971 3.5%

**Agriculture:** main products — sugar, citrus fruits, corn, rice, beans, bananas, livestock products; net importer of food; caloric intake, 2,500 calories per day per capita

**Major industries:** timber and forest products, food processing, furniture, rum, soap

**Electric power:** 7,000 kw. capacity (1974); 28 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 210 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $31.7 million (f.o.b., 1973 est.); sugar, lumber, citrus fruits, fish

**Imports:** $49.9 million (c.i.f., 1973); vehicles, petroleum, food, textiles, machinery

**Major trade partners:** exports — U.S. 30%, U.K. 24%, Mexico 22%, Canada 13%; imports — U.S. 34%, U.K. 25%, Jamaica 7% (1970)

**Aid:** economic — U.S. (FY46-73), $6.6 million, grants; from international organizations (1946-73), $1.7 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** $BH1.66=US$1 (March 1975)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 1,400 mi.; 200 mi. paved, 500 mi. gravel, 550 mi. improved earth and 150 mi. unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 514 mi. river network used by shallow-draft craft

**Ports:** 1 major (Belize), 4 minor

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

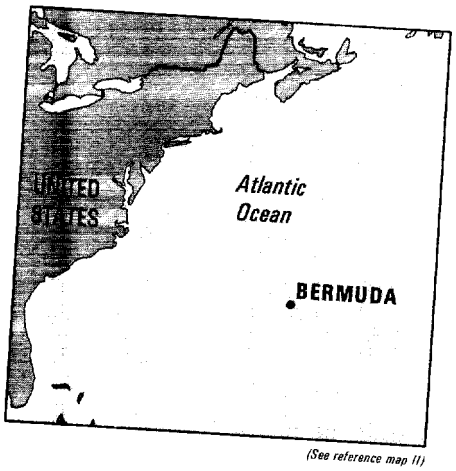
**Airfields:** 36 total, 36 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** 4,000 telephones in automatic and manual network; radio-relay system under construction; 68,000 radio receivers; 4 AM stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 30,000; 19,000 fit for military service; 1,500 reach military age (18) annually

# BERMUDA




(See reference map II)

## LAND

21 sq. mi.; 8% arable, 60% forested, 21% built on, wasteland, and other, 11% leased for air and naval bases

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 64 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 57,000, average annual growth rate 1.6% (1/68-1/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Bermudan(s); adjective—Bermudan

**Ethnic divisions:** approximately 63% African, 37% white

**Religion:** 47.5% Church of England, 38.2% other Protestant, 10.2% Catholic, 4.1% other

**Language:** English

**Literacy:** virtually 100%

**Labor force:** 24,855 (1974)



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## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Colony of Bermuda

**Type:** British colony

**Capital:** Hamilton

**Political subdivisions:** 9 parishes

**Legal system:** English law

**Branches:** Executive Council (cabinet) appointed by governor, led by government leader; bicameral legislature with an appointed Legislative Council, and a 40-member directly elected House of Assembly

**Government leaders:** Governor Sir Edwin Leather; Government Leader (equivalent to Premier) Sir Edward Richards

**Suffrage:** universal over age 21

**Elections:** at least once every 5 years; last general election, June 1972

**Political parties and leaders:** United Bermuda Party (UBP), Sir Edward Richards; Progressive Labor Party (PLP), Walter N.H. Robinson

**Voting strength (1972 elections):** UBP 61.2%, PLP 38.8%; House of Assembly seats — UBP 30, PLP 10

**Communists:** negligible

**Other political or pressure groups:** Bermuda Industrial Union (BIU)

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $300-$350 million (at market prices, 1974), $5,000-$6,000 per capita

**Agriculture:** main products — bananas, vegetables, Easter lilies, dairy products, citrus fruits

**Major industries:** tourism, finance

**Electric power:** 86,120 kw. capacity (1974); 298 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 5,320 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $29.4 million (f.o.b., 1973); mostly reexports of drugs and bunker fuel

**Imports:** $154.6 million (f.o.b., 1974); fuel, foodstuffs, machinery

**Major trade partners:** U.S. 45%, U.K. 22%, Canada 9% (1971)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Bermuda dollar = US$1

**Fiscal year:** 1 April - 31 March

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 130 mi., all paved

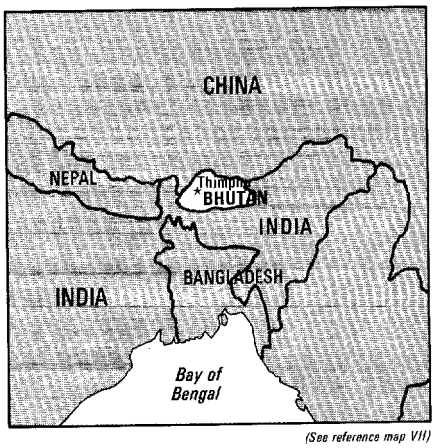
**Ports:** 3 major (Hamilton, St. George's Freeport, Ireland Island)

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 1 with concrete runway 9,710 ft.; 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** modern telecom system, includes fully automatic telephone system with 36,500 sets; 50,000 radio and 22,000 TV receivers, 2 AM, 2 FM, and 2 TV stations; 3 coaxial submarine cables

# BHUTAN




(See reference map VII)

## LAND

18,000 sq. mi.; 15% agricultural, 15% desert, waste, urban, 70% forested

**Land boundaries:** about 540 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 1,187,000, average annual growth rate 2.5% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Bhutanese (sing., pl.); adjective—Bhutanese

**Ethnic divisions:** 60% Bhotias, 25% ethnic Nepalese, 15% indigenous or migrant tribes

**Religion:** 75% Lamaistic Buddhism, 25% Buddhist-influenced Hinduism

**Language:** Bhotias speak various Tibetan dialects, most widely spoken dialect is Dzongkha, the official language; Nepalese speak various Nepalese dialects

**Literacy:** insignificant

**Labor force:** 300,000; 99% agriculture, 1% industry; massive lack of skilled labor

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Kingdom of Bhutan

**Type:** monarchy; special treaty relationship with India

**Capital:** Thimphu

**Political subdivisions:** 4 regions (east, central, west, south), further divided into 15-18 subdivisions

**Legal system:** based on Indian law and English common law; in 1964 the monarch assumed full power — no constitution existed beforehand; a supreme court hears appeals from district administrators; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** appointed minister and indirectly elected assembly consisting of village elders, monastic representatives, and all district and senior government administrators

**Government leader:** King Jigme Singhi Wangchuk



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**Suffrage:** each family has one vote

**Elections:** popular elections on village level held every 3 years

**Political parties:** all parties illegal

**Communists:** no overt Communist presence

**Other political or pressure groups:** Buddhist clergy

**Member of:** Colombo Plan, Seabeds Committee, UPU, U.N.

### ECONOMY

**GNP:** under $100 per capita

**Agriculture:** rice, barley, wheat, potatoes, fruit

**Major industries:** handicrafts (particularly textiles)

**Electric power:** 1,900 kw. capacity (1974); 5 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 4 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** about $1 million annually; rice, dolomite, and handicrafts

**Imports:** about $1.4 million annually

**Major trading partner:** India

**Aid:** economic — India (FY61-72) $180 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** both ngultrums and Indian rupees are legal tender; 8.77 ngultrums = 8.77 Indian rupees = US$1 as of October 1975

**Fiscal year:** 1 April - 31 March

### COMMUNICATIONS

**Highways:** 810 mi.; 260 mi. surfaced, 320 mi. improved, 230 mi. unimproved earth

**Freight carried:** not available, very light traffic

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 2 total, 1 asphalt runway 4,500 ft., and 1 with concrete runway 2,950 ft.

**Telecommunications:** facilities almost nonexistent; 570 telephones; 6,000 est. radio sets; no TV sets; 1 FM and no TV stations

### DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 279,000; 150,000 fit for military service; about 9,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Supply:** dependent on India

## BOLIVIA

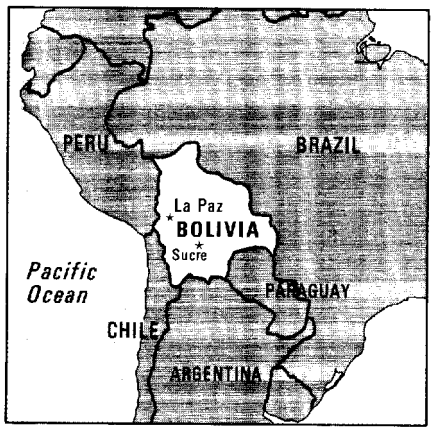
### LAND

424,000 sq. mi.; 2% cultivated and fallow, 11% pasture and meadow, 45% urban, desert, waste, or other, 40% forest, 2% inland water

**Land boundaries:** 3,780 mi.

### PEOPLE

**Population:** 5,480,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (current)




(See reference map III)

**Nationality:** noun—Bolivian(s); adjective—Bolivian

**Ethnic divisions:** 50%-75% Indian, 20%-35% mestizo, 5%-15% white

**Religion:** predominantly Roman Catholic; active protestant minority, especially Methodist

**Language:** Spanish, Aymara, Quechua

**Literacy:** 35%-40%

**Labor force:** 2.5 million (1972); 69.1% agriculture, 3.3% mining, 9.6% services and utilities, 8% manufacturing, 10% other

**Organized labor:** 150,000-200,000, concentrated in mining, industry, construction, and transportation

### GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Bolivia

**Type:** republic; de facto military dictatorship government

**Capital:** La Paz (seat of government); Sucre (judicial capital)

**Political subdivisions:** 9 departments with limited autonomy

**Legal system:** based on Spanish law and Code Napoleon; constitution adopted 1967; constitution in force except where contrary to dispositions dictated by governments since 1969; legal education at University of San Andres and several others; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** executive; congress of two chambers (Senate and Chamber of Deputies), congress disbanded after 26 September 1969 ouster of President Siles; judiciary

**Government leaders:** President Hugo Banzer Suarez

**Suffrage:** universal and compulsory at age 18 if married, 21 if single

**Elections:** postponed indefinitely

**Political parties and leaders:** political activities are proscribed indefinitely; most party leaders are in exile



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**Voting strength (1966 elections):** Frente de la Revolucion Boliviana (a coalition composed of the MPC, PIR, PRA, PSD, and two interest groups, the campesinos and Chaco War Veterans) 61%, FSB 12%, MNR 10%, other 17%

**Communists:** three parties (all proscribed); PCB/Soviet led by Jorge Kolle Cueto, about 300 members; PCB/Chinese led by Oscar Zamora, 150 (including 100 in exile); POR (Trotskyist), about 50 members divided between three factions led by Hugo Gonzalez Moscoso, Guillermo Lora Escobar, and Amadeo Arze

**Member of:** FAO, IAEA, IADB, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, International Tin Council, LAFTA and Andean Sub-Regional Group (created in May 1969 within LAFTA), OAS, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, WCL, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $1.16 billion (1974, in 1973 dollars), $230 per capita; 69% private consumption, 11% public consumption, 16% gross domestic investment, +4% net foreign balance (1974); real growth rate 1971-74 average 5.9%

**Agriculture:** main crops — potatoes, corn, rice, sugarcane, yucca, bananas; imports significant quantities of foodstuffs including lard, vegetable oils, and wheat; caloric intake, 1,800 calories per day per capita (1971)

**Major industries:** mining, smelting, petroleum refining, food processing, textiles, and clothing

**Electric power:** 309,000 kw. capacity (1974); 904 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 180 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $555.1 million (f.o.b., 1974 est); tin, petroleum, lead, zinc, silver, tungsten, antimony, bismuth, gold, coffee, sugar, cotton

**Imports:** $390.8 million (f.o.b., 1974 est.); foodstuffs, chemicals, capital goods, pharmaceuticals

**Major trade partners:** exports — U.K. 26%, U.S. 17%, West Europe 4%, Latin America 20%; imports — U.S. 28%, Latin America 27%, Japan 17%, Western Europe 26% (1972)

**Aid:** economic — extensions from U.S. (FY46-73) $300 million in loans, $319 million in grants; from international organizations (FY46-73), $228 million; from other Western countries (1960-72), $53.3 million; Communist countries (1970-74), $60.2 million; military — assistance from U.S. (FY52-73), $36 million (1974, in 1973 dollars)

**Budget:** $152 million revenues, $159 million expenditures

**Monetary conversion rate:** 20 pesos = US$1

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 2,310 mi., single track; 2,290 mi., meter gage, 20 mi., 2'6" gage; all government owned except 60 mi. of meter-gage track; 5.6 mi. of meter-gage track electrified

**Highways:** 23,200 mi.; 700 mi. paved, 4,100 mi. gravel, 3,700 mi. improved earth, 14,700 mi. unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** officially estimated to be 6,250 mi. of commercially navigable waterways

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 1,040 mi.; refined products and crude 930 mi.; natural gas 350 mi.

**Ports:** none (Bolivian cargo moved through Arica and Antofagasta, Chile, and Matarani, Peru)

**Civil air:** 60 major transport aircraft

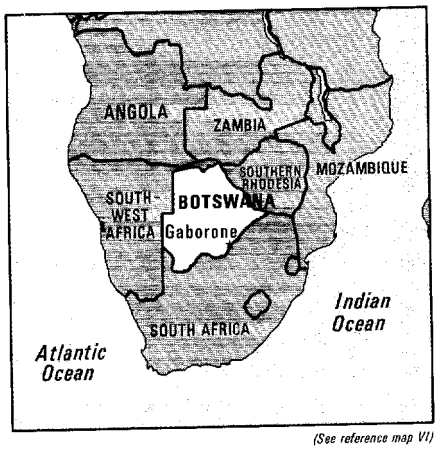
**Airfields:** 561 total, 520 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 4 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 116 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Telecommunications:** poorest telecom facilities on continent; radio-relay network under construction; 53,000 telephones; est. 2.5 million radio and 44,000 TV receivers; 84 AM, 17 FM, and 2 TV stations; COMSAT station planned

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49 1,227,000; 770,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (19) annually about 58,000

# BOTSWANA




(See reference map VI)

## LAND

220,000 sq. mi.; about 6% arable, less than 1% under cultivation, mostly desert

**Land boundaries:** 2,345 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 685,000, average annual growth rate 2.4% (current)



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**Nationality:** noun—Botswana (sing., pl.); adjective—Botswana

**Ethnic divisions:** 94% Tswana, 5% Bushmen, 1% European

**Religion:** 85% animist, 15% Christian

**Language:** Africans speak Tswana vernacular

**Literacy:** about 22% in English; about 32% in Tswana; less than 1% secondary school graduates

**Labor force:** 385,000; most are engaged in cattle raising and subsistence agriculture; about 51,000 in internal cash economy, another 60,000 spend at least 6 to 9 months per year as wage earners in South Africa (1971)

**Organized labor:** eight trade unions organized with a total membership of approximately 9,000 (1972 est.)

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Botswana

**Type:** parliamentary republic; independent member of commonwealth since 1966

**Capital:** Gaborone

**Political subdivisions:** 12 administrative districts

**Legal system:** based on Roman-Dutch law and local customary law; constitution came into effect 1966; judicial review limited to matters of interpretation; legal education at University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (2½ years) and University of Edinburgh (2 years); has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** executive — President appoints and presides over the cabinet which is responsible to Legislative Assembly; legislative — Legislative Assembly with 32 popularly elected members and 4 members elected by the 31 representatives, House of Chiefs with deliberative powers only; judicial — local courts administer customary law, High Court and subordinate courts have criminal jurisdiction over all residents, Court of Appeal has appellate jurisdiction

**Government leader:** President Seretse Khama

**Suffrage:** universal, age 21 and over

**Elections:** general elections held 26 October 1974

**Political parties and leaders:** Botswana Democratic Party (BDP), Seretse Khama; Bechuanaland People's Party (BPP), Philip Matante; Botswana Independence Party (BIP), Motsamai Mpho; Botswana National Front (BNF), Kenneth Koma

**Voting strength:** (October 1974 election) BDP (27 seats); BPP (2 seats); BNF (2 seats); BIP (1 seat)

**Communists:** no known Communist organization; Koma of BNF has long history of Communist contacts

**Member of:** AFDB, Commonwealth, FAO, GATT (de facto), IBRD, IDA, IMF, ITU, OAU, U.N., UPU, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $142.6 million (April 1971 - March 1972), about $210 per capita, growth in current prices about 25% annually (FY's 1968-72)

**Agriculture:** principal crops are corn and sorghum; livestock raised and exported

**Major industries:** livestock processing, mining of diamonds, copper, nickel, coal, asbestos, and manganese

**Electric power:** 14,900 kw. capacity (1974); 64 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 96 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $107 million (1974 est.); cattle, animal products, minerals

**Imports:** $147 million (1974 est.); foodstuffs, vehicles, textiles

**Major trade partners:** South Africa and U.K.

**Budget:** (1976) revenue $134 million ($108 million from domestic taxes and $26 million from borrowing and foreign aid), current expenditures $75 million, investment expenditures $59 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 SA Rand = US$1.15 as of November 1975 (Botswana uses the South African Rand)

**Fiscal year:** 1 April - 31 March

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 400 mi. 3'6" gage, single track; owned and operated by the Rhodesia Railroads

**Highways:** 12,900 mi.; 50 mi. paved; 730 mi. crushed stone or gravel; remainder improved earth and unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** native craft only; of local importance

**Civil air:** 2 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 84 total, 74 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 18 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Telecommunications:** the system is a minimal combination of open wire lines, radio relay links, and a few radiocommunication stations; Gaborone is the center; 6,170 telephones; 55,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 161,000; 83,000 fit for military service; 8,000 reach military age (18) annually

# BRAZIL

## LAND

3,290,000 sq. mi.; 4% cultivated, 13% pastures, 23% built-on area, waste, and other, 60% forested

**Land boundaries:** 8,125 mi.



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# *BRAZIL*

(See reference map III)

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 200 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 4,655 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 108,720,000, average annual growth rate 2.8% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Brazilian(s); adjective—Brazilian

**Ethnic divisions:** 60% white, 30% mixed, 8% Negro, and 2% Indian (1960 est.)

**Religion:** 93% Roman Catholic (nominal)

**Language:** Portuguese

**Literacy:** 67% of the population 15 years or older (1970)

**Labor force:** about 30 million in 1970 (est.); 44.2% agriculture, livestock, forestry, and fishing, 17.8% industry, 15.3% services, transportation, and communication, 8.9% commerce, 4.8% social activities, 3.9% public administration, 5.1% other

**Organized labor:** about 50% of labor force; only about 1.5 million pay dues

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Federative Republic of Brazil

**Type:** federal republic; military-backed presidential regime since April 1964

**Capital:** Brasilia

**Political subdivisions:** 21 states, 4 territories, federal district (Brasilia)

**Legal system:** based on Latin codes; dual system of courts, state and federal; constitution adopted 1967 and extensively amended in 1969; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** strong executive with very broad powers; bicameral legislature (powers of the two bodies have been sharply reduced); 11-man Supreme Court

**Government leader:** President Ernesto Geisel

**Suffrage:** compulsory over age 18, except illiterates and those stripped of their political rights; approximately 30 million registered voters in October 1970

**Elections:** President Medici's successor was chosen by a 505-member electoral college, composed of the members of Congress and delegates selected from the state legislatures, on 15 January 1974 and took office on 15 March 1974; Geisel was the choice of Medici and top military chiefs

**Voting strength:** (November 1974 congressional elections) 33.6% ARENA, 31.9% MDB, 35.5% blank and void

**Political parties and leaders:** National Renewal Alliance (ARENA), pro-government Francelino Pereira, president; Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB), opposition, Ulisses Guimaraes, president

**Communists:** 6,000, 1,000 militants

**Other political or pressure groups:** excepting the military, the Catholic Church is the only active nationwide pressure group, however, divisions within the Church often prevent it from speaking with one voice; labor and student groups have almost no influence on the government

**Member of:** FAO, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, LAFTA, OAS, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $77 billion (1974, in 1973 prices), $810 per capita; 28% gross investment, 79% consumption, −7% net foreign balance (1974); real growth rate 1974, 9.6%

**Agriculture:** main products — coffee, rice, beef, corn, milk, sugarcane, soybeans; nearly self-sufficient; caloric intake, 2,900 calories per day per capita (1962)

**Fishing:** catch 581,000 metric tons (1971) valued at $160 million (1971); exports (f.o.b.) $26.7 million, imports (f.o.b.) $27.5 million (1971)

**Major industries:** textiles and other consumer goods, cement, lumber, steel, motor vehicles, other metalworking industries

**Crude steel:** 8.5 million metric tons capacity (1974 est.); 7.5 million metric tons produced (1974); 72 kilograms per capita

**Electric power:** 17,643,000 kw. capacity (1974 est.); 74.3 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 700 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $7,967 million (f.o.b., 1974); coffee, manufactures, iron ore, cotton, soybeans, sugar, wood, cocoa, beef, shoes

**Imports:** $14,161 million (c.i.f., 1974); machinery, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, petroleum, wheat

**Major trade partners:** exports — U.S. 21%, West Germany 7%, Italy 6%, Netherlands 7%, Japan 6%, U.K. 6%; imports—U.S. 24%, West Germany 12%, Japan 9%, U.K. 3%, Italy 3% (1974)

**Aid:** economic — extensions from U.S. (FY46-73)—loans $4.3 billion, grants $655 million; from



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international organizations (FY46-73) $3.0 billion; from other Western countries (1960-71) $617.0 million; from Communist countries (1959-74) $330.6 million; drawings (1959-74) $120 million

**Budget:** (1974) revenues $11.3 billion, expenditures $10.7 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 8.670 cruzeiros = US$1 (October 1975, changes frequently)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 19,935 mi.; 17,586 mi. 3'3⅜" gage, 2,085 mi. 5'3" gage, 121 mi. 4'8½" gage, 143 mi. narrow gages; 1,621 mi. electrified

**Highways:** 811,000 mi.; 48,000 mi. paved, 763,000 mi. gravel or earth

**Inland waterways:** 31,000 mi. navigable

**Ports:** 6 major, 25 significant minor

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 770 mi.; refined products, 290 mi.; natural gas, 24 mi.

**Civil air:** 181 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 4,044 total, 3,933 usable; 147 with permanent-surface runways; 14 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 399 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 18 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** moderately good telecom system; radio relay widely used; 4 communications satellite ground stations; 2.75 million telephones; est. 32 million radio and 9.0 million TV receivers; 1,005 AM, 150 FM, and 165 TV stations; 6 submarine cables, including 1 coaxial

### DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 24,561,000; 16,031,000 fit for military service; 1,200,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, $1,321 million; 8.7% of federal budget

## BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS

### LAND

About 11,500 sq. mi.

### WATER

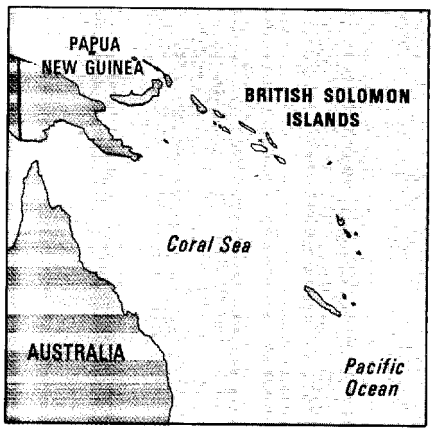
**Limits of territorial waters:** 3 n. mi.

**Coastline:** about 3,300 mi.

### PEOPLE

**Population:** 193,000, average annual growth rate 3.0% (7/67-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—British Solomon Islander(s); adjective—British Solomon Islander




(See reference map VIII)

**Ethnic divisions:** 93.0% Melanesians, 4.0% Polynesians, 1.5% Micronesians, 0.3% Chinese, 0.8% Europeans, 0.4% others

**Religion:** almost all at least nominally Christian; Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Methodist churches dominant

**Literacy:** 60%

### GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** British Solomon Islands Protectorate

**Type:** British protectorate administered as crown colony

**Capital:** Honiara

**Political subdivisions:** 4 administrative districts

**Legal system:** a High Court plus Magistrates Courts, also a system of native courts throughout the islands

**Branches:** executive authority in High Commissioner; a legislative assembly of 24 elected members, a few appointed members

**Government leaders:** Governor D.C.C. Ludding-ton and Chief Minister Mamaloni

**Suffrage:** universal age 21 and over

**Elections:** every 4 years, latest May-June 1973

**Political parties and leaders:** United Solomon Islands Party

**Member of:** ADB

### ECONOMY

**GDP:** $29 million (1971)

**Agriculture:** largely dominated by coconut production with subsistence crops of yams, taro, bananas; self-sufficient in rice

**Electric power:** 5,600 kw. capacity (1974); 12 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 66 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $10.3 million (1973); timber 40%, copra 30%, fish 17%

**Imports:** $12.0 million (1973)

**Major trade partners:** exports — Japan 42%, EEC excluding U.K. 28%; imports—Australia 43%, Japan 12%, U.K. 11% (average 1972-74)



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**Budget:** (1971) revenues $9.8 million, expenditures $9.9 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Australian dollar = US$1.31 (1975)

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroad:** none

**Highways:** 518 mi.; 150 mi. sealed or all-weather

**Inland waterways:** none

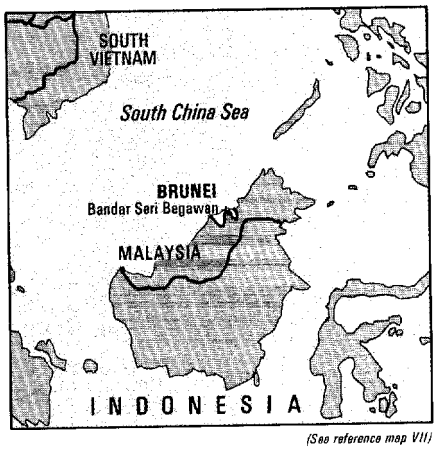
**Ports:** 5 minor

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 22 total, 21 usable; 1 permanent surface runway 6,300 ft.; 6 natural surface runways 4,000-7,999 ft., 14 natural surface runways less than 3,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** 3 AM broadcast, no FM, and no TV stations; 7,700 radio receivers, 1,526 telephones, no TV sets; international connections with London, England, via cable broadcasts

# BRUNEI




(See reference map VII)

## LAND

2,230 sq. mi.; 3% cultivated; 22% industry, waste, urban or other; 75% forested

**Land boundaries:** 237 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 100 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 157,000, average annual growth rate 3.3% (8/71-7/73)

**Nationality:** noun—Bruneian(s); adjective—Bruneian

**Ethnic divisions:** 52% Malays, 28% Chinese, 15% indigenous tribes, 5% other

**Religion:** 60% Muslim (Islam official religion); 8% Christian; 32% other (Buddhist and animist)

**Language:** Malay and English official, Chinese

**Literacy:** 45%

**Labor force:** 32,155; 30.5% agriculture; 32.8% industry, manufacturing, and construction; 33.8% trade, transport, services; 2.9% other

**Organized labor:** 8.4% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** State of Brunei

**Type:** British protectorate; constitutional sultanate

**Capital:** Bandar Seri Begawan

**Political subdivisions:** 4 administrative districts

**Legal system:** based on Islamic law; constitution promulgated by the Sultan in 1959

**Branches:** chief of state is Sultan (advised by appointed Privy Council) who appoints Executive Council and Legislative Council

**Government leader:** Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah

**Suffrage:** universal age 21 and over; 3-tiered system of indirect elections; popular vote cast for lowest level (district councilors)

**Elections:** last elections — March 1965; further elections postponed indefinitely

**Political parties and leaders:** antigovernment, exiled Brunei People's Party, Chairman A. M. N. Azahari

**Communists:** information not available

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $420 million (1974 est.), $2,800 per capita

**Agriculture:** main crops — rubber, rice, pepper, must import most food

**Major industry:** crude petroleum, liquefied natural gas

**Electric power:** 84,000 kw. capacity (1974); 210 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 1,354 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $360 million (f.o.b. 1972); 96% crude petroleum and liquefied natural gas

**Imports:** $88 million (c.i.f. 1972); 47% machinery and transport equipment, 30% manufactured goods, 8% food

**Major trade partners:** exports of crude petroleum and liquefied natural gas to Japan; imports from Japan 30%, U.S. 24%, U.K. 15%, Singapore 9%

**Monetary conversion rate:** 2.54 Brunei dollars = US$1

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 6 mi. narrow gage (20)

**Highways:** 750 mi.; 234 mi. paved (bituminous treated), 250 mi. gravel or stone, 266 mi. unimproved

**Inland waterways:** 130 mi.; navigable by craft drawing less than 4 ft.

**Ports:** 2 minor (Bandar Seri Begawan, formerly Brunei, and Kuala Belait)



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**Pipelines:** crude oil, 84 mi.; refined products, 35 mi.; natural gas, 35 mi.; crude oil and natural gas, 150 mi. under construction

**Civil air:** 2 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 3 total, 3 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft.; 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Telecommunications:** service throughout country is adequate for present needs; international service good to adjacent Sabah and Sarawak; radiobroadcast coverage good; 7,788 telephones; 20,000 radio and 3,000 est. TV sets; Radio Brunei broadcasts from 3 AM, 1 FM, and 1 TV station

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 37,000; 22,000 fit for military service; about 1,000 reach military age (18) annually

# BULGARIA

(See reference map IV)

## LAND

42,800 sq. mi.; 41% arable, 11% other agricultural, 33% forested, 15% other

**Land boundaries:** 1,170 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 220 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 8,773,000, average annual growth rate 0.7% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Bulgarian(s); adjective—Bulgarian

**Ethnic divisions:** 85.3% Bulgarians, 8.5% Turks, 2.6% Gypsies, 2.5% Macedonians, 0.3% Armenians, 0.2% Russians, 0.6% other

**Religion:** regime promotes atheism; religious background of population is 85% Bulgarian Orthodox, 13% Muslim, 0.8% Jewish, 0.7% Roman Catholic, 0.5% Protestant, Gregorian-Armenian and other

**Language:** Bulgarian; secondary languages closely correspond to ethnic breakdown

**Literacy:** 95% (est.)

**Labor force:** 4.6 million (July 1973); 32% agriculture, 33% industry, 35% other

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Peoples Republic of Bulgaria

**Type:** Communist state

**Capital:** Sofiya

**Political subdivisions:** 28 okrugs (districts), including capital city of Sofia

**Legal system:** based on civil law system, with Soviet law influence; new constitution adopted in 1971; judicial review of legislative acts in the State Council; legal education at University of Sofiya; has accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** legislative (National Assembly), Council of Ministers, judiciary

**Government leaders:** Todor Zhivkov, Chairman, State Council (President and chief of state); Stanko Todorov, Chairman, Council of Ministers (premier)

**Suffrage:** universal and compulsory over age 18

**Elections:** theoretically held every 5 years for National Assembly; last elections held on 27 June 1971; 99.8% of the electorate voted

**Political parties and leaders:** Bulgarian Communist Party, Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary; Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, a puppet party, Petur Tanchev, secretary

**Communists:** 700,000 party members (April 1971)

**Mass organizations and front groups:** Fatherland Front, Dimitrov Communist Youth League, Central Council of Trade Unions, National Committee for Defense of Peace, Union of Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism, Committee of Bulgarian Women, All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship

**Member of:** CEMA, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, IPU, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, Warsaw Pact, International Organization of Journalists, International Medical Association, International Radio and Television Organization

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $17.6 billion, 1974 (at 1973 prices), $2,020 per capita; 1971-74 real growth rate 7.2%

**Agriculture:** mainly self-sufficient; main crops — grain, vegetables; caloric intake, 3,000 calories per day per capita (1969/70)

**Fishing:** catch 98,000 metric tons (1973)



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**Major industries:** agricultural processing, machinery, textiles and clothing, mining, ore processing, timber

**Shortages:** some raw materials, metal products, meat and dairy products; fodder

**Crude steel:** 2.2 million metric tons produced (1974), 260 kg. per capita

**Electric power:** 6,084,000 kw. capacity (1974); 22.8 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 2,620 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $3,838 million (f.o.b., 1974); 41% machinery, equipment, and transportation equipment; 17% fuels, minerals, raw materials, metals, and other industrial material; 3% agricultural raw materials; 29% foodstuffs, raw materials for food industry, and animals; 10% industrial consumer goods (1974)

**Imports:** $4,283 million (f.o.b., 1974); 42% machinery, equipment, and transportation equipment; 37% fuels, minerals, raw materials, metals, other materials; 8% agricultural raw materials; 8% foodstuffs and animals; 6% industrial consumer goods (1974)

**Major trade partners:** 27% with non-Communist countries; 73% with Communist countries

**Monetary conversion rate:** (commercial) 0.97 leva, (noncommercial) 1.20 leva = US$1 (April 1975)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year; economic data reported for calendar years except for caloric intake, which is reported for consumption year 1 July - 30 June

**Note:** foreign trade figures were converted at the 1974 rate of 0.97 leva = US$1

### COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 2,646 mi.; about 2,494 mi. standard gage, 152 mi. narrow gage; 157 mi. double track; 692 mi. electrified; government owned (1975)

**Highways:** 22,300 mi.; 13,100 mi. paved, 6,100 mi. crushed stone and gravel, 3,100 mi. earth (1974)

**Inland waterways:** 300 mi. (1975)

**Freight carried:** rail — 85.8 million short tons, 11.8 billion short ton/mi. (1974); highway—698.5 million short tons, 6.5 billion short ton/mi. (1974); waterway—4.9 million short tons, 1.7 billion short ton/mi. (excl. int'l. transit traffic) (1974)

**Ports:** 2 major (Varna, Burgas), 5 minor (1975)

**Civil air:** 41 major transport aircraft (1975)

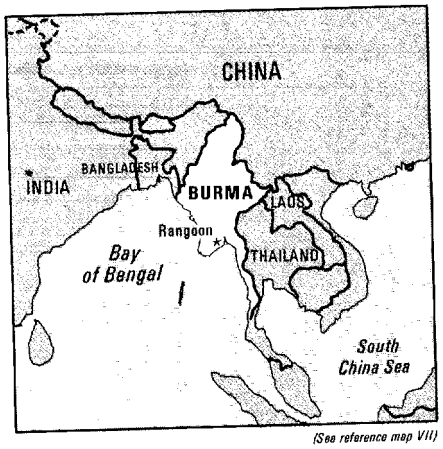
### DEFENSE FORCES

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, est. 549 million leva; about 6% of total budget

## BURMA

### LAND

262,000 sq. mi.; 28% arable, of which 12% is cultivated, 62% forest, 10% urban and other (1969)




(See reference map VII)

**Land boundaries:** 3,630 mi.

### WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 1,900 mi.

### PEOPLE

**Population:** 30,782,000, average annual growth rate 2.3% (7/70-7/73)

**Nationality:** noun—Burman(s); adjective—Burmese

**Ethnic divisions:** 72% Burman, 7% Karen, 6% Shan, 2% Kachin, 2% Chin, 2% Chinese, 3% Indian, 6% other

**Religion:** 85% Buddhist, 15% animist and other

**Language:** Burmese; minority ethnic groups have their own languages

**Literacy:** 70% (official claim)

**Labor force:** 10 million; 67% agriculture, 13% industry, 20% services, commerce, and transportation

**Organized labor:** no figure available; old labor organizations have been disbanded, and government is forming one central labor organization

### GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma

**Type:** republic under new 1974 constitution

**Capital:** Rangoon

**Political subdivisions:** seven divisions and seven constituent states; subdivided into townships, villages, and wards

**Legal system:** People's Justice system and People's Courts instituted under 1974 constitution; legal education at Universities of Rangoon and Mandalay; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** State Council rules through a Council of Ministers; People's Assembly has legislative power

**Government leader:** Chairman of State Council and President, Gen. U. Ne Win

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18



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**Elections:** People's Assembly and local People's Councils elected in 1974

**Political parties and leaders:** government-sponsored Burmese Socialist Program Party only legal party

**Communists:** estimated 5,000-8,000

**Other political or pressure groups:** People's Patriotic Party; Kachin Independence Army; Karen Nationalist Union, several Shan factions

**Member of:** ADB, Colombo Plan, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $2.9 billion (FY75, in current prices), $96 per capita; real growth rate 3.5% (FY75)

**Agriculture:** main crops — paddy, sugarcane, corn, peanuts; almost 100% self-sufficient; most rice grown in deltaic land

**Fishing:** catch 446,000 metric tons (1972), $80 million (1971)

**Major industries:** agricultural processing; textiles and footwear, wood and wood products; petroleum refining

**Electric power:** 397,000 kw. capacity (1974); 720 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 24 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $199 million (f.o.b., 1974); rice, teak

**Imports:** $125 million (c.i.f., 1974); machinery and transportation equipment, textiles, other manufactured goods

**Major trade partners:** exports — India, Western Europe, U.K., Japan; imports — Japan, Western Europe, India, U.K.

**Budget:** (FY75) $351 million revenues; $594 million expenditures; $243 million deficit; 30% military, 70% civilian

**Monetary conversion rate:** 6.239 kyat = US$1 (official)

**Fiscal year:** 1 April - 31 March

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 2,041 mi.; 1,971 mi. meter gage, 70 mi. narrow-gage industrial lines; 204 mi. double track; government owned

**Highways:** 15,535 mi.; 4,205 mi. paved, 4,775 mi. gravel, 6,555 mi. unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 8,000 mi.; 2,000 mi. navigable by large commercial vessels

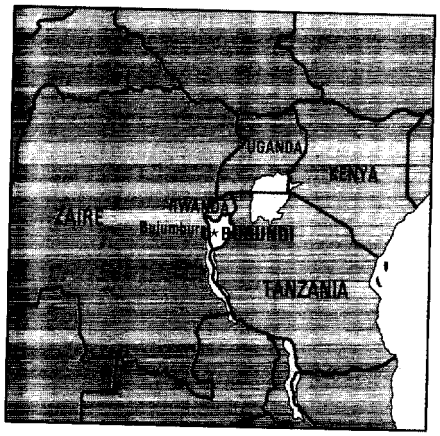
**Ports:** 4 major, 6 minor

**Civil air:** 14 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 80 total, 79 usable; 23 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 38 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Telecommunications:** provide minimum requirements for local intercity service; international service is fair; radiobroadcast coverage is limited to the more populous areas; 29,411 telephones; 627,000 radio, and no TV sets; 1 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

# BURUNDI




(See reference map VI)

## LAND

11,000 sq. mi.; about 37% arable (about 66% cultivated), 23% pasture, 10% scrub and forest, 30% other

**Land boundaries:** 605 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 3,823,000, average annual growth rate 2.4% (7/70-7/73)

**Nationality:** noun—Burundian(s); adjective—Burundian

**Ethnic divisions:** Africans — 86% Hutu (Bantu), 13% Tutsi (Hamitic), 1% Twa (Pigmy); non-Africans include (late 1968) 3,000 Europeans, 1,000 Asians

**Religion:** over 60% Christian (50% Catholic, 10% Protestant); rest mostly animist plus small number of Muslims

**Language:** Kirundi and French official

**Literacy:** about 55% in Kirundi, 10% in Swahili, and 6% in French

**Labor force:** 1,865,471 (1970 est.)

**Organized labor:** sole group is the Union of Burundi Workers (UTB), membership about 30,000, affiliated with government party

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Burundi

**Type:** republic; military government since November 1966; no constitution; new constitution being drafted



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**Capital:** Bujumbura

**Political subdivisions:** 8 provinces, subdivided into 18 arrondissements and 78 communes

**Legal system:** based on German and French civil codes and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** Presidential Cabinet with Council of Ministers; no legislature

**Government leader:** President Michel Micombero; re-elected by party for seven-year term in October 1974

**Elections:** last legislative election May 1965

**Political parties and leaders:** National Party of Unity and Progress (UPRONA), a predominantly Tutsi party, was declared sole legitimate party in 1966

**Communists:** no Communist party; resumed diplomatic relations with The Peoples Republic of China in October 1971 following a six-year suspension; U.S.S.R. and North Korea have diplomatic missions in Burundi

**Member of:** AFDB, EAMA, ECA, FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** about $227 million (1972 est.), $60 per capita

**Agriculture:** major cash crops — coffee, cotton; main food crops — manioc, yams, corn, sorghums, bananas, haricot beans; not self-sufficient

**Industries:** light consumer goods such as beverages, shoes, soap

**Electric power:** 13,100 kw. capacity (1974); 26 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 7 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $28 million (f.o.b., 1974); coffee, cotton, hides, skins

**Imports:** $42 million (c.i.f., 1974); textiles, foodstuffs, transport equipment, petroleum products

**Major trade partners:** U.S., Belgium, Congo; much trade unrecorded

**Aid:** $17.7 million (1970), includes Belgium $7.4 million, U.N. $3.1 million, EDF $2.9 million; France $2.0 million (1970); U.S. $10 million (FY61-73)

**Budget:** FY75—revenue $37 million, current expenditure $34 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 78.80 Burundi francs = US$1 (official)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 3,700 mi.; 338 mi. bituminous, remainder crushed stone, gravel, laterite, and improved or unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** Lake Tanganyika navigable for lake steamers and barges

**Ports:** 1 minor lake

**Civil air:** 3 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 12 total, 12 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft.

**Telecommunications:** telegraph is principal service, limited telephones; 4,800 telephones, 100,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

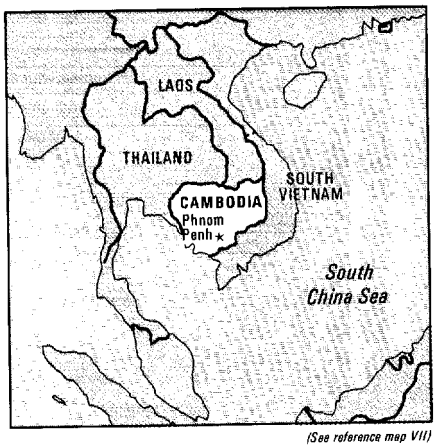
## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 888,000; 461,000 fit for military service; 43,000 reach military age (16) annually

**Ships:** 3 high speed boats

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, $8,556,000; about 23.4% of ordinary budget

# CAMBODIA




(See reference map VII)

## LAND

70,000 sq. mi.; 16% cultivated, 74% forested, 10% built-on area, wasteland, and other

**Land boundaries:** 1,515 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.

**Coastline:** about 275 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 7,718,000, average annual growth rate 2.2% (7/68-7/69)

**Nationality:** noun—Cambodian(s) or Khmer (sing., pl.); adjective—Cambodian or Khmer

**Ethnic divisions:** 89% Khmer (Cambodian), 3% Vietnamese, 5% Chinese, 3% other minorities

**Religion:** 95% Theravada Buddhism, 5% various other

**Language:** Cambodian



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**Literacy:** 55% (est.)

## GOVERNMENT

**Type:** authoritarian government controlled by the Khmer Communist Party

**Capital:** Phnom Penh

**Legal system:** no post-war data available although system of "people's tribunals" reported

**Government leader:** nominal "head of state" is Prince Sihanouk; Communist leaders exercise real power

**Political parties and leaders:** political life dominated by Khmer Communist Party and panoply of mass front organizations

**Communists:** party strength about 10,000

**Other political or pressure groups:** none

**Member of:** replaced former government in United Nations General Assembly in October 1975

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $950 million (1971), $140 per capita (1971 prices); considerably lower in 1975

**Agriculture:** mainly subsistence except for rubber plantations; main crops — rice, rubber, corn; food shortages—rice, meat, vegetables, dairy products, sugar, flour

**Major industries:** rice milling, fishing, wood and wood products, textiles

**Shortages:** fossil fuels

**Electric power:** 122,000 kw. capacity (1974); 280,000 kw.-hr. produced (1974), 36 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $15 million est. (f.o.b., 1974); rubber

**Imports:** $210 million est. (f.o.b., 1974); rice, machinery and equipment, petroleum products, transport equipment

**Major trade partners:** exports — Singapore, Hong Kong, South Vietnam; imports — U.S., Japan, France; negligible with Communist countries (1973)

**Budget:** (1974) revenues, 23.1 billion riels; expenditures, 84.0 billion riels; deficit, 60.9 billion riels; 62% military, 38% civilian

**Monetary conversion rate:** not announced yet by new Khmer Rouge government

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 380 mi. meter gage; government owned; many sections in disrepair due to hostilities

**Highways:** 8,100 mi.; 1,510 mi. bituminous, 4,370 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or improved earth; and 2,220 mi. unimproved earth; some roads not operable because of recent hostilities

**Inland waterways:** 2,300 mi. navigable all year to craft drawing 2 ft.; 175 navigable to craft drawing 6 ft

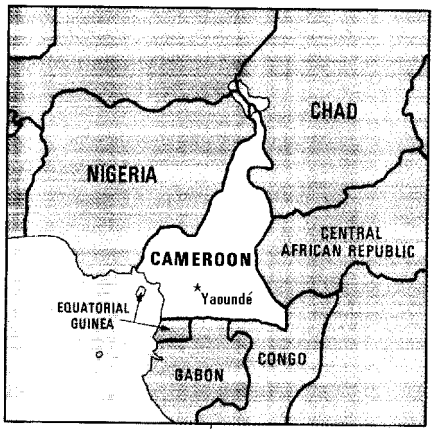
**Ports:** 2 major, 5 minor

**Airfields:** 60 total, 25 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 6 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,776,000; 986,000 fit for military service; 78,000 reach military age (18) annually

# CAMEROON




(See reference map VI)

## LAND

183,400 sq. mi.; 4% cultivated, 18% grazing, 13% fallow, 50% forest, 15% other

**Land boundaries:** 2,830 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 18 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 250 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 6,464,000, average annual growth rate 2.1% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Cameroonian(s); adjective—Cameroonian

**Ethnic divisions:** about 200 tribes of widely differing background; 31% Cameroon Highlanders, 19% Equatorial Bantu, 8% Northwestern Bantu, 10% Fulani, 7% Eastern Nigritic, 11% Kirdi, 13% other African, less than 1% non-African

**Religion:** about one-half animist, one-third Christian; rest Muslim

**Language:** English and French official, 24 major African language groups

**Literacy:** South 40%, North 10%

**Labor force:** most of population engaged in subsistence agriculture and herding; 200,000 wage earners (maximum) including 22,000 government employees, 63,000 paid agricultural workers, 49,000 in manufacturing

**Organized labor:** under 45% of wage labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** United Republic of Cameroon



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**Type:** unitary republic; one-party presidential regime

**Capital:** Yaounde

**Political subdivisions:** 7 provinces divided into 39 departments

**Legal system:** based on French civil law system, with common law influence; new unitary constitution adopted 1972; judicial review in Supreme Court, when a question of constitutionality is referred to it by the President of the Republic; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** executive, legislative, and judicial

**Government leader:** President Ahmadou Ahidjo

**Suffrage:** universal over age 21

**Elections:** presidential elections held 5 April 1975; parliamentary elections last held 18 May 1973

**Political parties and leaders:** single party, Cameroonian National Union (UNC), President Ahmadou Ahidjo

**Communists:** no Communist Party or significant number of sympathizers

**Other political or pressure groups:** Cameroon Peoples Union (UPC), an illegal terrorist group now reduced to scattered acts of banditry with its factional leaders in exile

**Member of:** AFBD, EAMA, ECA, EIB (associate), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, Lake Chad Basin Commission, Niger River Commission, OAU, OCAM, UDEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $1,425 million (1973), per capita about $240; real growth rate about 7% per annum

**Agriculture:** commercial and food crops — cocoa, coffee, timber, cotton, rubber, bananas, peanuts, palm oil and palm kernels; root starches, livestock, millet, sorghum, and rice

**Fishing:** imports 6,137 metric tons, $2.5 million; exports 1,718 metric tons (largely shrimp), $2.7 million (1972)

**Major industries:** small aluminum plant, food processing and light consumer goods industries, sawmills

**Electric power:** 304,000 kw. capacity (1974); 1.7 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 323 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $523 million (f.o.b., 1974); cocoa and coffee about 55%; other exports include timber, aluminum, cotton, natural rubber, bananas, peanuts, tobacco, and tea

**Imports:** $477 million (c.i.f., 1974); consumer goods, machinery, transport equipment, alumina for refining, petroleum products, food and beverages; about 2.2% from Communist countries

**Major trade partners:** about 70% of total trade with France and other EC countries; about 12% of total trade with U.S.

**Budget:** FY76 budget est. balanced at $500 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 216 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs = US$1 as of January 1975

**Fiscal year:** 1 July - 30 June

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 623 mi.; 533 mi. meter gage, 90 mi. 1'11⅝" gage

**Highways:** approximately 14,000 mi.; including 900 mi. bituminous, 13,100 mi. gravel and earth

**Inland waterways:** 1,300 mi.

**Ports:** 1 major (Douala), 3 minor

**Civil air:** 6 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 53 total, 52 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 20 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** good telephone service between Douala and Yaounde, fair in southern part; fair to good telegraph service; 21,900 telephones; 230,000 radio receivers; 4 AM, no FM, and no TV stations; 1 submarine cable; microwave radio-relay under construction Yaounde to Fort Foureau; satellite ground station at Yaounde

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,434,000; 711,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually about 62,000

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 June 1976, $54,178,204; 10.9% of total budget

# CANADA

## LAND

3,850,000 sq. mi.; 4% cultivated, 2% meadows and pastures, 44% forested, 42% waste or urban, 8% inland water



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**Land boundaries:** 5,600 mi.

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 56,500 mi.

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 22,963,000, average annual growth rate 1.3% (7/69-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Canadian(s); adjective—Canadian

**Ethnic divisions:** 44% British Isles origin, 30% French origin, 26% other

**Religion:** 48% Protestant, 47% Catholic, 5% other

**Language:** English and French official

**Labor force:** 8.4 million; 29% service, 22% manufacturing, 16% trade, 8% transportation and utilities, 6% agriculture, 6% construction, 8% other, 7.2% unemployed

**Organized labor:** 27% of labor force

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Dominion of Canada

**Type:** federal state recognizing Elizabeth II as sovereign

**Capital:** Ottawa

**Political subdivisions:** 10 provinces and 2 territories

**Legal system:** based on English common law, except in Quebec, where civil law system based on French law prevails; constitution is British North America Act of 1867 and various amendments; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**Branches:** federal executive power vested in cabinet collectively responsible to House of Commons, and headed by Prime Minister; federal legislative authority resides in Parliament consisting of Queen represented by Governor-General, Senate, and Commons; judges appointed by Governor-General on the advice of the government; Supreme Court is highest tribunal

**Government leader:** Pierre Elliott Trudeau

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** legal limit of 5 years, last election July 1974

**Political parties and leaders:** Liberal, Pierre Trudeau; Progressive-Conservatives, Robert Stanfield; New Democratic, David Lewis; Social Credit, Real Caouette

**Voting strength (1974 election):** Liberal 43% (141 seats), Progressive Conservative 35% (95 seats), New Democratic Party 16% (16 seats), Social Credit 5% (11 seats), other 1%, Independents hold 1 seat

**Communists:** 2,000

**Member of:** ADB, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, DAC, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICRC, IDA, IDB, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO

**ECONOMY**

**GNP:** $126.6 billion (1974, in 1973 prices), $5,650 per capita (1974); 57% consumption, 20% investment, 23% government (1974); growth rate 4.8% (1970-74); constant prices

**Agriculture:** main products — livestock, grains (principally wheat), dairy products; food shortages — fresh fruits and vegetables; caloric intake, 3,180 calories per day per capita (1966-67)

**Fishing:** catch .8 million metric tons; exports 2 million metric tons (1974)

**Major industries:** mining, metals, food products, wood and paper products, transportation equipment, chemicals

**Shortages:** rubber, rolled steel, textile fibers and yarns, fruits, precision instruments

**Crude steel:** 13.6 million metric tons produced (1974)

**Electric power:** 58,000,000 kw. capacity (1974); 278.9 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 10,500 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $34,228 million (f.o.b., 1974, U.N. source); principal items — transportation equipment, wood and wood products, ferrous and nonferrous ores, crude petroleum, wheat; Canada is a major food exporter

**Imports:** $34,573 million (c.i.f., 1974, U.N. source); principal items — transportation equipment, machinery, crude petroleum, communication equipment, textiles, steel, fabricated metals, office machines, fruits and vegetables

**Major trade partners:** 66% U.S., 13% EC, 7% Japan (1974)

**Aid:** economic — (received) U.S., $204 million (FY49-73), $148 million (FY74), none (FY58-67); gross official aid to less developed countries and multilateral agencies, $3,688 million (1960-73), $637 million (1973); military — U.S., $13.1 million (FY49-73), none since 1961

**Budget:** total revenues $30,013 million; current expenditures $28,452 million; gross capital formation $955 million; budget surplus $606 million (1974) (National Accounts Basis)

**Monetary conversion rate:** there is no designated par value for the Canadian dollar, which was allowed to float freely on the exchanges beginning 1 June 1970; since then the Canadian dollar has moved between US$0.98-1.04 in value, 1974 average IC$ = US$1.0225

**Fiscal year:** 1 April - 31 March



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## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 46,351 mi.; 45,513 mi. 4′8½″ gage (27 mi. electrified); 727 mi. 3′6″ gage (in Newfoundland); 111 mi. 3′ gage

**Highways:** 518,177 mi.; 396,088 mi. surfaced (109,234 mi. paved), 122,089 mi. earth

**Inland waterways:** 1,875 mi.

**Pipelines:** oil, 13,140 mi.; natural gas, 46,425 mi.

**Ports:** 19 major, 300 minor

**Civil air:** 596 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 1,764 usable; 263 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 12,000 ft., 29 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 276 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 58 seaplane stations

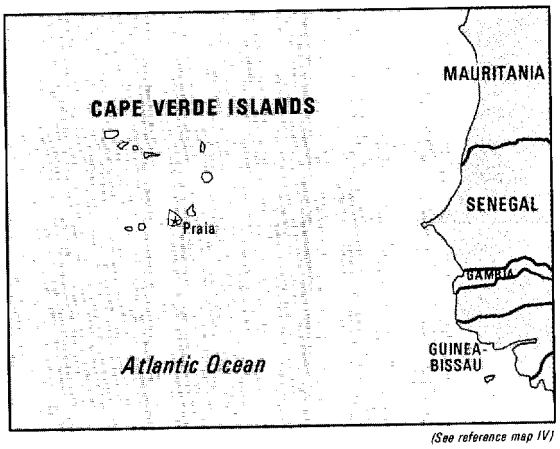
**Telecommunications:** excellent service provided by modern telecom media; 12.8 million telephones; 22.0 million radiobroadcast receivers; 9.2 million TV receivers; countrywide AM, FM, and TV coverage including 630 AM, 80 FM, and 480 TV stations; 8 coaxial submarine cables; 3 satellite earth stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 5,556,000; 4,777,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (17) annually 230,000

**Military budget:** proposed for fiscal year ending 31 March 1976, $2.8 billion; about 10% of proposed central government budget

# CAPE VERDE ISLANDS




(See reference map IV)

## LAND

1,560 sq. mi., divided among 10 islands and several islets

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters:** 6 n. mi. (fishing 12 n. mi.)

**Coastline:** 600 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 291,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1974)

**Nationality:** adjective—Cape Verdian

**Ethnic divisions:** about 28% African; 70% mulatto; 2% European

**Religion:** Catholicism, fused with local superstitions

**Language:** Portuguese and *crioula*, a blend of Portuguese and West African words

**Literacy:** 14%

**Labor force:** bulk of population engaged in subsistence agriculture

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Cape Verde

**Type:** republic; achieved independence from Portugal in July 1975; government being formed; expected to establish union with Guinea-Bissau

**Capital:** Praia

**Political subdivisions:** 10 islands

**Legal system:** to be determined

**Branches:** National Assembly, 56 members; the official party is the supreme political institution

**Government leaders:** President of the National Assembly, Abilio Duarte; Prime Minister, Pedro Pires

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** to be determined

**Political parties and leaders:** Partido Africano da Independencia da Guinee e Cabo Verde (PAIGC), led by Aristide Pereira, only legal party

**Communists:** none known

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $33.5 million (1973 est.), based on 1970 census of 272,000; $123 per capita income

**Agriculture:** main crops—corn, beans, manioc, sweet potatoes; barely self-sufficient in food

**Fishing:** largely undeveloped but provides major source of export earnings (4,858 metric tons in 1970)

**Major industries:** salt mining (17,590 tons 1970)

**Electric power:** 5,700 kw. capacity (1974); 6 million kw.-hr. produced (1974); 22 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $1.6 million (f.o.b., 1971); fish, bananas, salt

**Imports:** $20.3 million (c.i.f., 1971); machinery, textiles

**Major trade partners:** Portugal, African neighbors

**Aid:** Portugal, $20 million (1974), for civil service salaries, food, medicines; U.S., $5 million (1975), for food and employment of rural workers

**Budget:** (est. 1974) $32 million expenditures, $12 million revenues

**Monetary conversion rate:** 27 escudos = US$1 (September 1975)

**Fiscal year:** probably calendar year



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### COMMUNICATIONS

**Airfields:** 6 total, 6 usable; 4 permanent surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 4 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

(See reference map VI)

### LAND

242,000 sq. mi.; 10%-15% cultivated, 5% dense forests, 80%-85% grazing, fallow, vacant arable land, urban, waste

**Land boundaries:** 3,095 mi.

### PEOPLE

**Population:** 1,806,000, average annual growth rate 2.2% (7/67-7/71)

**Nationality:** noun—Central African(s); adjective—Central African

**Ethnic divisions:** approximately 80 ethnic groups, the majority of which have related ethnic and linguistic characteristics; Banda (32%) and Baya-Mandjia (29%) are largest single groups; 6,500 Europeans, of whom 6,000 are French and majority of the rest Portuguese

**Religion:** 40% Protestant, 28% Catholic, 27% animist, 5% Muslim; animistic beliefs and practices strongly influence the Christian majority

**Language:** French official; Sangho, the lingua franca and unofficial national language

**Literacy:** estimated at 5%-10%

**Labor force:** about half the population economically active, 80% of whom are in agriculture; approximately 64,000 salaried workers

**Organized labor:** 1% of labor force

### GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Central African Republic

**Type:** republic; constitution abrogated following military coup in January 1966

**Capital:** Bangui

**Political subdivisions:** 14 prefectures, 47 subprefectures

**Legal system:** based on French, Islamic, and tribal law; in 1966 the Chief of State assumed all power and abrogated the existing constitution; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** Gen. Bokassa heads government and rules by decree; assisted by cabinet called Council of Ministers; judiciary, including Supreme Court, court of appeals, criminal court, and numerous lower courts

**Government leader:** President for life Jean-Bedel Bokassa

**Suffrage:** universal over age 21

**Elections:** none have been held under Bokassa regime

**Political parties and leaders:** Black African Social Evolution Movement (MESAN), ruling party under former regime, still in existence but plays little role, led by President Jean-Bedel Bokassa

**Communists:** no Communist Party or significant number of sympathizers

**Member of:** AFDB, Conference of East and Central African States, EAMA, ECA, FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, OCAM, Seabeds Committee, UDEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO

### ECONOMY

**GDP:** $266 million (1974), $150 per capita

**Agriculture:** commercial — cotton, coffee, peanuts, sesame, wood; main food crops — manioc, corn, peanuts, rice, potatoes, beef; requires wheat, flour, rice, beef, and sugar imports

**Major industries:** sawmills, cotton textile mills, brewery, diamond mining and splitting

**Electric power:** 16,850 kw. capacity (1974); 50 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 30 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $71 million (f.o.b., 1974), diamonds (43%), coffee, cotton, lumber

**Imports:** $89 million (c.i.f., 1974 est.); textiles, petroleum products, machinery and electrical equipment, motor vehicles and equipment, chemicals and pharmaceuticals

**Aid:** economic — U.S. (FY61-73) $8.3 million; (1972 est. disbursements) EC $6.4 million, IDA $3.9 million, U.S. $2.3 million, U.N. $1.2 million, communist countries (1964-74) $6.8 million

**Major trade partner:** France; preferential tariff applied to EC countries and franc zone; U.S.

**Budget:** 1974 budget estimates — receipt $65.4 million, current expenditure $71.7 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 216 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs = US$1 as of January 1975 (floating since February 1973)



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**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 13,250 mi.; 115 mi. bituminous, 2,265 mi. gravel and/or crushed stone, 3,420 mi. improved earth, 7,450 mi. unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 4,400 mi.; traditional trade carried on by means of dugouts on the extensive system of rivers and streams; the Oubangui River between Bangui and Brazzaville is navigable for about 8 months a year, and short sections of the Sangha and the Lobaye Rivers are navigable throughout year; during high-water period (July - December) Oubangui navigable upstream from Bangui as far as Ouango

**Ports:** Bangui, Ouango (river ports)

**Civil air:** 4 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 58 total, 48 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 18 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

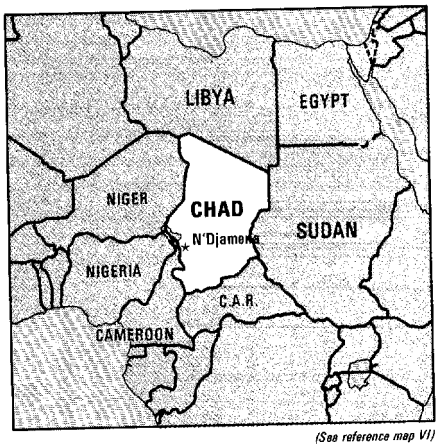
**Telecommunications:** facilities are meager and provide only barely sufficient services; network is composed of low-capacity, low-powered radiocommunication stations and radio-relay links; single center of Bangui has only international radio connections; 5,100 telephones; 70,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 457,000; 235,000 fit for military service

**Supply:** mainly dependent on France, but has received equipment from Israel, Italy, U.S.S.R.

# CHAD




(See reference map VI)

## LAND

496,000 sq. mi.; 17% arable, 35% pastureland, 2% forest and scrub, 46% other uses and waste

**Land boundaries:** 3,720 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 4,072,000, average annual growth rate 2.1% (7/72-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Chadian(s); adjective—Chadian

**Ethnic divisions:** over 240 tribes representing 12 major ethnic groups — Muslims (Arabs, Toubou, Fulani, Kotoko, Hausa, Kanembou, Baguirmi, Boulala, and Wadai) in the north and center and non-Muslims (Sara, Mayo-Kebbi, and Chari) in the south; some 150,000 nonindigenous, 5,000 of them French

**Religion:** about half Muslim, 5% Christian, remainder animist

**Language:** French official; Chadian Arabic is lingua franca in north, Sara and Sangho in south

**Literacy:** estimated 5%-10%

**Labor force:** only 55% of population in economically active group, of which 90% are engaged in unpaid subsistence farming, herding, and fishing; 47,000 wage earners in industry and civil service

**Organized labor:** about 20% of wage labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Chad

**Type:** republic; military regime in power since April 1975

**Capital:** N'Djamena

**Political subdivisions:** 14 prefectures

**Legal system:** based on French civil law system and Chadian customary law; constitution adopted 1962; constitution suspended and national assembly dissolved April 1975; judicial review of legislative acts in theory a power of the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** executive authority exercised by Supreme Military Council composed of 9 officers

**Government leader:** President of Supreme Military Council, General Felix Malloum

**Suffrage:** universal over age 20

**Elections:** all political activity banned

**Political parties and leaders:** political parties banned

**Communists:** no front organizations or underground party; probably a few Communists and some sympathizers

**Other political or pressure groups:** lightly armed Muslim rebel bands have been opposing the government since October 1965 in east-central and since August 1969 in northern Chad

**Member of:** AFDB, Conference of East and Central African States, EAMA, ECA, FAO, GATT, ICAO, IBRD, IDA, ILO, IMF, ITU, Lake Chad Basin Commission, OAU, OCAM, Seabeds Committee, UEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO



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## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $300 million (1971), $85 per capita; estimated real annual growth rate 2.5% (1963-68)

**Agriculture:** commercial — cotton, gum arabic, livestock, fish; food crops — peanuts, millet, sorghum, rice, dates, manioc, wheat; imports food

**Fishing:** catch 120,000 metric tons (1971), $14 million; exports $300,000 (1969)

**Major industries:** agricultural and livestock processing plants (cotton textile mill, slaughterhouses, brewery), natron

**Electric power:** 24,800 kw. capacity (1974); 57 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 15 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $38 million (f.o.b., 1973); cotton 65.7%

**Imports:** $82 million (c.i.f., 1973); cement, petroleum, foodstuffs, machinery, textiles, and motor vehicles; $1.3 million from Communist countries (1967)

**Major trade partners:** France (about 40% in 1969) and UDEAC countries; preferential tariffs to EC and franc zone countries

**Aid:** major source France, $469 million, 1961-69; EDF $393 million (1965-70); U.S. (FY62-73) $11.1 million; U.S.S.R. $4.1 million (1968-74); China, $50.1 million, 1971-74; military aid (1954-68) — $5.4 million, from France $4.1 million, remainder from West Germany and Israel, more than $10 million annually (est.) in French military aid (1969-71)

**Budget:** 1974 ordinary budget—$90 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 218.75 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs = US$1 as of August 1975 (floating since February 1973)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 19,200 mi.; 160 mi. bituminous, 3,300 mi. gravel and laterite, and 15,740 mi. unimproved

**Inland waterways:** approximately 1,300 mi. of year-round navigability, increased to 3,000 mi. during high-water period

**Civil air:** 3 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 67 total, 63 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 25 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Telecommunications:** fair system of radiocommunication stations only for intercity links; principal center N'Djamena, secondary center Sarh; 5,100 telephones; 70,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, no FM, and no TV stations

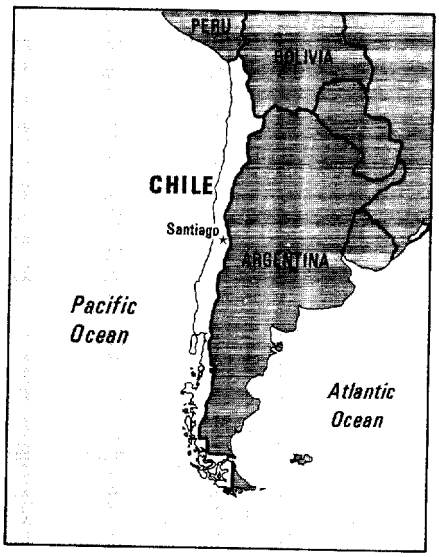
## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 964,000; 495,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually about 37,000

**Supply:** dependent on France primarily

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1973, $15,228,000; about 21% of total budget

# CHILE




(See reference map III)

## LAND

286,000 sq. mi; 2% cultivated, 7% other arable, 15% permanent pasture, grazing, 29% forest, 47% barren mountains, deserts, and cities

**Land boundaries:** 3,930 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi. (fishing 200 n. mi.)

**Coastline:** 4,000 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 10,675,000, average annual growth rate 1.7% (7/73-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Chilean(s); adjective— Chilean

**Ethnic divisions:** 95% European stock and mixed European with some Indian admixture, 3% Indian, 2% other

**Religion:** 89% Roman Catholic, 11% Protestant

**Language:** Spanish

**Literacy:** 89%

**Labor force:** 3.3 million (1973); 19% agricultural, 28% industry and construction, 29% services, 14% commerce, 5% mining, 5% other (1973)

**Organized labor:** 25% of labor force (1973)

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Chile



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# *CHILE*

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Santiago

**Political subdivisions:** reorganization of regional structure in progress

**Legal system:** based on Code 1857 derived from Spanish law and subsequent codes influenced by French and Austrian law; constitution adopted 1925, amended since then, currently being revised; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of Chile, Catholic University, and several others; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** President and 4-man Military-Police Junta; bicameral legislature currently dissolved; independent judiciary

**Government leaders:** President, Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte; other Junta members, Adm. Jose Toribio Merino Castro, Gen. Gustavo Leigh Guzman, Gen. Cezar Mendoza Duran

**Suffrage:** universal (except enlisted military and police) and compulsory at age 18

**Elections:** none scheduled

**Political parties and leaders:** Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Patricio Aylwin and Eduardo Frei; National Party (PN), Sergio Onofre Jarpa; PDC and PN are officially in "recess"; Popular Unity coalition parties (outlawed) — Communist Party (PCCh), Luis Corvalan (in prison); Socialist Party (PS), Clodomiro Almeyda and Carlos Altamirano (both in exile); Radical Party (PR); Christian Left (IC); United Popular Action Movement (MAPU); Independent Popular Action (API)

**Voting strength (1970 presidential election):** 36.6% Popular Unity coalition, 35.3% conservative independent, 28.1% Christian Democrat; (1973 Congressional election) 44% Popular Unity coalition, 56% Democratic Confederation (PDC and PN)

**Communists:** 200,000

**Other political or pressure groups:** organized labor; business organizations; landowners' associations (SNA — Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura); extreme leftist, Movement of Revolutionary Left (MIR), outlawed; rightist, Patria y Libertad (PyL), outlawed

**Member of:** ECOSOC, FAO, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, LAFTA and Andean Sub-Regional Group (created in May 1969 within LAFTA), OAS, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $8.11 billion (1974, in 1973 prices), $840 per capita; 68% private consumption, 16% government consumption; 19% gross investment, −3% net imports and factor payments abroad (1972 est.); real growth rate, 1970-74 average annual increase 2.8%

**Agriculture:** main crops — wheat, other cereals, potatoes; about 65% self-sufficient; 2,650 calories per day per capita (1971 est.)

**Fishing:** catch 664,000 metric tons (1973); exports $20.3 million, imports $2.1 million (1972)

**Major industries:** copper, nitrates, foodstuffs, fish processing, textiles and apparel, iron and steel, pulp and paper

**Crude steel:** 0.7 million metric tons capacity (1967); 596,000 metric tons produced (1974), 61 kg. per capita

**Electric power:** 2,500,000 kw. capacity (1974); 9 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 900 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $2.0 billion (f.o.b., 1974 est.); copper, iron ore, nitrates, and iodine

**Imports:** $2.2 billion (c.i.f., 1974 est.); foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, chemicals

**Major trade partners:** exports — EC 44%, Japan 14%, U.S. 8%, LAFTA 11%; imports — EC 28%, U.S. 16%, Japan 3%, LAFTA 18% (1972)

**Aid:** economic — extensions from U.S. (FY46-73) — $1,488.5 million ($1,265 million loans, $224 million grants); from international organizations (FY46-73) — $600 million (of which IBRD $233 million, IDB $273 million); from other Western countries (1960-66) — $170.6 million; from Communist countries (1967-74) — $447.7 million; military (FY53-73) — from U.S., $48 million in loans, $137 million in grants

**Budget:** $1.9 billion revenues, $2.7 billion expenditures (1974)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 6.70 pesos = US$1 (October 1975), changes frequently

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 5,511 mi.; 2,086 mi. 5′6″ gage, 154 mi. 4′8½″ gage, 2,644 mi. 3′3⅜″ gage, 69 mi. 2′6″ gage, 22 mi. 1′11⅝″ gage, 536 mi. specific gage not given; 199 mi. double track; 711 mi. electrified

**Highways:** 39,600 mi.; 5,500 mi. paved, 19,800 mi. gravel, 14,300 mi. improved and unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 451 mi.

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 470 mi.; refined products, 490 mi.; natural gas, 200 mi.

**Ports:** 10 major, 20 minor

**Civil air:** 41 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 361 total, 361 usable; 43 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 55 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 6 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** extensive radio relay network; telephone network modern, 465,000



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instruments; communications satellite ground station; 2.75 million radio and 1 million TV receivers; 153 AM, 30 FM, and 55 TV stations

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 2,508,000; 1,892,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (19) annually about 94,000

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, US$353.5 million; about 18.7% of central government budget

# CHINA, PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF

(See reference map VII)

**LAND**

3.7 million sq. mi.; 11% cultivated, sown area extended by multicropping, 78% desert, waste, or urban (32% of this area consists largely of denuded wasteland, plains, rolling hills, and basins from which about 3% could be reclaimed), 8% forested; 2%-3% inland water

**Land boundaries:** 15,000 mi.

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 9,000 mi.

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 953,107,000, average annual growth rate 2.4% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Chinese (sing., pl.); adjective—Chinese

**Ethnic divisions:** 94% Han Chinese; 6% Chuang, Uighur, Hui, Yi, Tibetan, Miao, Manchu, Mongol, Pu-I, Korean, and numerous lesser nationalities

**Religion:** most people, even before 1949, have been pragmatic and eclectic, not seriously religious; most important elements of religion are Confucianism, Taoism, Buddhism, ancestor worship; about 2%-3% Muslim, 1% Christian

**Language:** Chinese (Mandarin mainly; also Cantonese, Wu, Fukienese, Amoy, Hsiang, Kan, Hakka dialects), and minority languages (see ethnic divisions above)

**Literacy:** at least 25%

**Labor force:** 335 million (mid-1966); 85% agriculture, 15% other; shortage of skilled labor (managerial, technical, mechanics, etc.); surplus of unskilled labor

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Peoples Republic of China

**Type:** Communist state; real authority lies with Communist party's political bureau; the National People's Congress, in theory the highest organ of government, in reality merely rubber stamps the party's programs; the State Council is the actual governing organism

**Capital:** Peking

**Political subdivisions:** 21 provinces, 3 centrally governed municipalities, and 5 autonomous regions

**Legal system:** before 1966, a complex amalgam of custom and statute, largely criminal; little ostensible development of uniform code of administrative and civil law; highest judicial organ is Supreme People's Court although legal activity centered in parallel network of Public Security organs; laws and legal procedure clearly subordinated to priorities of party policy; whole system largely suspended during Cultural Revolution, but gradually being revived

**Branches:** prior to 1966 control was exercised by Chinese Communist Party, through State Council, which supervised more than 50 ministries, commissions, bureaus, etc., all technically under the standing committee of the National People's Congress; this system broke down under "Cultural Revolution" pressures but has been reconsolidated and streamlined to 29 ministries

**Government leader:** Premier of State Council, Chou En-lai; government subordinate to central committee of CCP, under Chairman Mao Tse-tung

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18, though this is academic

**Elections:** no meaningful elections

**Political parties and leaders:** Chinese Communist Party (CCP), headed by Mao Tse-tung; Mao is Chairman of Central Committee; a new central committee was formed at the 10th Party Congress held in August 1973

**Voting strength:** 100% Communist for practical purposes; no political nonconformity permitted

**Communists:** about 28 million party members in 1973

**Other political or pressure groups:** army (PLA) remains a major force, although many soldiers who



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acquired a wide range of civil political-administrative duties during the Cultural Revolution have been removed; many veteran civilian officials, in eclipse since the Cultural Revolution, have been reinstated; mass organizations, such as the trade unions and the youth league, have been rebuilt in the provinces; plans are underway to rebuild the national organizations

**Member of:** FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, Red Cross, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, other international bodies

### ECONOMY

**GNP:** $223 billion (1974), $240 per capita

**Agriculture:** main crops — rice, wheat, miscellaneous grains, cotton; caloric intake, 2,000 calories per day per capita (1974); agriculture mainly subsistence; grain imports 7.0 million tons in 1974

**Major industries:** iron and steel, coal, machine building, armaments, textiles

**Shortages:** complex machinery and equipment, highly skilled scientists and technicians

**Crude steel:** 23.8 million metric tons produced, 26 kilograms per capita (1974)

**Exports:** $6.5 billion (f.o.b., 1974); agricultural products, minerals and metals, manufactured goods

**Imports:** $7.5 billion (c.i.f., 1974); grain, chemical fertilizer, industrial raw materials, machinery and equipment

**Major trade partners:** Japan, U.S., Hong Kong, West Germany, Singapore/Malaysia, Canada, Australia, France, U.K., U.S.S.R. (1974)

**Monetary conversion rate:** about 2 yuan = US$1 (arbitrarily established)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### COMMUNICATIONS

**Airfields:** 382 total; 243 with permanent-surface runways; 7 with runways over 12,000 ft., 78 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 212 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

## CHINA, REPUBLIC OF

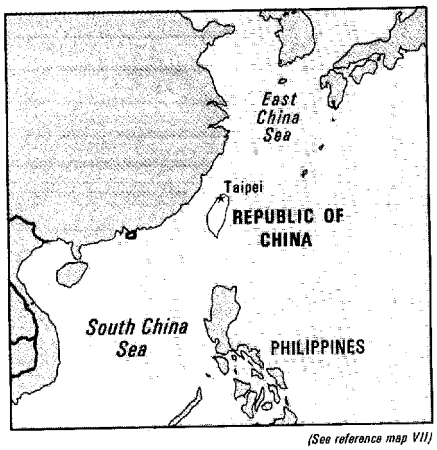
### LAND

14,000 sq. mi. (Taiwan and Pescadores); 24% cultivated, 6% pasture, 55% forested, 15% other (urban, industrial, denuded, water area)

### WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 615 mi. Taiwan, 285 mi. offshore islands




(See reference map VII)

### PEOPLE

**Population:** 15,982,000 (excluding the population of Quemoy and Matsu Islands and foreigners), average annual growth rate 1.8% (1/74-1/75)

**Nationality:** noun—Chinese (sing., pl.); adjective—Chinese

**Ethnic divisions:** 84% Taiwanese, 14% mainland Chinese, 2% aborigines

**Religion:** 93% mixture of Buddhism, Confucianism, and Taoism; 4.5% Christian; 2.5% other

**Language:** Chinese Mandarin (official language), also Taiwanese and Hakka dialect

**Literacy:** about 90%

**Labor force:** 4.9 million; 33% primary industry (agriculture), 32.1% secondary industry (including manufacturing, mining, construction), 34.9% tertiary industry (including commerce and services) 1972

**Organized labor:** about 12% of 1972 labor force (government controlled)

### GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of China

**Type:** republic; one-party presidential regime

**Capital:** Taipei

**Political subdivisions:** 16 counties, 4 cities, 1 special municipality (Taipei)

**Legal system:** based on civil law system; constitution adopted 1947, amended 1960 to permit Chiang Kai-shek to be reelected, and amended 1972 to permit President to restructure certain government organs; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**Branches:** 5 independent branches (executive, legislative, judicial, plus traditional Chinese functions of examination and control), dominated by executive branch; President and Vice President elected by National Assembly

**Government leaders:** President Yen Chia-kan; Premier Chiang Ching-kuo



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**Suffrage:** universal over age 20

**Elections:** national level — legislative yuan every 3 years but no general election held since 1948 election on mainland (partial election for Taiwan province representatives December 1969 and December 1972, next elections due December 1975); local level — provincial assembly, county and municipal executives every 4 years; county and municipal assemblies every 4 years

**Political parties and leaders:** Kuomintang, or National Party, led by Chairman Chiang Ching-kuo, has no real opposition; 2 insignificant parties are Democratic Socialist Party, Young China Party

**Voting strength (1972 provincial assembly election):** 58 seats Kuomintang, 13 seats independents

**Other political or pressure groups:** none

**Member of:** expelled from U.N. General Assembly and Security Council on 25 October 1971 and withdrew on same date from other charter-designated subsidiary organs; attempting to retain membership in international financial institutions

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $10.3 billion (1974, in 1973 prices), $660 per capita; real growth, −9.4% (1970-74 average)

**Agriculture:** most arable land intensely farmed — 60% cultivated land under irrigation; main crops — rice, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, bananas, pineapples, citrus fruits; food shortages — wheat, corn, soybeans

**Fishing:** catch 697,425 metric tons (1974)

**Major industries:** textiles, clothing, chemicals, plywood, electronics, sugar milling, food processing, cement, ship building

**Electric power:** 4,450,000 kw. capacity (1974); 21 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974); 1,365 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $5,623 million (f.o.b., 1974); textiles 26%, electrical machinery 17%, plywood and wood products 6%, machinery and metal products 7%, plastics 6%, sugar 5%

**Imports:** $6,988 million (c.i.f., 1974); machinery 16%, electrical machinery 10%, basic metals 12%, crude oil 10%, chemical products 9%

**Major trade partners:** exports—37% U.S., 15% Japan; imports—32% Japan, 24% U.S. (1974)

**Aid:** economic — U.S. (FY53-74) $3.1 billion committed; IBRD (1964-74) $311 million committed; Japan (1965-73) $247 million committed; ADB (1968-74) $93 million committed; military—U.S. (FY49-74) $3.5 billion committed

**Budget:** $2.3 billion (FY76)

**Monetary conversion rate:** NT$38 (New Taiwan) = US$1

**Fiscal year:** 1 July - 30 June

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Pipelines:** 382 mi. refined products, 60 mi. natural gas

**Airfields:** 37 total, 37 usable; 27 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 12,000 ft., 10 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 11 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** good international and domestic service; 742,304 telephones; est. 3 million radio receivers; 1.3 million TV receivers; 111 AM, 4 FM broadcast stations; 3 TV systems; 2 satellite ground stations; radio relay links to Hong Kong and the Philippines; new inter-island submarine cables; Manila submarine cable planned

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 3,980,000; 3,110,000 fit for military service; average number currently reaching military age (19) annually 192,000

# COLOMBIA

(See reference map III)

## LAND

440,000 sq. mi.; settled area 28% consisting of cropland and fallow 5%, pastures 14%, woodland, swamps, and water 6%, urban and other 3%; unsettled area 72% — mostly forest and savannah

**Land boundaries:** 3,750 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 1,500 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 22,549,000, average annual growth rate 3.1% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Colombian(s); adjective—Colombian

**Ethnic divisions:** 58% mestizo, 20% caucasian, 14% mulatto, 4% Negro, 3% mixed Negro-Indian, 1% Indian



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## *COLOMBIA*

**Religion:** 95% Roman Catholic

**Language:** Spanish

**Literacy:** 47% of population over 15 years old

**Labor force:** 5.6 million (1966); 47% agriculture, 13% manufacturing, 18% services, 9% commerce, 13% other (1964)

**Organized labor:** 13% of labor force (1968)

### GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Colombia

**Type:** republic; executive branch dominates government structure

**Capital:** Bogota

**Political subdivisions:** 22 departments, 4 territorial districts, 4 special districts, 1 federal district

**Legal system:** based on Spanish law; religious courts regulate marriage and divorce; constitution decreed in 1886, amendments codified in 1946 and 1968; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**Branches:** President, bicameral legislature, judiciary

**Government leader:** President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen

**Suffrage:** universal over age 21

**Elections:** every fourth year; last presidential and congressional elections April 1974; municipal and departmental elections, April 1972

**Political parties and leaders:** Liberal Party, President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen; Conservative Party, Alvaro Gomez Hurtado; National Popular Alliance (ANAPO), Maria Eugenia Rojas de Moreno

**Voting strength:** 1974 presidential election — Alfonso Lopez Michelsen 55%, Alvaro Gomez Hurtado 32%, Maria Eujenia Rojas de Moreno 9.5%; 1974 congressional election — Senate: Liberal Party 59%, Combined Conservative Party 34%, ANAPO 6.2%; Chamber of Deputies: Liberal Party 56%, Combined Conservative Party 31%, ANAPO 9.5%; abstention by approximately 50% of eligible voters

**Communists:** 10,000-12,000 members est.

**Other political or pressure groups:** Communist Party (PCC), Gilberto Vieira White; PCC/ML, Chinese Line Communist Party, led by Pedro Lupo Leon Arboleda Roldan

**Member of:** FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, ITU, LAFTA and Andean Sub-Regional Group (created in May 1969 within LAFTA), OAS, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WMO

### ECONOMY

**GNP:** $10.52 billion, est. (1974, in 1973 prices), $420 per capita; 73% private consumption, 8% public consumption, 20% gross investment (1973); real growth rate 1974, 5.6%.; average real growth rate, 1971-74, 6.3%

**Agriculture:** main crops — coffee, rice, corn, sugarcane, plantains, bananas, cotton, tobacco; caloric intake, 2,140 calories per day per capita (1970)

**Fishing:** catch 91,200 metric tons 1972; exports $4.7 million (1969), imports $5.9 million (1969)

**Major industries:** textiles, food processing, clothing and footwear, beverages, chemicals, and metal products

**Crude steel:** 0.39 million metric tons production (1972), 17 kilograms per capita

**Electric power:** 3,200,000 kw. capacity (1974); 11.9 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 480 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $1.6 billion (f.o.b., 1974 est.); coffee, petroleum, cotton, tobacco, sugar, textiles, cattle and hides

**Imports:** $1.7 billion (c.i.f., 1974 est.); transportation equipment, machinery, industrial metals and raw materials, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, fuels, fertilizers, paper and paper products, foodstuffs and beverages

**Major trade partners:** exports — U.S. 36%, Germany 16%, Spain 7%; imports — U.S. 40%, Germany 10%, Japan 8%, Spain 4% (1973)

**Aid:** economic — extensions from U.S. (FY46-73), $1,296 million loans, $270 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-73), $1.6 billion; from other Western countries (1960-71), $77.6 million; from Communist countries (1968-74) $24.5 million ($2.7 million drawn) military — assistance from U.S. (FY46-73) — $142 million

**Budget:** (1974) revenues $860 million; expenditures $960 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 30.361 pesos = US$1 (April 1975, changes frequently)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 2,160 mi., all 3'0" gage, single track, 22 mi. electrified

**Highways:** 32,700 mi.; 4,500 mi. paved, 23,200 mi. crushed stone or gravel, 5,000 mi. improved earth

**Inland waterways:** 8,900 mi., navigable by river boats

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 2,000 mi.; refined products, 830 mi.; natural gas, 370 mi.; natural gas liquids 80 mi.

**Ports:** 5 major, 5 minor

**Civil air:** 105 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 714 total, 700 usable; 44 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft.; 6 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 86 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 11 seaplane stations



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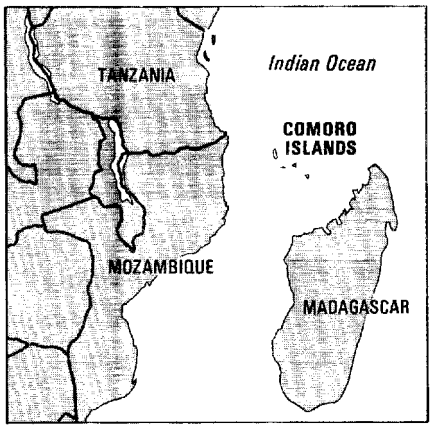
**Telecommunications:** nationwide radio-relay telecom system; communications satellite ground station; 1.22 million telephones; 6.5 million radio and 1.4 million TV receivers; 325 AM, 130 FM, and 55 TV stations

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 5,869,000; 3,710,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually about 248,000

**Military budget:** proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, $115.5 million; about 8.9% of central government budget

## COMORO ISLANDS




(See reference map VI)

**LAND**

838 sq. mi.; 4 main islands; forests 16%, pasture 7%, cultivable area 48%, non-cultivable area 29%

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 211 mi.

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 310,000, average annual growth rate 2.5% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Comoran(s); adjective—Comoran

**Ethnic divisions:** mixture of Arab, Malay, Negroid

**Religion:** predominantly Islamic

**Language:** French, Arabic, Swahili

**Literacy:** presumably low

**Labor Force:** mainly agricultural

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Comoro Islands

**Type:** three of the four islands comprise a *de facto* independent republic, following local government's unilateral declaration of independence from France in July 1975; other island disallowed declaration and its status is undecided; France supports independence in principle and is negotiating with Comoran government on legal transfer of sovereignty

**Capital:** Moroni

**Political subdivisions:** 3 prefectures, 3 district councils

**Legal system:** French and Muslim law

**Branches:** supreme authority exercised by 11-member National Executive Council

**Government leader:** Said Mohamed Jaffar, President of National Executive Council

**Suffrage:** universal adult

**Elections:** at discretion of Council of Ministers, on advice of President; must be held before expiration of 5-year electoral mandate

**Political parties and leaders:** Comoran Democratic Union, Mohammed Dahlani; Democratic Assembly of Comoros People, Said Mohamed Jaffar; Comoros Socialist Party; Umma, Prince Said Ibrahim; Mahorais Movement, Marcel Henry

**Voting strength:** in elections for Chamber of Deputies in 1972, independence coalition of CDU and DACP won 34 seats, Mahorais Movement won 5

**Communists:** information not available

**Member of:** OAU

**ECONOMY**

**GDP:** about $25 million (1968); $100 per capita; growth probably negligible through 1974

**Agriculture:** food crops — rice, manioc, potatoes, fruits, vegetables; export crops — essential oils for perfumes (mainly ylang-ylang), vanilla, copra, sisal

**Exports:** $6.0 million (1972); perfume oils, vanilla, copra, sisal

**Imports:** $11.3 million (1972); foodstuffs, cement, fuels, chemicals, textiles

**Major trade partners:** France, Malagasy Republic, Italy, Kenya, Tanzania and U.S.

**Electric power:** 1,000 kw. capacity (1974); 3.2 million kw.-hr. produced (1974); 11 kw.-hr. per capita

**Aid:** French aid in 1971 was about $2.7 million, or about 50% of the islands entire budget

**Budget:** 1972—revenues $7.6 million, current expenditures $6.2 million, investment expenditures $0.7 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 216 Communaute Financiere Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 as of January 1975 (floating since February 1973)

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 621 mi.; approximately 183 mi. bituminous, remainder crushed stone or gravel

**Ports:** 1 minor (Moroni on Grande Comore)

**Civil air:** 7 major transports (registered in France)



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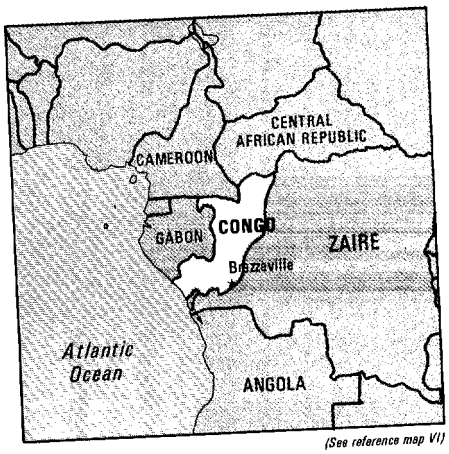
**Airfields:** 5 total, 5 usable; 5 with permanent surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000 to 11,999 feet, 4 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Telecommunications:** minimal system of HF radiocommunication stations for interisland island and external communications to Malagasy and Reunion; Dzaoudzi center but of slight significance; 1,300 telephones; 35,500 radio receivers; 1 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

## CONGO




(See reference map VI)

### LAND

135,000 sq. mi.; 63% dense forest or woodland, 33% cultivable or grazing (2% cultivated est.), 4% urban or waste

**Land boundaries:** 2,805 mi.

### WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 30 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 105 mi.

### PEOPLE

**Population:** 1,364,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Congolese (sing., pl.); adjective—Congolese or Congo

**Ethnic divisions:** about 15 ethnic groups divided into some 75 tribes, almost all Bantu; most important ethnic groups are Kongo (48%) in south, Teke (17%) in center, M'Bochi (12%) and Sangha (20%) in north; about 8,500 Europeans, mostly French

**Religion:** about half animist, half nominally Christian, less than 1% Muslim

**Language:** French official, many African languages with Lingala and Kikongo most widely used

**Literacy:** about 20%

**Labor force:** about 40% of population economically active, most engaged in subsistence agriculture; 79,100 wage earners; 40,000-60,000 unemployed

**Organized labor:** 16% of total labor force (1965 est.)

### GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Peoples Republic of the Congo

**Type:** republic; military regime established September 1968

**Capital:** Brazzaville

**Political subdivisions:** 9 regions divided into districts

**Legal system:** based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1963 and 1969

**Branches:** President, Prime Minister, Council of State; National Assembly; judiciary presumably still functions according to provisions of 1963 constitution; all policy made by Congolese Workers Party Central Committee and Politburo

**Government leaders:** President, Major Marien Ngouabi; Prime Minister Henri Lopes

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** last legislative elections June 1973

**Political parties and leaders:** Congolese Workers Party (PCT) is only legal party; president, Marien Ngouabi

**Communists:** unknown number of Communists and sympathizers

**Other political or pressure groups:** Union of Congolese Socialist Youth (UJSC), Congolese Trade Union Congress (CSC), Revolutionary Union of Congolese Union (URFC), General Union of Congolese Pupils and Students (UGEEC)

**Member of:** AFDB, Conference of East and Central African States, EAMA, ECA, EIB (associate), FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, OCAM, Seabeds Committee, UDEAC, UEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

### ECONOMY

**GDP:** about $277 million (1970 est.), $310 per capita, real growth rate about 4% per year

**Agriculture:** cash crops — sugarcane, wood, coffee, cocoa, palm kernels, peanuts, tobacco; food crops — root crops, rice, corn, bananas, manioc, fish

**Fishing:** catch 21,000 metric tons, $5.6 million (1972)

**Major industries:** sawmills, brewery, cigarettes, sugar mill, soap

**Electric power:** 42,000 kw. capacity (1974); 120 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 90 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $62 million (f.o.b., 1973); lumber, sugar, tobacco, veneer, and plywood

**Imports:** $85 million (c.i.f., 1973); machinery, transport equipment, manufactured consumer goods, iron and steel, foodstuffs, petroleum products



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**Major trade partners:** France and other EC countries on preferential basis

**Budget:** 1973—revenue $82 million, expenditure $104 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 216 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs = US$1 as of January 1975

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 490 mi., 3'6" gage, single track

**Highways:** 6,741 mi.; 380 mi. bituminous surface treated; remainder gravel, laterite, or improved earth

**Inland waterways:** 4,030 mi. navigable

**Ports:** 1 major (Pointe Noire)

**Civil air:** 7 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 71 total, 53 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 18 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** services adequate for government and public; network is comprised of low-capacity, low-powered radio communication stations, coaxial cables and wire lines, connect key centers of Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, and Dolisie with maximum of 21 channels; 10,200 telephones; 75,000 radio receivers; 2,600 TV receivers; 3 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations

### DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 324,000; 162,000 fit for military service; about 13,000 reach military age (20) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, $37,331,882; about 10.8% of total budget

## COOK ISLANDS

### LAND

About 93 sq. mi.

### WATER

**Limits of territorial waters:** 3 n. mi.

**Coastline:** about 75 mi.

### PEOPLE

**Population:** 19,000, official estimate for 30 June 1974

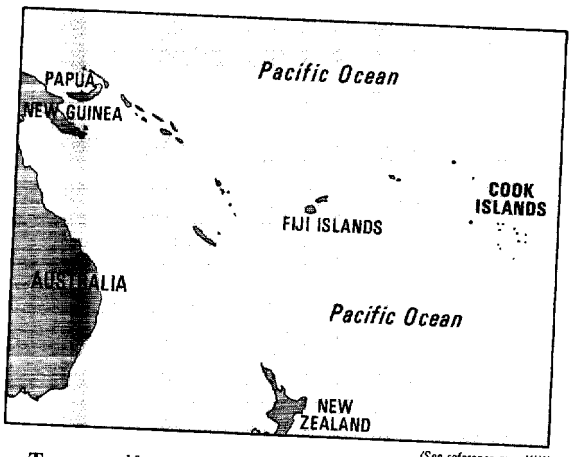
**Nationality:** noun—Cook Islander(s); adjective—Cook Islander

**Ethnic divisions:** 81.3% Polynesian (full blood), 7.7% Polynesian and European, 7.7% Polynesian and other, 2.4% European, 0.9% other

**Religion:** Christian, majority of populace members of Cook Islands Christian Church

### GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Cook Islands




(See reference map VIII)

**Type:** self-governing in "free association" with New Zealand; Cook Islands government fully responsible for internal affairs and has right at any time to move to full independence by unilateral action; New Zealand retains responsibility for external affairs, in consultation with Cook Islands government

**Capital:** Rarotonga

**Branches:** New Zealand Governor General appoints High Commissioner of Cook Islands, who represents the Queen and the New Zealand government; High Commissioner appoints the Premier; Legislative Assembly of 22 members, popularly elected; House of Arikis (chiefs), 15 members, appointed by High Commissioner, an advisory body only

**Government leader:** Premier Albert Henry

**Suffrage:** universal adult

**Elections:** every 4 years, latest in December 1974

**Political parties and leaders:** Cook Islands Party, Sir Albert Henry; Democratic Party, Dr. Thomas Davis

**Voting strength (1974):** Cook Islands Party, 14 seats; Democratic Party, 8 seats

### ECONOMY

**GDP:** $400 per capita (1973)

**Agriculture:** export crops include copra, citrus fruits, pineapple, tomatoes, and bananas, with subsistence crops of yams and taro

**Industry:** fruit processing

**Electric power:** 2,800 kw. capacity (1974); 8 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 381 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $2.7 million (1971); fruit juice, clothing, citrus fruits

**Imports:** $5.8 million (1971)

**Major trade partners:** (1970) exports — 98% New Zealand, imports — 76% New Zealand, 7% Japan

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 NZ$ = US$1.3535 (February 1975)

### COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none



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**Highways:** 162 mi.: 12 mi. paved, 68 mi. gravel, 52 mi. improved earth, 30 mi. unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** none

**Ports:** 2 minor

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 3 total; 1 with composite surface runway 7,240 ft., 3 with natural surface runways 4,000-7,900 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** 3 AM, no FM, and no TV stations; 7,000 radio receivers, and 740 telephones; microwave relay station provides connection with New Zealand

## COSTA RICA

*(See reference map II)*

### LAND

19,700 sq. mi.; 30% agricultural land (8% cultivated, 22% meadows and pasture), 60% forested, 10% waste, urban, and other

**Land boundaries:** 415 mi.

### WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi. (fishing 200 n. mi.; specialized competence over living resources to 200 n. mi.)

**Coastline:** 800 mi.

### PEOPLE

**Population:** 1,997,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (7/73-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Costa Rican(s); adjective—Costa Rican

**Ethnic divisions:** 98% white (including mestizo), 2% Negro

**Religion:** 95% Roman Catholic

**Language:** Spanish

**Literacy:** about 85%

**Labor force:** 585,000 (1973); 36% agriculture; 12% manufacturing; 11% commerce; 6% construction; 5% transportation, utilities; 20% service (government, education, social); 2% finance; 8% other

**Organized labor:** about 11.5% of labor force

### GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Costa Rica

**Type:** unitary republic

**Capital:** San Jose

**Political subdivisions:** 7 provinces

**Legal system:** based on Spanish civil law system; constitution adopted 1949; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of Costa Rica; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** President, unicameral legislature, Supreme Court elected by legislature

**Government leader:** President Daniel Oduber

**Suffrage:** universal and compulsory age 18 and over

**Elections:** every 4 years; next, February 1978

**Political parties and leaders:** National Liberation Party (PIN), Daniel Oduber, Jose Figueres; National Unification (UN), Francisco Calderon Guardia; National Independent Party (PNI), Jorge Gonzalez Marten; Democratic Reno-vation Party (PRD), Rodrigo Carazo; Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Jorge Monge Zamora; Socialist Action Party (PASO) (Communist front), Marcial Aguiluz; Popular Vanguard Party (PVP, Communist, illegal), Manuel Mora

**Voting strength (1974 election):** National Unification (coalition of PUN, PR, and PURA), 30.4% — 16 seats; PLN, 43.5% — 27 seats; PNI, 11% — 6 seats; PRD, 9% — 3 seats; PASO, 2.3% — 2 seats

**Communists:** 3,200 members, 10,000 sympathizers

**Other political or pressure groups:** Costa Rican Confederation of Democratic Workers (CCTD), General Confederation of Workers (CGT), Chamber of Coffee Growers, National Association for Economic Development (ANFE)

**Member of:** CACM, FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFC, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITU, OAS, ODECA, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WMO

### ECONOMY

**GNP:** $1.5 billion (1974, in current prices), $770 per capita; real growth rate 1974, 4%; average growth 1969-73, 6.4%

**Agriculture:** main products — bananas, coffee, sugarcane, rice, corn, cocoa, livestock products; caloric intake, 2,610 calories per day per capita (1966)

**Fishing:** catch 8,900 metric tons, $2.5 million (1972); exports, $1.8 million (1970), imports $0.5 million (1970)



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**Major industries:** food processing, textiles and clothing, construction materials, fertilizer

**Electric power:** 321,000 kw. capacity (1974); 1.4 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 720 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $441 million (f.o.b., 1974); coffee, bananas, beef, sugar, cacao

**Imports:** $716 million (c.i.f., 1974); manufactured products, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, fuels, foodstuffs, fertilizer

**Major trade partners:** exports—33% U.S., 25% CACM, 13% West Germany; imports—35% U.S., 20% CACM, 7% West Germany, 9% Japan (1973)

**Aid:** economic — extensions from U.S. (FY46-73), $122 million loans, $101 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-73), $203 million; from other Western countries (1960-71), $7.7 million; military — assistance from U.S. (FY60-73) $1.9 million; Communist—$15 million (economic) from U.S.S.R. (1971)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 8.54 colones = US$1 (official buying rate); 8.60 colones = US$1 (official selling rate)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 407 mi.; 395 mi. 3′6″ gage, 12 mi. 3′0″ gage, all single track, 72 mi. electrified

**Highways:** 14,300 mi.; 1,000 mi. paved, 4,100 mi. otherwise improved, 9,200 mi. unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** about 455 mi. perennially navigable

**Pipelines:** refined products, 80 mi.

**Ports:** 3 major (Limon, Golfito, Puntarenas), 4 minor

**Civil air:** 24 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 151 total, 149 usable; 19 with permanent-surface runways; 9 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** good domestic telephone service; 99,100 telephones; connection into Central American microwave net; 350,000 radio and 175,000 TV receivers; 45 AM, 10 FM, and 11 TV stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 426,000; 280,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually about 24,000

**Supply:** dependent on imports from U.S.

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1973, $5.2 million for Ministry of Public Security, including the Civil Guard; about 2.3% of total central government budget

# CUBA

(See reference map II)

## LAND

44,200 sq. mi.; 35% cultivated, 30% meadow and pasture, 20% waste, urban, or other, 15% forested

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 2,320 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 9,337,000, average annual growth rate 1.8% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Cuban(s); adjective—Cuban

**Ethnic divisions:** 51% mulatto, 37% white, 11% Negro, 1% Chinese

**Religion:** at least 85% nominally Roman Catholic before Castro assumed power

**Language:** Spanish

**Literacy:** about 96%

**Labor force:** 2.36 million; 34% agriculture, 17% industry, 6% construction, 6% transportation, 29% services, 8% unemployed and underemployed

**Organized labor:** 46% of total force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Cuba

**Type:** Communist state

**Capital:** Havana

**Political subdivisions:** the current system of 6 provinces, 59 regions, and 416 municipalities is being reorganized, and, in March 1976, a new system consisting of 14 provinces and from 170 to 180 municipalities will be adopted

**Legal system:** based on Spanish and American law, with large elements of Communist legal theory; Fundamental Law of 1959 replaced Constitution of 1940; a new constitution was approved at the Cuban



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Communist Party's First Party Congress in December 1975 and by a popular referendum to take place immediately after the Congress; positions of the new constitution will be put into effect on February 24, 1976, by means of a Constitutional Transition Law, and the entire constitution will become effective on December 2, 1976; legal education at Universities of Havana, Oriente, and Las Villas; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** executive; no legislature (Popular Assemblies will be formed at the provincial and municipal levels in October 1976 and at the national level on December 2, 1976—the Popular Assemblies will have legislative authority at their respective levels); controlled judiciary

**Government leader:** Prime Minister Fidel Castro Ruz

**Suffrage:** under the new constitution to be adopted in 1976, suffrage will be universal, but not compulsory, over age 16

**Elections:** election of delegates to the Popular Assemblies will be held in late summer 1976

**Political parties and leaders:** Cuban Communist Party (PCC), First Secretary Fidel Castro Ruz, Second Secretary Raul Castro Ruz

**Communists:** approx. 200,000 party members

**Member of:** CEMA, ECLA, FAO, GATT, IADB (nonparticipant), ICAO, IHO, ILO, IMCO, International Rice Commission, International Sugar Council, International Wheat Agreement, ITU, OAS (nonparticipant), Permanent Court of Arbitration, Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $6.1 billion (1974 est., in 1974 prices), $670 per capita; 60% private consumption, 20% public consumption, 20% gross investment; real growth rate 1974, 5%

**Agriculture:** main crops — sugar, tobacco, coffee, rice, potatoes, tubers, citrus fruits

**Fishing:** catch 163,000 metric tons (1974); exports $50 million (1974), imports $13.1 million (1972)

**Major industries:** sugar milling, petroleum refining, food and tobacco processing, textiles, chemicals, paper and wood products, metals

**Shortages:** spare parts for transportation and industrial machinery, consumer goods

**Crude steel:** 0.35 million metric tons capacity (planned); 220,600 metric tons produced (1973); 20 kg. per capita

**Electric power:** 1,216,000 kw. capacity (1974); 5.6 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 650 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $2,745 million (f.o.b., 1974 est.); sugar, nickel, tobacco

**Imports:** $2,450 million (c.i.f., 1974 est.); capital goods, industrial raw materials, food, petroleum

**Major trade partners:** exports — U.S.S.R. 34%, China 5%, other Communist countries 15%, Japan 16%; imports—U.S.S.R. 48%, China 7%, other Communist countries 10% (1974 est.)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 peso = US$1.21 (nominal)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 9,150 mi. government owned; 3,150 mi. common carrier lines (8 mi. double track and 95 mi. electrified) and about 6,000 mi. plantation-industrial lines; common carrier lines comprise 3,100 mi. 4′8½″ standard gage, and about 50 mi. 3′0″ and 2′6″ narrow gage; plantation-industrial lines comprise about 4,000 mi. standard gage and 2,000 mi. narrow gage

**Highways:** 12,800 mi.; 5,400 mi. paved, 7,400 mi. gravel and earth surfaced

**Inland waterways:** 150 mi.

**Pipelines:** natural gas, 50 mi.

**Ports:** 8 major (including U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo), 44 minor; Guantanamo under U.S. control

**Civil air:** 32 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 194 total, 182 usable; 44 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 8 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 28 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 11 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** modern facilities adequately serve military and most civil needs; excellent international facilities, satellite ground station; 360,000 telephones; 2.0 million radio and 600,000 TV receivers; 100 AM, 25 FM, and 16 TV stations; 6 submarine cables, including 1 coaxial

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1966 (last announced budget), $213 million; about 7.8% of total budget

# CYPRUS

## LAND

3,572 sq. mi.; 47% arable and land under permanent crops, 18% forested, 10% meadows and pasture, 25% waste, urban areas, and other

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 400 mi. (approx.)



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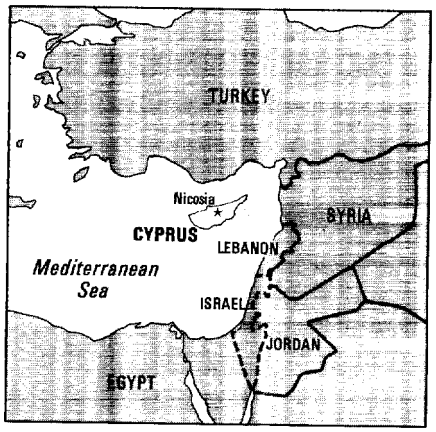
# *CYPRUS*




(See reference map V)

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 652,000, average annual growth rate 1.1% (7/73-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Cypriot(s); adjective—Cypriot

**Ethnic divisions:** 78% Greek; 18% Turkish; 4% British, Armenian, and other

**Religion:** 78% Greek Orthodox, 18% Muslim, 4% Masonite Armenian Apostolic and other

**Language:** Greek, Turkish, English

**Literacy:** about 82% of population 7 years or older

**Labor force:** 267,000 (1970 est.), 38% agriculture, 23% industry, 9% commerce, 2% mining, 28% other; 3,130 registered unemployed (December 1968)

**Organized labor:** 24% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Cyprus

**Type:** republic since August 1960; separate de facto Greek Cypriot, and Turkish Cypriot governments have evolved since outbreak of communal strife in 1963; this separation was further solidified following the Turkish invasion of the island in July 1974; negotiations, which have been going on since January 1975, have focused on the creation of a federal system of government with substantial autonomy for each of the two communities

**Capital:** Nicosia

**Political subdivisions:** 6 administrative districts

**Legal system:** based on common law, with civil law modifications; negotiations to create the basis for a new or revised constitution to govern the island and relations between Greek and Turkish Cypriots have been going on intermittently

**Branches:** currently a rump government consisting basically of Greek Cypriot parts of bodies provided for by constitution; headed by President of the Republic and comprised of Council of Ministers, House of Representatives, and Supreme Court

**Government leaders:** President, Archbishop Makarios III (Greek); Vice President, Rauf Denktash (Turk)

**Suffrage:** universal age 21 and over

**Elections:** held every 5 years; 1965 elections suspended; 1968 elections only for President and Vice President; 1970 parliamentary elections demonstrate notable increase in voting strength of Communist Party (AKEL); 1973 elections only for President and Vice President

**Political parties and leaders:** Reform Party of the Working People (AKEL) (Communist Party), Ezekias Papaioannou; Unified Party (UP), Glafkos Clerides; Progressive Movement (PM) (pro-Makarios), Andreas Azinas; Democratic National Party (DEK), Takis Evdokas; United Democratic Union of the Center (EDEK), Vassos Lyssarides; Turkish National Union Party (TNUP), Rauf Denktash; Populist Party, Alpet Othon

**Voting strength:** (1968 presidential and vice presidential elections) Greek Cypriot President Makarios 90%; Turkish Cypriot Vice President Fazil Kucuk unopposed; (1970 parliamentary elections) 40% of Greek Cypriot vote for Reform Party of the Working People, 24% of the Greek Cypriot vote for the Unified Party, 16% of the Greek Cypriot vote for the Progressive Movement, 9% of the Greek Cypriot vote for the Democratic National Party as well as 9% for the United Democratic Union of the Center, 2% of the Greek Cypriot vote for independents; 76% of the Greek Cypriot electorate voted; 80% of the Turkish Cypriot community voted and overwhelmingly elected 15 of Rauf Denktashs supporters to the Turk Cypriot House contingent in a separate election; 1973 elections — Makarios unopposed and Rauf Denktash unopposed

**Communists:** 12,000; sympathizers estimated to number 60,000

**Other political or pressure groups:** United Democratic Youth Organization (EDON) (Communist-controlled); Pan Cyprian Confederation of Labor (PEO) (Communist-controlled); Cyprus Confederation of Labor (SEK) (pro-West); Cyprus Turkish Federation of Trade Unions (KTBIF)

**Member of:** Commonwealth, Council of Europe, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $871.0 million (1974), $1,300 per capita; 1974 real growth rate 2.0%

**Agriculture:** main crops — vine products, citrus, potatoes, other vegetables; food shortages — grain, dairy products, meat, fish; caloric intake, 2,460 calories per day per capita (1964-66)

**Major industries:** mining (cupreous and iron pyrites, asbestos), manufactures principally for local consumption — food, beverages, footwear



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**Shortages:** water, petroleum

**Electric power:** 204,000 kw. capacity (1974); 830 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 985 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $160 million (f.o.b., 1974—converted at average trade conversion factor of 1 Cyprus pound = US$2.85); principal items — copper, pyrites, citrus, raisins, and other agricultural products

**Imports:** $400 million (c.i.f., 1974—converted at average trade conversion factor of 1 Cyprus pound = US$2.85); principal items — manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, petroleum products, foods

**Major trade partners:** (1973) imports — U.K. 25%, West Germany 9%, Italy 8%, France 7%, U.S. 7%; exports — U.K. 42%, West Germany 7%, Netherlands 4%, U.S.S.R. 4%

**Aid:** economic — U.S., $32.5 million authorized FY46-73; IBRD, $56.1 million (FY46-73); U.N. Technical Assistance, $1.7 million (FY46-72); U.N. Special Fund, $9.9 million (FY46-72)

**Budget:** 1974—revenues $137 million, expenditures $263 million, deficit $126 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Cyprus pound = US$2.61 (December 1971 through January 1973), 1 Cyprus pound = US$2.823 (trade conversion factor as of May 1975)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**NOTE:** 1974 GNP, import, export, and budget figures are Government of Cyprus figures which include 100% of island until August 1974 and 60% of island thereafter; the Turkish sector of island for last 4 months of 1974 is part of Turkish mainland economy

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 5,000 mi.; 2,100 mi. bituminous surface treated; 2,900 mi. gravel, crushed stone, and earth

**Ports:** 3 major (Famagusta, Larnaca, Limassol), 6 minor

**Civil air:** 5 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 12 total, 10 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft.; 5 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Telecommunications:** moderately good telecommunication system; 63,000 telephones; 205,600 radio receivers; 85,400 TV receivers; 12 AM, 5 FM, and 4 TV stations; tropospheric scatter circuits to Greece and Turkey

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1974, $18.5 million about 13.1% of central government budget

# CZECHOSLOVAKIA

*(See reference map IV)*

## LAND

49,400 sq. mi.; 42% arable, 14% other agricultural, 35% forested, 9% other

**Land boundaries:** 2,200 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 14,866,000, average annual growth rate 0.8% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Czechoslovak(s); adjective—Czechoslovak

**Ethnic divisions:** 64.3% Czechs, 30.0% Slovaks, 4.0% Magyars, 0.6% Germans, 0.5% Poles, 0.4% Ukrainians, 0.2% others (Jews, Gypsies)

**Religion:** 77% Roman Catholic, 20% Protestant, 2% Orthodox, 1% other

**Language:** Czech, Slovak, Hungarian

**Literacy:** almost complete

**Labor force:** 7.1 million; 18% agriculture, 37% industry, 11% services, 34% construction, communications and others

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

**Type:** Communist state

**Capital:** Prague

**Political subdivisions:** 2 ostensibly separate and autonomous republics (Czech Socialist Republic and Slovak Socialist Republic); 7 regions (kraj) in Czech lands, three regions in Slovakia; national capitals of Prague and Bratislava have regional status

**Legal system:** civil law system based on Austrian-Hungarian codes, modified by Communist legal theory; revised constitution adopted 1960, amended in 1968 and 1970; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Karlova University School of Law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** executive — President (elected by Federal Assembly), cabinet (appointed by President);



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legislative — Federal Assembly (elected directly), Czech and Slovak National Councils (also elected directly) legislate on limited area of regional matters; judiciary — Supreme Court (elected by Federal Assembly); entire governmental structure dominated by Communist Party

**Government leaders:** President Gustav Husak (elected May 1975), Premier Lubomir Strougal

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** governmental bodies every 5 years (last election, November 1971); President every 5 years (Husak was elected to replace the incapacitated President Ludvik Svoboda who did not complete his second five year term)

**Dominant political party and leader:** Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (KSC), Gustav Husak, General Secretary; Communist Party of Slovakia (KSS) has status of "provincial KSC organization"

**Voting strength (1971 election):** 99.81% Communist-sponsored single slate

**Communists:** 1.35 million party members

**Other political groups:** puppet parties — Czechoslovak Socialist Party, Czechoslovak People's Party, Slovak Freedom Party, Slovak Revival Party

**Member of:** CEMA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WFTU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $43.6 billion in 1974 (at 1973 prices), $2,970 per capita; 1974 real growth rate 4.6%

**Agriculture:** diversified agriculture; main crops — wheat, rye, potatoes, sugar beets; net food importer — meat, wheat, vegetable oils, fresh fruits and vegetables; caloric intake, 3,100 calories per day per capita (1967)

**Major industries:** machinery, food processing, metallurgy, textiles, chemicals

**Shortages:** ores, crude oil

**Crude steel:** 13.6 million metric tons produced (1974), 930 kg. per capita

**Electric power:** 12,796,000 kw. capacity (1974); 56 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 3,800 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $7,033 million (f.o.b., 1974); 50% machinery, equipment; 28% fuels, raw materials; 4% foods, food products, and live animals; 18% consumer goods, excluding foods (1973)

**Imports:** $7,504 million (f.o.b., 1974); 37% machinery, equipment; 43% fuels, raw materials; 13% foods, food products, and live animals; 7% consumer goods, excluding foods (1973)

**Monetary conversion rate:** noncommercial 9.27 crowns = US$1, commercial 5.43 crowns = US$1 (average through July 1975)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**Note:** foreign trade figures were converted at the rate of 5.80 crowns = US$1

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 8,255 mi.; 8,075 mi. standard gage, 70 mi. broad gage, 110 mi. narrow gage; 1,741 mi. double track; 1,742 mi. electrified; government owned (1975)

**Highways:** 45,613 mi.; 863 mi. concrete; 34,500 mi. bituminous; 1,800 mi. cobblestone, brick sett, stone block; 8,450 mi. crushed stone, gravel, improved earth (1975)

**Inland waterways:** 517 mi. (1975)

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 900 mi.; refined products, 535 mi.; natural gas, 3,200 mi.

**Freight carried:** rail—294.3 million short tons, 44.5 billion short ton/mi. (1974); highway—1,050.5 million short tons, 9.3 billion short ton/mi. (1974); waterway—5.4 million short tons, 1.9 billion short ton/mi. (excl. int'l. transit traffic) (1974)

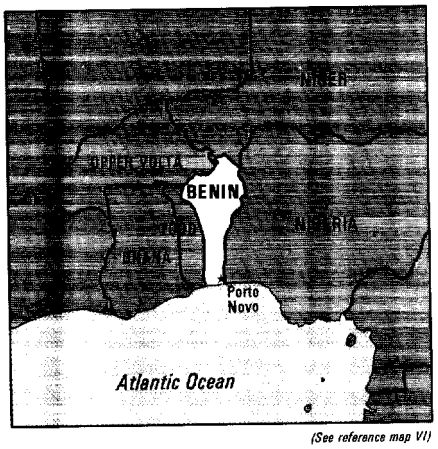
**Ports:** no maritime ports; outlets are Gdynia, Gdansk, Szczecin in Poland; Rijeka, Yugoslavia; Hamburg, West Germany; Rostock, East Germany; principal river ports are Prague, Melnik, Usti nad Labem, Decin, Komarno, Bratislava (1975)

**Civil air:** 58 major transport aircraft (1975)

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military budget:** (announced) for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, est. 19.3 billion crowns, about 7% of total budget

# DAHOMEY




(See reference map VI)

On November 30, 1975, President Kerekou announced that Dahomey would henceforth be known as Benin. The long-form name of the State is the Peoples Republic of Benin.



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# *DAHOMEY*

## LAND

44,700 sq. mi.; southern third of country is most fertile; arable land 80% (actually cultivated 11%), forests and game preserves 19%, non-arable 1%

**Land boundaries:** 1,220 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi. (100 n. mi. mineral exploitation limit)

**Coastline:** 75 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 3,148,000, average annual growth rate 2.8% (8/72-8/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Dahomean(s); adjective—Dahomean

**Ethnic divisions:** 99% Africans (42 ethnic groups, most important being Fon, Adja, Yoruba, Bariba), 5,500 Europeans

**Religion:** 12% Muslim, 8% Christian, 80% animist

**Language:** French official; Fon and Yoruba most common vernaculars in south, at least 6 major tribal languages in north

**Literacy:** about 20%

**Labor force:** 85% of labor force engaged in agriculture; 15% civil service, artisans, and industry

**Organized labor:** approximately 75% of wage earners, divided among two major and several minor unions

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Peoples Republic of Benin

**Type:** republic, under military rule since 26 October 1972

**Capital:** Porto-Novo (official), Cotonou (de facto)

**Political subdivisions:** 6 provinces, 46 districts

**Legal system:** based on French civil law and customary law; legal education generally obtained in France; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** executive and legislative power vested in 13-man military revolutionary government headed by a president

**Government leader:** Lt. Col. Mathieu Kerekou, President and chief of government, charged with national defense, planning, coordination of external aid, information, and national orientation

**Suffrage:** universal for adults whenever elections or referendums are held

**Elections:** current government has held no elections and none are scheduled

**Political parties:** none

**Communists:** no Communist party; some sympathizers

**Member of:** AFDB, CEAO, EAMA, ECA, ECOWAS, Entente, FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMF, ITU, Niger River Commission, OAU, OCAM, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $349 million (1974), $111 per capita; real growth rate, 4.6% per annum (1967-71)

**Agriculture:** major cash crop is oil palms; peanuts, cotton, coffee, sheanuts, and tobacco also produced commercially; main food crops — corn, cassava, yams, sorghum and millet; livestock, fish

**Fishing:** catch 32,900 metric tons (1971); exports 122.2 metric tons, imports 4,000 metric tons

**Major industries:** palm oil and palm kernel oil processing

**Electric power:** 11,310 kw. capacity (1974); 50 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 16 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** about $43 million (f.o.b., 1974); palm products (34%); other agricultural products

**Imports:** $126 million (c.i.f., 1974); clothing and other consumer goods, cement, lumber, fuels, foodstuffs, machinery, and transport equipment

**Major trade partners:** France, EC, franc zone; preferential tariffs to EC and franc zone countries

**Aid:** economic (through FY73) — EC, $4.5 million; U.N., $8.9 million; West Germany, $1 million; Taiwan, $1 million; U.S. (FY59-73), $14.7 million; China, $44 million extended (1972)

**Budget:** 1974 est. — receipts $48 million, expenditures $52.2

**Monetary conversion rate:** 216 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs = US$1 as of January 1975

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 360 mi., all meter gage (3′3⅜″)

**Highways:** 4,300 mi.; 547 mi. paved, 2,665 mi. gravel and/or improved earth, remainder unimproved

**Inland waterways:** 400 mi. navigable

**Ports:** 1 major (Cotonou), 1 minor

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 10 total, 10 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 4 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Telecommunications:** system of open wire and radio relay; 8,325 telephones; 54,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, no FM, and no TV stations; 3 submarine cables

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 718,000; 359,000 fit for military service; about 30,000 males and 29,000 females reach military age (18) annually; both sexes liable for military service

**Supply:** dependent on France and Guinea

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1974, $6,664,300; about 11.4% of total budget



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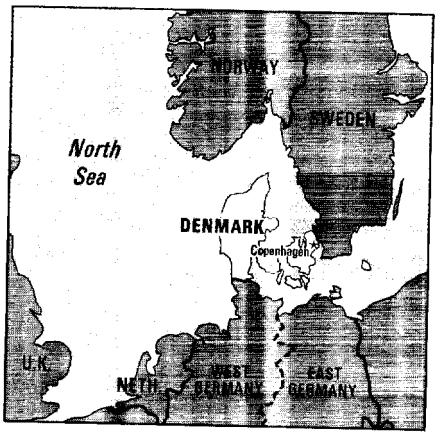
# DENMARK




(See reference map IV)

## LAND

16,600 sq. mi. (exclusive of Greenland and Faeroe Islands); 64% arable, 8% meadows and pastures, 11% forested, 17% other

**Land boundaries:** 42 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi. (fishing 12 n. mi.)

**Coastline:** 2,100 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 5,075,000, average annual growth rate 0.4% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Dane(s); adjective—Danish

**Ethnic divisions:** homogeneous white population

**Religion:** 96% Evangelical Lutheran, 3% other Protestant and Roman Catholic, 1% other

**Language:** Danish; small German-speaking minority

**Literacy:** 99%

**Labor force:** 2.5 million; 9.5% agriculture, forestry, fishing, 26.6% manufacturing, 8.3% construction, 15.7% commerce, 6.8% transportation, 5.6% services, 25.7% government, 1.8% other; 6.3% of registered labor force unemployed (September 1974)

**Organized labor:** 65% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Kingdom of Denmark

**Type:** constitutional monarchy

**Capital:** Copenhagen

**Political subdivisions:** 14 counties, 277 communes, 88 towns

**Legal system:** civil law system; constitution adopted 1953; judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Universities of Copenhagen and Arhus; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**Branches:** legislative authority rests jointly with Crown and parliament (Folketing); executive power vested in Crown but exercised by cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 2 superior courts, 106 lower courts

**Government leaders:** Queen Margrethe II; Prime Minister, Anker Jorgensen

**Suffrage:** universal, but not compulsory, over age 21

**Elections:** on call of prime minister but at least every four years (last election 9 January 1975)

**Political parties and leaders:** Social Democratic, Anker Jorgensen; Moderate Liberal, Poul Hartling; Conservative, Poul Schluter; Radical Liberal, Hilmar Baunsgaard; Socialist Peoples, Gert Petersen; Communist, Knud Jespersen; Left Socialist, Preben Wilhjelm and Steen Folke; Center Democratic, Erhard Jakobsen; Progressive, Mogens Glistrup; Christian People's, Jens Miller; Justice, Ib Christensen

**Voting strength (1975 election):** 30.0% Social Democratic, 23.3% Moderate Liberals, 13.6% Progressive, 7.1% Radical Liberal, 5.5% Conservative, 5.3% Christian Peoples, 4.9% Socialist Peoples, 4.2% Communist, 2.2% Center Democratic, 3.9% other

**Communists:** 7,500-8,000; a number of sympathizers, as indicated by 110,809 Communist votes cast in 1973 elections

**Member of:** ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, EEC, ELDO (observer), EMA, ESRD, EURATOM, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, NATO, Nordic Council, OECD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $27.3 billion (1974), $5,410 per capita; 54% private consumption, 26% investment, 20% government; 1974 growth rate 1.5%, constant prices

**Agriculture:** highly intensive, specializes in dairying and animal husbandry; main crops — cereals, root crops; food shortages — oilseeds, grain, feedstuffs; caloric intake, 3,180 calories per day per capita (1968-69)

**Fishing:** catch 1.44 million metric tons valued at $211 million, exports $391 million (1973)

**Major industries:** food processing, machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemical products, electronics, transport equipment, metal products, brick and mortar, furniture and other wood products

**Shortages:** most industrial raw materials and fuels

**Crude steel:** 449,000 metric tons produced (1973), 90 kg. per capita

**Electric power:** 5,588,000 kw. capacity (1974); 18.7 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 2,900 kw.-hr. per capita



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**Exports:** $7,697 million (f.o.b., 1974); principal items — meat, dairy products, industrial machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemical products, transport equipment, fish, furs, and furniture

**Imports:** $9,919 million (c.i.f., 1974); principal items — industrial machinery, transport equipment, petroleum, textile fibers and yarns, iron and steel products, chemicals, grain and feedstuffs, wood and paper

**Major trade partners:** EC-nine 44.37% (U.K. 13.60%; West Germany 16.01%); Sweden 14.71%, U.S. 5.90%; Communist countries 3.90% (1974)

**Aid:** economic — U.S., $343 million authorized FY46-73; IBRD, $85.0 million through 1973, none since 1964; net official economic aid given to less developed areas and multilateral agencies, $250.5 million (1960-70), $58.3 million (1969), $63.2 million (1970), $80 million (1971 provisional); military — U.S., $626 million (FY49-73)

**Budget:** (1974) expenditures $11.0 billion, revenues $11.3 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Kroner = US$0.164, 1974, average exchange rate

**Fiscal year:** 1 April - 31 March

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 1,810 mi. Danish State Railways (DSB); 1,461 mi. standard gage (4'8½"), 52 mi. electrified and 453 mi. double tracked; remaining 349 mi. of standard gage lines are privately owned and operated

**Highways:** 38,295 mi.; 31,196 mi. concrete, bitumen, or stone block; 5,645 mi. gravel and crushed stone; 1,454 mi. improved earth

**Inland waterways:** 259 mi.

**Pipelines:** refined products, 260 mi.

**Ports:** 16 major, 44 minor

**Civil air:** 84 major transport aircraft including 9 belonging to Greenland

**Airfields:** 142 total, 109 usable; 18 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 7 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

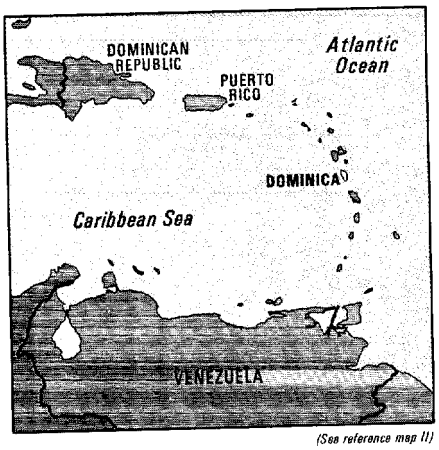
**Telecommunications:** excellent telephone, telegraph, and broadcast services; 2,220,000 telephones; 1,710,000 radiobroadcast receivers; 1,690,000 TV receivers; 4 AM, 13 FM, and 30 TV stations; 14 submarine coaxial cables

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,195,000; 1,050,000 fit for military service; 38,000 reach military age (20) annually

**Military budget:** proposed for fiscal year ending 31 March 1976, $824 million; about 7% of central government budget

# DOMINICA




(See reference map II)

## LAND

305 sq. mi.; 24% arable, 2% pasture, 67% forests, 7% other

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 92 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 77,000, average annual growth rate 1.6% (4/60-4/70)

**Nationality:** noun—Dominican(s); adjective—Dominican

**Ethnic divisions:** mostly of African Negro descent

**Religion:** Roman Catholic, Church of England, Methodist

**Language:** English; French patois

**Literacy:** about 80%

**Labor force:** 23,000; about 50% in agriculture

**Organized labor:** 25% of the labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** State of Dominica

**Type:** dependent territory with full internal autonomy as a British "Associated State"

**Capital:** Roseau

**Political subdivisions:** 10 parishes

**Legal system:** based on English common law; three local magistrate courts and the British Caribbean Court of Appeals

**Branches:** legislature, 11 member popularly elected House of Assembly; executive, cabinet headed by Premier

**Government leaders:** Premier Patrick John; U.K. Governor Sir Louis Cools-Lartigue

**Suffrage:** universal adult suffrage over age 18

**Elections:** every 5 years; most recent March 1975



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**Political parties and leaders:** Dominica Labor Party (DLP), Patrick John; Dominica Freedom Party (DFP), Miss M. Eugenia Charles (unofficial)

**Voting strength:** House of Assembly seats—DFP 3 seats, DLP 16 seats, independent 2 seats

**Communists:** negligible

**Member of:** CARICOM, WCL

### ECONOMY

**GDP:** $21.0 million (1971 est.), $270 per capita; 8.8% increase in 1971 — including price changes

**Agricultural products:** bananas, citrus, coconuts, cocoa

**Major industries:** agricultural processing, tourism

**Electric power:** 5,500 kw. capacity (1974); 16 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 230 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $6.1 million (f.o.b., 1970); bananas, lime juice and oil, cocoa, reexports

**Imports:** $16.3 million (c.i.f., 1970); machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, manufactured articles

**Major trade partners:** U.K. 53%, Commonwealth Caribbean countries 15%, Canada 10%, U.S. 7% (1963)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 2.07 East Caribbean dollars = US$1 (May 1975), now floating with pound sterling

### COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 460 mi.; 230 mi. paved, 160 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized earth surface, 70 mi. unimproved

**Ports:** 2 minor (Roseau, Portsmouth)

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 1 with asphalt runway 4,830 ft.

**Telecommunications:** 2,900 telephones in fully automatic network; VHF link to St. Lucia; 15,000 radio receivers; 150 TV receivers; 1 AM station

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

### LAND

18,800 sq. mi.; 14% cultivated, 4% fallow, 17% meadows and pastures, 45% forested, 20% built-on or waste

**Land boundaries:** 224 mi.

### WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 6 n. mi. (fishing 12 n. mi.)

**Coastline:** 800 mi.

### PEOPLE

**Population:** 4,766,000, average annual growth rate 2.9% (7/73-7/74)

(See reference map II)

**Nationality:** noun—Dominican(s); adjective—Dominican

**Ethnic divisions:** 73% mulatto, 16% white, 11% Negro

**Religion:** 95% Roman Catholic

**Language:** Spanish

**Literacy:** 68%

**Labor force:** 1.3 million; 73% agriculture, 8% industry, 19% services and other

**Organized labor:** 12% of labor force

### GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Dominican Republic

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Santo Domingo

**Political subdivisions:** 26 provinces and the National District

**Legal system:** based on French civil codes; 1966 constitution

**Branches:** President popularly elected for a 4-year term; bicameral legislature consisting of Senate (27 seats) and Chamber of Deputies (74 seats) elected for 4-year terms; members of Supreme Court elected by Senate

**Government leader:** President Joaquin Balaguer

**Suffrage:** universal and compulsory, over age 18 or married, except members of the armed forces and police, who cannot vote

**Elections:** national, last election May 1974, next election May 1978

**Political parties and leaders:** Reformist Party (PR), Joaquin Balaguer; Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD), Francisco Pena Gomez, Secundino Gil Morales; Dominican Liberation Party (PLD), Juan Bosch, Democratic Quisqueyan Party (PQD), Elias Wessin y Wessin; Revolutionary Social Christian Party (PRSC), Rogelio Delgado Bogaert; Movement for National Conciliation (MNC), Jaime Manuel Fernandez Gonzalez; Anti-reelection Movement of Democratic Integration (MIDA), Francisco Augusto



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Lora; National Civic Union (UCN), Guillermo Delmonte Urraca; Popular Democratic Party (PDP), Luis Tajara Burgos; Fourteenth of June Revolutionary Movement (MR-1J4), split into several factions, illegal; Dominican Communist Party (PCD), central committee, illegal; Dominican Popular Movement (MPD), illegal; 12th of January National Liberation Movement (ML-12E), Plinio Matos Moquete, illegal; Communist Party of the Dominican Republic (PCRD), Luis Montas Gonzalez, illegal; Popular Socialist Party (PSP), illegal

**Voting strength (1974 election):** 85% PR, 15% PDP, all other parties abstained

**Communists:** an estimated 1,500 to 1,800 members in six different factions; effectiveness limited by ideological differences and organizational inadequacies

**Member of:** FAO, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OAS, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $3.0 billion (1974), $660 per capita; real growth rate 1974, 8.8%

**Agriculture:** main crops — sugarcane, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, rice, corn; self-sufficient in rice; caloric intake, 2,200 calories per day per capita (1966)

**Major industries:** sugar processing, nickel mining, bauxite mining, peanut processing, textiles, cement

**Electric power:** 356,665 kw. capacity (1974); 1.4 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 310 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $637 million (f.o.b., 1974); sugar, nickel, coffee, tobacco, cocoa, bauxite

**Imports:** $774 million (c.i.f., 1974); foodstuffs, petroleum, industrial raw materials, capital equipment

**Major trade partners:** exports—U.S. 56% (1974); imports—U.S. 60% (1974)

**Aid:** economic — from U.S. (FY46-73), $224 million in grants, $297 million in loans; from international organizations (FY46-72), $147 million; from other western countries (1960-71), $11.7 million military — assistance from U.S. (FY53-73), $33 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 peso = US$1

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 1,000 route mi. of which 65 mi. government-owned common carrier (3′6″ gage) and 935 mi. privately owned plantation network (approximately 4 different gages ranging from 1′10½″ to 4′8½″, with 2′6″ predominating)

**Highways:** 7,000 mi.; 3,500 mi. paved, 3,500 mi. gravel and improved earth

**Pipelines:** product lines (1.5 mi. and 43 mi.) under construction

**Ports:** 5 major (Santo Domingo, Barahona, Haina, Las Calderas, San Pedro de Macoris), 17 minor

**Civil air:** 23 major transport aircraft

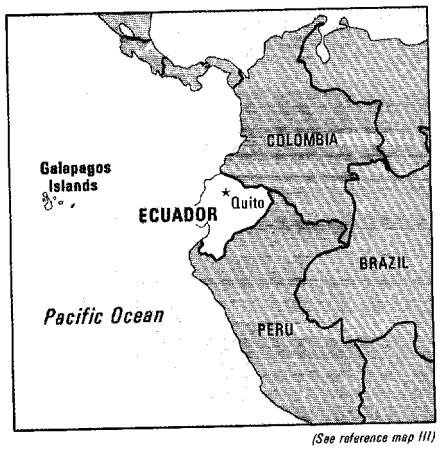
**Airfields:** 50 total, 43 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 9 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** relatively efficient domestic system based on islandwide radio relay network; 96,500 telephones; 600,000 radio and 190,000 TV receivers, 110 AM, 31 FM, and 11 TV stations; 3 submarine cables, including 1 coaxial; planned COMSAT station

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,067,000; 676,000 fit for military service; 52,000 reach military age (18) annually

# ECUADOR




(See reference map III)

## LAND

106,000 sq. mi. (including Galapagos Islands); 11% cultivated, 8% meadows and pastures, 55% forested, 26% waste, urban, or other (excludes the Oriente and the Galapagos Islands, for which information is not available)

**Land boundaries:** 1,200 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 200 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 1,390 mi. (includes Galapagos Is.)

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 6,804,000 (excluding nomadic Indian tribes), average annual growth rate 2.9% (11/62-6/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Ecuadorean(s); adjective—Ecuadorean



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# *ECUADOR*

**Ethnic divisions:** 40% mestizo, 40% Indian, 10% white, 5% Negro, 5% Oriental and other

**Religion:** 95% Roman Catholic (majority nonpracticing)

**Language:** Spanish, Quechua

**Literacy:** 57%

**Labor force:** 2 million, of which 56% agriculture, 13% manufacturing, 4% construction, 7% commerce, 4% public administration, 16% other services and activities

**Organized labor:** less than 15% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Ecuador

**Type:** republic; under military regime since February 1972

**Capital:** Quito

**Political subdivisions:** 20 provinces including Galapagos Islands

**Legal system:** based on civil law system; modified 1945 constitution re-instituted in February 1972; legal education at 4 state and 2 private universities; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** President and Government Council assumed power February 1972; government decisions announced by decree over the president's signature; judiciary system supervised by Supreme Court; six special tribunals established in July 1972

**Government leader:** President, General Guillermo Rodriguez Lara

**Suffrage:** universal for literates over age 18

**Elections:** none scheduled

**Political parties and leaders:** National Velasquista Front, personalistic, Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra (in exile); Radical Liberal Party, Ignacio Hidalgo Villavicencio; Social Christian Party, generally conservative, Camilo Ponce; Conservative Party, Galo Pico Mantilla; Concentration of Popular Forces, populist, Assad Bucaram; National Revolutionary Party, leftist, Carlos Julio Arosemena

**Voting strength:** in June 1968 national elections, Velasquistas, a center-left coalition, and a rightist coalition each got approximately one-third

**Communists:** Communist Party of Ecuador (PCE, pro-Moscow, Pedro Saad — secretary-general), 500 members plus an estimated 3,000 sympathizers; Communist Party of Ecuador (PCE/ML, pro-Peking), 100 members; Revolutionary Socialist Party of Ecuador (PSRE), 200 members

**Member of:** ECOSOC, FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, LAFTA and Andean Sub-Regional Group (formed in May 1969 within LAFTA), OAS, OPEC, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $3.1 billion (1974), $450 per capita; 62% private consumption, 16% public consumption, 22% gross investment (1974 est.); real growth rate 1974, 14%

**Agriculture:** main crops — bananas, coffee, cocoa, sugarcane, cotton, corn, potatoes, rice; caloric intake, 1,970 calories per day per capita (1970)

**Fishing:** catch 105,000 metric tons (1971); exports $30.0 million (1973), imports negligible (1971)

**Major industries:** food processing, textiles, chemicals, fishing, petroleum

**Electric power:** 390,000 kw. capacity (1974); 1.4 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 184 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $834 million (f.o.b., 1974); bananas, petroleum, coffee, cocoa, sugar, fish products

**Imports:** $602 million (f.o.b., 1974); agricultural and industrial machinery, wheat, petroleum products, chemical products, transportation and communication equipment

**Major trade partners:** exports — U.S. 35%, EC 15%, Japan 5%, imports—U.S. 33%, EC 26%, Japan 11% (1973)

**Aid:** economic — extensions from U.S. (FY46-73), $209 million loans, $118 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-73), $273 million; from Communist countries (1967-74), $15.4 million loans; military — assistance from U.S. (FY49-72), $63 million

**Budget:** $600 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 25.25 sucres = US$1 (official selling rate)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 660 mi.; 615 mi. 3'6" gage, 45 mi. 2'5½" gage; all single track

**Highways:** 12,700 mi.; 2,100 mi. paved, 10,600 mi. otherwise improved

**Inland waterways:** 960 mi.

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 390 mi.; refined products, 320 mi.

**Ports:** 3 major (Guayaquil, Manta, Puerto Bolivar), 11 minor

**Civil air:** 29 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 175 total, 175 usable; 17 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 21 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** facilities adequate only in largest cities; satellite ground station; 135,000 telephones; 1.7 million radio and 250,000 TV receivers; 240 AM, 38 FM, and 12 TV stations



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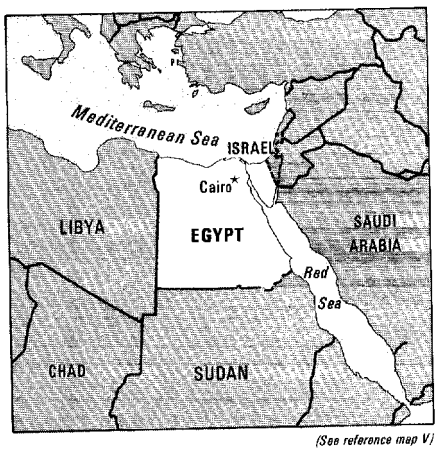
## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,667,000; 1,088,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually 71,000

# EGYPT




(See reference map V)

## LAND

386,200 sq. mi. (including 22,200 sq. mi. occupied by Israel); 2.8% cultivated (of which about 70% multiple cropped); 96.5% desert, waste, or urban; 0.7% inland water

**Land boundaries:** 1,570 mi. (1967), excludes occupied area 1,534 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi. (plus 6 n. mi. "necessary supervision zone")

**Coastline:** 2,140 mi. (1967), excludes occupied area 1,340 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 37,714,000, average annual growth rate 2.3% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Egyptian(s); adjective—Egyptian or United Arab Republic

**Ethnic divisions:** 90% Eastern Hamitic stock; 10% Greek, Italian, Syro-Lebanese

**Religion:** (official estimate) 94% Muslim, 6% Copt and other

**Language:** Arabic official, English and French widely understood by educated classes

**Literacy:** around 40%

**Labor force:** 8 to 12 million; 45% to 50% agriculture, 10% industry, 10% trade and finance, 30% services and other; shortage of skilled labor

**Organized labor:** 1 to 3 million

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Arab Republic of Egypt

**Type:** republic; under presidential rule since June 1956

**Capital:** Cairo

**Political subdivisions:** 25 governorates

**Legal system:** based on English common law, Islamic law, and Napoleonic codes; permanent constitution written in 1971; judicial review of limited nature in Supreme Court, also in Council of State which oversees validity of administrative decisions; legal education at Cairo University; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**Branches:** executive power vested in President, who appoints cabinet; People's Assembly has little actual power (serves mainly for discussion and automatic approval); independent judiciary administered by Minister of Justice

**Government leader:** President Anwar Sadat

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** elections to People's Assembly every 5 years (most recent October 1971); presidential elections every 6 years (next scheduled in 1976)

**Political parties and leaders:** political parties banned except for the government-sponsored sociopolitical grouping, Arab Socialist Union (ASU)

**Communists:** approximately 500, party members

**Member of:** AAPSO, AFDB, Arab League, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, OAPEC, OAU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WPC

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $9 billion (1974 est., in 1973 prices), $240 per capita; inter war annual growth rate of 1% or less accelerated to 4%-5% since 1973

**Agriculture:** main cash crop — cotton; other crops — rice, onions, beans, citrus fruit, wheat, corn, barley; not self-sufficient in food, but agriculture a net earner of foreign exchange

**Major industries:** textiles, food processing, chemicals, petroleum, construction, cement

**Electric power:** 4,476,000 kw. capacity (1974); 8 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 220 kw.-hr. per capita

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Egyptian pound = US$2.54 (selling rate); 0.394 Egyptian pound = US$1 (selling rate)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year, beginning in 1973

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 3,358 mi.; 570 mi. double track; 15 mi. electrified; 2,976 mi. 4'8½" gage, 156 mi. 3'3⅜" gage, 226 mi. 2'5½" gage

**Highways:** 29,358 mi.; 5,914 mi. paved, 279 mi. gravel and crushed stone, 6,398 mi. improved earth, 16,767 mi. unimproved earth



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**Inland waterways:** 2,100 mi.; Suez Canal, 100 mi. long, temporarily closed to navigation because of sunken vessels; normally used by ocean-going vessels drawing up to 38 ft. of water; Alexandria-Cairo waterway navigable by barges of 500-ton capacity; Nile and large canals by barges of 420-ton capacity; Ismailia Canal by barges of 200- to 300-ton capacity; secondary canals by sailing craft of 10- to 70-ton capacity

**Freight carried:** Suez Canal (1966) — 242 million tons of which 175.6 million tons were POL

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 185 mi.; refined products, 390 mi.; natural gas, 30 mi.

**Ports:** 3 major (Alexandria, Port Said, Suez), 8 minor

**Civil air:** 15 major transport aircraft

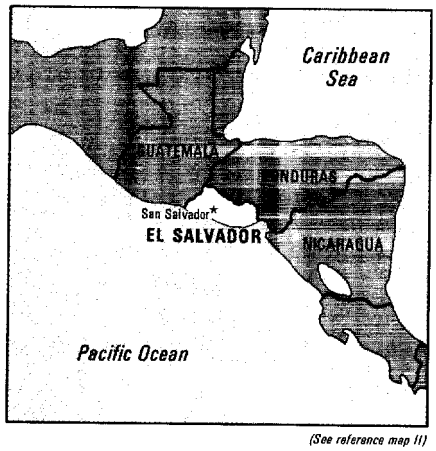
**Airfields:** 98 total, 84 usable; 69 with permanent-surface runways; 41 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 2 with runways over 12,000 feet, 19 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** second best system of coaxial and multiconductor cables, open-wire lines, and radiocommunication stations in Africa; principal centers Alexandria and Cairo, secondary centers Al Mansurah, Ismailia, and Tanta; 471,800 telephones; 5.1 million radio and 610,000 TV receivers; 12 AM, 1 FM, and 22 TV stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 8,545,000; 5,409,000 fit for military service; about 390,000 reach military age (20) annually

# EL SALVADOR




(See reference map II)

## LAND

8,260 sq. mi.; 32% cropland (9% corn, 5% cotton, 7% coffee, 11% other), 26% meadows and pastures, 31% nonagricultural, 11% forested

**Land boundaries:** 320 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 200 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 190 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 4,161,000, average annual growth rate 3.0% (7/73-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Salvadoran(s); adjective—Salvadoran

**Ethnic divisions:** 84%-88% mestizo; Indian and white minorities, 6%-8% each

**Religion:** predominantly Roman Catholic, probably 97%-98%

**Language:** Spanish

**Literacy:** 50% of population 10 years of age and over (1973 est.)

**Labor force:** 1,395,000 (est. 1973); 57% agriculture, 14% services, 14% manufacturing, 6% commerce, 9% other; shortage of skilled labor and large pool of unskilled labor, but manpower training programs improving situation

**Organized labor:** 3.5% of total labor force; 6.6% of nonagricultural labor force (1972 est.)

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of El Salvador

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** San Salvador

**Political subdivisions:** 14 departments

**Legal system:** based on Spanish law, with traces of common law; constitution adopted 1962; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of El Salvador; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**Branches:** traditionally dominant executive, fairly independent unicameral legislature, Supreme Court

**Government leader:** President Arturo Armando Molina

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** legislative elections every 2 years; presidential elections every 5 years; presidential elections March 1977, legislative and municipal elections March 1976

**Political parties and leaders:** National Conciliation Party (PCN), President Arturo A. Molina; Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Juan Ramirez Rauda, Dr. Pablo Mauricio Alvergue, Jose Napoleon Duarte; Salvadoran Popular Party (PPS), Benjamin Wilfredo Navarrete, Roberto Quinonez Meza, Dr. Jose Antonio Guzman; Communist Party of El Salvador (PCES), illegal, Jorge Shafick Handal; National Revolutionary Movement (MNR), Dr. Guillermo Manuel Ungo; National Democratic Union Party (PUDN), Communist Front, Jorge Shafisk Handal, Francisco Roberto Lima, Julio



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Ernesto Contreras, Julio Castro Belloso; Independent Democratic United Front (FUDI), Gen. Jose A. Medrano, Raul Salaverria

**Voting strength:** February 1972 presidential election — PCN 43.4%, PDC, PUDN, and MNR coalition, 42.1%; FUDI, 12.3%; PPS 2.2%; March 1974 legislative election — PCN, 36 seats; PDC, MNR, and PUDN coalition, 15 seats; FUDI, 1 seat

**Communists:** 100 to 200 active members; sympathizers, 5,000

**Other political or pressure groups:** the military; about 100 prominent families; General Confederation of Trade Unions (CGS); Unifying Federation of Salvadoran Trade Unions (FUSS), Communist dominated; Federation of Construction and Transport Workers Unions (FESINCONSTRANS), independent; Catholic Church; Salvadoran National Association of Educators (ANDES)

**Member of:** Central American Common Market (CACM), FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAS, ODECA, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $1.6 billion (1974 est.), $410 per capita; 78% private consumption, 11% government consumption, 20% domestic investment, −9% net foreign balance (1974 est.); real growth rate 1974, 5.7%

**Agriculture:** main crops — coffee, cotton, corn, sugar, rice, beans; caloric intake, 2,000 calories per day per capita (1963-64)

**Fishing:** catch 15,600 metric tons (1972); exports $6.0 million (1971), imports $0.5 million (1972)

**Major industries:** food processing, textiles, clothing, petroleum products

**Electric power:** 225,000 kw. capacity (1974); 860 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 225 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $463 million (f.o.b., 1974); coffee, cotton, sugar

**Imports:** $562 million (c.i.f., 1974); machinery, automotive vehicles, petroleum, food-stuffs, fertilizer

**Major trade partners:** exports — U.S. 33%, CACM 32%, EC 18%, Japan 10% (1973); imports—U.S. 30%, CACM 20%, EC 20%, Japan 7% (1974)

**Aid:** economic — from U.S. (FY46-73), $90.6 million loans, $67.2 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-73), $193 million; from other Western countries (1960-71) $9.8 million; military — assistance from U.S. (FY53-73), $8 million

**Budget:** $426 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 2.5 colones=US$1 (official)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 375 mi., 3′0″ gage; single-tracked; 285 mi. privately owned, 90 mi. government owned

**Highways:** 6,700 mi.; 800 mi. bituminous, 1,200 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 4,700 mi. earth

**Inland waterways:** Lempa River partially navigable

**Ports:** 3 major (Acajutla, La Union, La Libertad), 1 minor

**Civil air:** 8 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 146 total, 145 usable; 9 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

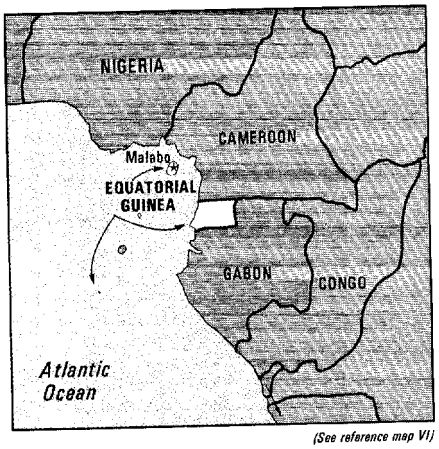
**Telecommunications:** nationwide trunk radio relay system; connection into Central American microwave net; 48,500 telephones; 600,000 radio and 115,000 TV receivers; 53 AM, 6 FM, and 5 TV stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 927,000; 569,000 fit for military service; 44,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, $17.7 million; 6.5% of central government budget

# EQUATORIAL GUINEA




(See reference map VI)

## LAND

10,800 sq. mi.; Rio Muni, about 10,000 sq. mi., largely forested; Fernando Po, about 800 sq. mi.

**Land boundaries:** 335 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 184 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 321,000, average annual growth rate 1.8% (7/68-7/69); Rio Muni, 227,000, average annual growth rate 1.5% (7/68-7/69); Fernando Po,



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94,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (7/68-7/69)

**Nationality:** noun—Equatorial Guinean(s); adjective—Equatorial Guinean

**Ethnic divisions:** indigenous population of Province Francisco Macias Nguema primarily Bubi, some Fernandinos; of Rio Muni primarily Fang; less than 1,000 Europeans, primarily Spanish

**Religion:** natives all nominally Christian and predominantly Roman Catholic; some pagan practices retained

**Language:** Spanish official language of government and business; also pidgin English, Fang

**Literacy:** 12% (est.)

**Labor force:** most Equatorial Guineans involved in subsistence agriculture

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Equatorial Guinea

**Type:** republic, one-party presidential regime since 1968

**Capital:** Malabo, Province Francisco Macias Nguema

**Political subdivisions:** 2 provinces (Province Francisco Macias Nguema and Rio Muni)

**Legal system:** based on Spanish civil law system and customary law, new constitution adopted July 1973; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** there are legislative and judicial branches but President exercises virtually unlimited power

**Government leader:** President for life, Francisco Macias Nguema

**Suffrage:** universal age 21 and over

**Elections:** parliamentary elections held December 1973

**Political parties and leaders:** National Unity Party of Workers (PUNT) is the sole legal party, led by President Macias

**Communists:** no significant number of Communists or sympathizers

**Member of:** Conference of East and Central African States, ECA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OAU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UPU

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $70 million (1972); $240 per capita

**Agriculture:** major cash crops — Rio Muni, timber, coffee; Fernando Po, cocoa; main food products — rice, yams, cassava, bananas, oil palm nuts, manioc, and livestock

**Fishing:** catch 4,000 metric tons (1970); exports $86,000 (1970)

**Major industries:** fishing, sawmilling

**Electric power:** 2,800 kw. capacity (1974); 23 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), about 75 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $19 million (1973); cocoa, coffee, and wood

**Imports:** $21 million (1973); foodstuffs, chemicals and chemical products, textiles

**Major trade partner:** Spain

**Aid:** Spain, $14.0 million (1969); Libya, $1 million (1971); China $24 million extended (1971)

**Budget:** 1973 budget receipts $9 million, expenditures $12 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 64.47 Guinean pesetas = US$1 (official)

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** Rio Muni — 1,553 mi., including approx. 115 mi. bituminous, remainder gravel and earth; Fernando Po — 186 mi., including 91 mi. bituminous, remainder gravel and earth

**Inland waterways:** Rio Muni has approximately 104 mi. of year-round navigable waterway, used mostly by pirogues

**Ports:** 2 major (Macias Nguema Biyogo, Rey Malabo), 3 minor

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 5 total, 3 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 1 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Telecommunications:** fairly adequate for the size and stage of development of the country; international communications by radio from Bata and Malabo to Cameroon, Nigeria, and Spain; 1,500 telephones; 96,500 radio and 500 TV receivers; 2 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 74,000; 37,000 fit for military service

**Major equipment:** 10 Soviet amphibious personnel carriers (3 small and 7 large); 4 P-6 motor gunboats, 1 unidentified patrol craft; 1 Alouette III helicopter

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1970, $3,475,700; 14.3% of total budget

# ETHIOPIA

## LAND

455,000 sq. mi.; 10% cropland and orchards, 55% meadows and natural pastures, 6% forests and woodlands, 29% wasteland, built-on areas, and other

**Land boundaries:** 3,230 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.; sedentary fisheries extends to limit of fisheries

**Coastline:** 680 mi. (includes offshore islands)



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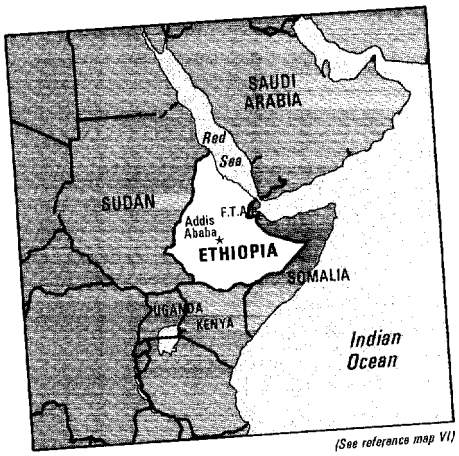

(See reference map VI)

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 28,302,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (7/73-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Ethiopian(s); adjective—Ethiopian

**Ethnic divisions:** Galla 40%, Amhara and Tigrai 32%, Sidamo 9%, Shankella 6%, Somali 6%, Afar 4%, Gurage 2%, other 1%

**Religion:** 35%-40% Ethiopian Orthodox, 40%-45% Muslims, 15%-20% animist, 5% other

**Language:** Amharic official; many local languages and dialects; English major foreign language taught in schools

**Literacy:** about 5%

**Labor force:** 90% agriculture and animal husbandry; 10% government, military, and quasi-government

**Organized labor:** 60,000 registered labor union members

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Ethiopia

**Type:** under military rule since mid-1974; monarchy abolished in March 1975, but republic not yet declared

**Capital:** Addis Ababa

**Political subdivisions:** 14 provinces (also referred to as regional administrations)

**Legal system:** complex structure with civil, Islamic, common and customary law influences; constitution suspended September 1974; military leaders have promised a new constitution but established no time frame for its adoption; legal education at Haile Selassie I University; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** effective power exercised by Provisional Military Administrative Council (MAC), an unorganized group of about 110 young officers and enlisted men; predominantly civilian cabinet is ineffectual and holds office at suffrance of military; legislature dissolved September 1974; judiciary at higher levels based on Western pattern, at lower levels on traditional pattern, without jury system in either

**Government leader:** Brigadier General Teferi Benti, Chairman of the Military Administrative Council

**Suffrage:** universal over age 21

**Elections:** lower house of Parliament election in June 1973

**Political parties and leaders:** only amorphous reform groups especially among younger, better educated Ethiopians

**Communists:** none

**Other political or pressure groups:** some dissident ethnic groups, most important of which are Eritrean Liberation Front and Popular Liberation Front, separatist groups operating in northeastern Ethiopia

**Member of:** AFDB, ECA, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $2,450 million (1972), $80 per capita; average annual real growth rate 4% (1967-72)

**Agriculture:** main crops — coffee, teff, durra, barley, wheat, corn, sugarcane, cotton, pulses, oilseeds; livestock

**Major industries:** cement, sugar refining, cotton textiles, food processing, oil refinery

**Electric power:** 384,000 kw. capacity (1974); 673 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 25 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $267 million (f.o.b., 1974); coffee 27%, pulses 17%, hides and skins 8%, oilseeds, oilcakes, and nuts 20%; $4.6 million to Communist countries (1971)

**Imports:** $273 million (c.i.f., 1974); metals, machinery and vehicles 47%, petroleum and chemicals 17%, foodstuffs, live animals, and beverages 7%; $9.7 million from Communist countries (1970)

**Major trade partners:** imports — Italy, Japan, West Germany, and U.S.; exports — U.S., West Germany, Italy, Saudi Arabia, Japan

**Monetary conversion rate:** 2.09 Ethiopian dollars = US$1

**Fiscal year:** 8 July - 7 July

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 630 mi.; 420 mi. 3'3⅜" gage, 20 mi. 3'6" gage, 190 mi. 3'1⅜" gage; all single track

**Highways:** 14,500 mi.; 1,675 mi. bituminous, 3,100 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized earth, remainder earth

**Inland waterways:** navigation possible on Lake Tana and on approx. 140 mi. of unconnected and basically unimproved waterways, of which only 71 mi. are navigable year round



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**Ports:** 2 major (Assab, Massawa), 1 minor
**Civil air:** 17 major transport aircraft
**Airfields:** 162 total, 150 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 6 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 46 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

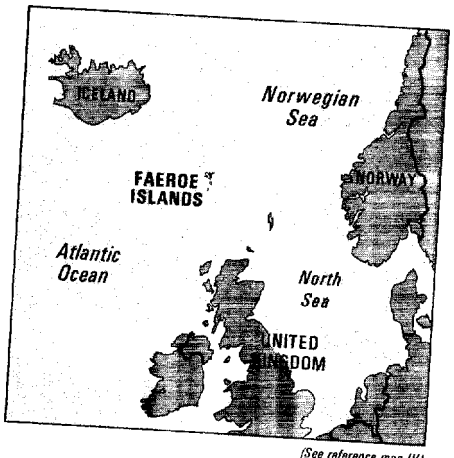
**Telecommunications:** system better than most African countries; composed of open-wire lines, radiocommunication stations, and small number of multiconductor cable and radio-relay links; principal center Addis Ababa, secondary center Asmara; 60,800 telephones; 500,000 radio receivers; 20,000 TV receivers; 4 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 7,028,000; 3,745,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually 278,000

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 7 August 1976, $83,653,846; 13.1% of total budget

# FAEROE ISLANDS



(See reference map IV)

## LAND

540 sq. mi.; less than 5% arable, of which only a fraction cultivated; archipelago consisting of 18 inhabited islands and a few uninhabited islets

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi.; fishing, 12 n. mi. (from extended base lines)
**Coastline:** 475 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 40,000, average annual growth rate 0.9% (4/66-11/70)
**Nationality:** noun—Faeroese (sing., pl.); adjective—Faeroese
**Ethnic divisions:** homogeneous white population
**Religion:** Evangelical Lutheran
**Languages:** Faeroese (derived from Old Norse), Danish
**Literacy:** 99%
**Labor force:** 15,000; largely engaged in fishing, manufacturing, transportation, and commerce

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** The Faeroe Islands
**Type:** self-governing province within the Kingdom of Denmark; 2 representatives in Danish parliament
**Capital:** Torshavn on the island of Streymoy
**Political subdivisions:** 7 districts, 49 communes, 1 town
**Legal system:** based on Danish law; Home Rule Act enacted 1948
**Branches:** legislative authority rests jointly with Crown, acting through appointed High Commissioner, and provincial parliament (Lagting) in matters of strictly Faeroese concern; executive power vested in Crown, acting through High Commissioner, but exercised by provincial cabinet responsible to provincial parliament
**Government leaders:** Queen Margrethe II; Prime Minister, Atli Dam; Danish Governor, Leif Groth
**Suffrage:** universal, but not compulsory, over age 21
**Elections:** held every 4 years; next election 1979
**Political parties and leaders:** Peoples, Hakun Djurhuus; Republican, Erlendur Patursson; Home Rule, Samuel Petersen; Progressive, Kjartan Mohr; Social Democratic, Atli Dam; Union, Kristian Djurhuus
**Voting strength (1975 election):** Social Democratic 25.8%, Republican 22.5%, Peoples 20.5%, Union 19.1%, Home Rule 7.2%, Progressive 2.5%
**Communists:** insignificant number
**Member of:** Nordic Council

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $90.9 million (1971), about $2,270 per capita
**Agriculture:** sheep and cattle grazing
**Fishing:** catch 208,000 metric tons; exports, $60 million (1973)
**Major industry:** fishing
**Electric power:** 28,000 kw. capacity (1974); 82 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 1,800 kw.-hr. per capita
**Exports:** $79 million (f.o.b., 1973); fish and fish products
**Imports:** $68 million (c.i.f., 1973); machinery and transport equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, food products
**Major trade partners:** (1972) Denmark 47%, EC-six 12%, U.K. 8%, U.S. 8%, Norway 4%, Sweden 4%
**Budget:** (FY72) expenditures $22.1 million, revenues $22.4 million



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**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Danish Kroner = US$0.164 (1974)

**Fiscal year:** 1 April - 31 March

### COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** none

**Ports:** 1 minor

**Airfields:** 1 with permanent-surface runway, less than 4,000 ft.

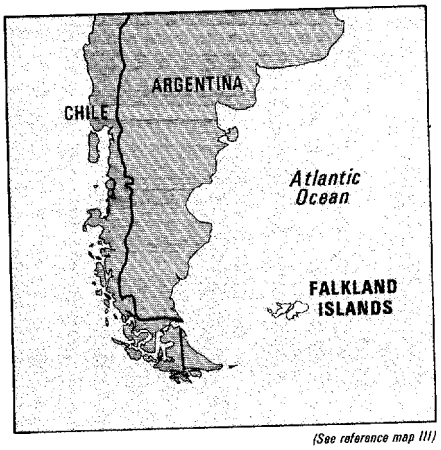
**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Telecommunications:** good international communications; fair domestic facilities; 13,010 telephones, 12,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, and 3 FM stations 3 coaxial submarine cables

### DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49 included with Denmark

## FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)[1]




(See reference map III)

### LAND

Colony — 4,700 sq. mi.; area consists of some 200 small islands, chief of which are East Falkland (2,580 sq. mi.) and West Falkland (2,038 sq. mi.); dependencies — consists of the South Sandwich Islands, South Georgia, and the Shag and Clerke Rocks

### WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 800 mi.

### PEOPLE

**Population:** 2,000 (preliminary total from the census of 3 December 1972)

**Nationality:** noun—Falkland Islander(s); adjective—Falkland Island

**Ethnic divisions:** almost totally British

**Religion:** predominantly Church of England

**Language:** English

**Literacy:** compulsory education up to age 14

**Labor force:** 1,100 (est.); over 95% (est.) in agriculture, mostly sheepherding

### GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Colony of the Falkland Islands

**Type:** British crown colony

**Capital:** Stanley

**Political subdivisions:** local government is confined to capital

**Legal system:** English common law

**Branches:** Governor, Executive Council, Legislative Council

**Government leader:** Governor and Commander in Chief Ernest G. Lewis (also High Commissioner for British Antarctic Colony)

**Suffrage:** universal

### ECONOMY

**Government budget:** Colony — revenues, $1.0 million (FY68); expenditures, $1.1 million (FY68)

**Agriculture:** Colony — predominantly sheep farming; dependencies — whaling and sealing

**Major industries:** Colony — wool processing; dependencies — whale and seal processing

**Electric power:** 1,200 kw. capacity (1974); 2.3 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 1,100 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** Colony — $2.28 million (1969); wool, hides and skins, and other; dependencies — no exports in 1968 or 1969

**Imports:** Colony — $1.22 million (1969); food, clothing, fuels, and machinery; dependencies — $8,368 (1969); mineral fuels and lubricants, food, and machinery

**Major trade partners:** nearly all exports to the U.K., also some to the Netherlands and to Japan; imports from Curacao, Japan, and the U.K.

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Falkland Island pound = US$2.60

### COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 22 mi.; 10 mi. paved, 12 mi. gravel, and earth; no other made-up roads in the islands beyond the immediate vicinity of Stanley

**Ports:** 1 major (Port Stanley), 4 minor

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 1 usable airfield, 1 seaplane station

[1]The possession of the Falkland Islands has been disputed by the U.K. and Argentina (which refers to them as the Malvinas) since 1833.



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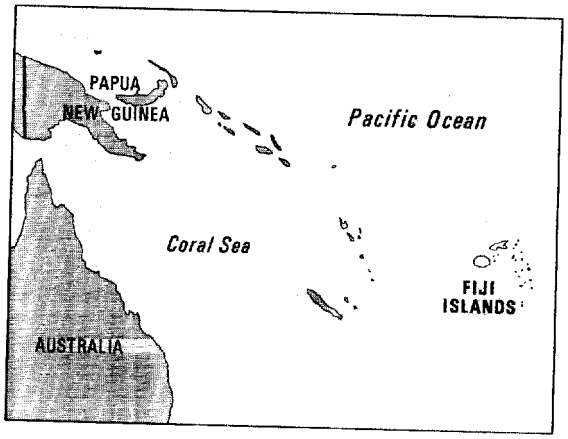
**Telecommunications:** government-operated open-wire and radiotelephone networks providing effective service to almost all points on both islands; approximately 600 telephones; 1 AM station and 1,100 est. radiobroadcast receivers

## FIJI




(See reference map VIII)

### LAND

7,055 sq. mi.; landownership — 83.6% Fijians, 1.7% Indians, 6.4% government, 7.2% European, 1.1% other; about 30% of land area is suitable for farming

### WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 700 mi. (est.)

### PEOPLE

**Population:** 575,000, average annual growth rate 1.8% (7/71-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Fijian(s); adjective—Fijian

**Ethnic divisions:** 42% Fijian, 50% Indian, 8% European, Chinese and others

**Religion:** Fijians mainly Christian, Indians are Hindu with a Muslim minority

**Language:** English and Fijian (official), Hindustani widely spoken among Indians

**Literacy:** over 80%

**Labor force:** 95,000; over 50% in agriculture, no breakdown on remainder

**Organized labor:** about 50% of labor force organized into 22 unions; unions organized along lines of work, breakdown by ethnic origin causes further fragmentation

### GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Dominion of Fiji

**Type:** independent state within Commonwealth; Elizabeth II recognized as head of state

**Capital:** Suva

**Political subdivisions:** 14 provinces

**Legal system:** based on British

**Branches:** executive — Prime Minister; legislative — 52-member House of Representatives; Alliance Party 33 seats, National Federation Party 19 seats

**Government leader:** Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara

**Suffrage:** universal adult

**Elections:** every 5 years unless House dissolves earlier, last held March-April 1972

**Political parties:** Alliance, primarily Fijian, headed by Ratu Mara; National Federation, primarily Indian, headed by S. M. Koya

**Communists:** few, no figures available

**Member of:** ADB, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, FAO, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IMF, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UPU, WHO

### ECONOMY

**GNP:** $329 million (1973), $600 per capita; 6.8% real growth rate (1971-73)

**Agriculture:** main crops — sugar, coconut products, bananas, rice; major deficiency, grains

**Major industries:** sugar processing, tourism

**Electric power:** 76,000 kw. capacity (1974); 230 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 410 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $154 million (f.o.b., 1974, including reexports); sugar 48%, copra 8%, copper 8%

**Imports:** $271 million (c.i.f., 1974); machinery 25%, manufactured goods 25%, food 20%

**Major trade partners:** exports—U.K. 40%, Australia 14 %, U.S. 14%, Canada 11%; imports—Australia 30%, Japan 16%, U.S. 14%, New Zealand 12%

**Aid:** disbursed 1968 — Australia $1.5 million, U.S. $0.6 million, U.K. $4.2 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Fijian dollar=US$1.2774 (April 1975)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 1,757 mi. (1974); 173 mi. paved, 1,584 mi. gravel or crushed stone

**Inland waterways:** 126 mi.; 76 mi. navigable by motorized craft and 200-ton barges

**Ports:** 1 major, 6 minor

**Civil air:** 5 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 15 total, 15 usable; 2 with permanent surface runways, 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 1 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft., 2 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** modern local, interisland, and international (wire/radio integrated) public and



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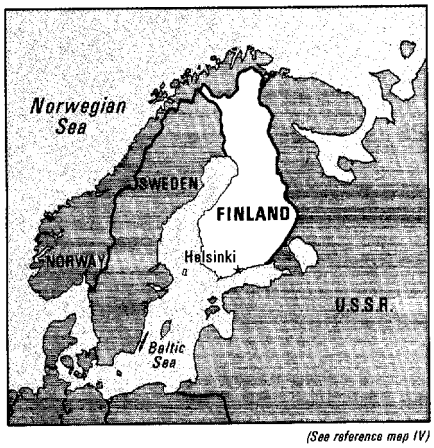
special-purpose telephone, telegraph, and teleprinter facilities; regional radio center; important COMPAC cable link between U.S./Canada and New Zealand/Australia, et al; 22,523 telephones; 251,000 radio receivers; 6 AM, 2 FM, and no TV stations; 1 ground satellite station

### DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 146,000; 81,000 fit for military service; 6,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** the defense of the Fiji Islands was the responsibility of the U.K. until 10 October 1970; military budget for 1971, $314,000

## FINLAND




(See reference map IV)

### LAND

130,000 sq. mi.; 8% arable, 58% forested, 34% other

**Land boundaries:** 1,575 mi.

### WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 4 n. mi.; Aland Islands, 3 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 700 mi. (approx.) excludes islands and coastal indentations

### PEOPLE

**Population:** 4,715,000, average annual growth rate 0.4% (7/74-7/75)

**Nationality:** noun—Finn(s); adjective—Finnish

**Ethnic divisions:** homogeneous white population, small Lappish minority

**Religion:** 93% Evangelical Lutheran, 1% Greek Orthodox, 1% other, 5% no affiliation

**Language:** Finnish 92%, Swedish 7%; small Lapp- and Russian-speaking minorities

**Literacy:** 99%

**Labor force:** 2.2 million; 16.6% agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 26.4% mining and manufacturing, 8.4% construction, 15.4% commerce, 6.8% transportation and communications, 4.0% banking and finance, 20.1% services; 1.8% unemployed

**Organized labor:** 60% of labor force

### GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Finland

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Helsinki

**Political subdivisions:** 12 provinces; 443 communes, 78 towns

**Legal system:** civil law system based on Swedish law; constitution adopted 1919; Supreme Court may request legislation interpreting or modifying laws; legal education at Universities of Helsinki and Turku; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**Branches:** legislative authority rests jointly with President and parliament (Eduskunta); executive power vested in President and exercised through cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 4 superior courts, 193 lower courts

**Government leader:** President Urho K. Kekkonen; Prime Minister Keijo Liinamaa

**Suffrage:** universal, over age 20; not compulsory

**Elections:** parliamentary, every 4 years (next in 1979); presidential, every 6 years (extraordinary parliamentary legislation extended President Kekkonens term, which normally expires in 1974, to 1978)

**Political parties and leaders:** Social Democratic, Rafael Paasio; Center, Johannes Virolainen; Peoples Democratic League (Communist front), Ele Alenius; Conservative, Harri Holker; Liberal, Pekka Tarjanne; Swedish Peoples Party, Kristan Gestrin; Rural, Veikko Vennamo; Finnish People's Unity Party, Eino Haikala; Communist, Aarne Saarinen

**Voting strength (1975 election):** 25% Social Democratic, 18.4% Conservative, 19.0% Peoples Democratic League, 17.7% Center, 3.6% Rural, 4.7% Swedish Peoples, 4.4% Liberals, 3.3% Christian Peoples

**Communists:** 47,000; an additional 65,000 persons belong to Peoples Democratic League; a further number of sympathizers, as indicated by 421,000 votes cast for Peoples Democratic League in 1970 elections

**Member of:** ADB, CEMA (special cooperation agreement), DAC, EC (free trade agreement), EFTA (associate), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, Nordic Council, OECD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

### ECONOMY

**GNP:** $21 billion (1974), $4,500 per capita; 51.8% consumption, 31.6% investment, 22.6% government, −6.0% net exports of goods and services; 1974 growth rate 5.2%, constant prices



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**Agriculture:** animal husbandry, especially dairying, predominates; forestry important secondary occupation for rural population; main crops — cereals, sugar beets, potatoes; 85% self-sufficient; shortages — food and fodder grains; caloric intake 2,940 calories per day per capita (1970-71)

**Major industries:** include metal manufacturing and shipbuilding, forestry and wood processing (pulp, paper), copper refining

**Shortages:** fossil fuels; industrial raw materials, except wood, and iron ore

**Crude steel:** 1.7 million metric tons produced (1974), 370 kilograms per capita

**Electric power:** 7,294,720 kw. capacity (1974); 27.4 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 5,800 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $5.5 billion (f.o.b., 1974); timber, paper and pulp, ships, machinery, iron and steel, clothing and footwear

**Imports:** $6.8 billion (c.i.f., 1974); foodstuffs, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, transport equipment, iron and steel, machinery, textile yarn and fabrics

**Major trade partners (1974):** 40% EC-nine (12% West Germany, 13% U.K.); 18% Sweden; 16% U.S.S.R.; 6% U.S.

**Aid:** U.S. $182 million authorized FY46-73, $22.1 million in FY71, none in 1972, 1.5 million in 1973; IBRD—$296.5 million authorized through 1946-73, $20 million in 1973; Finnish foreign aid programs have amounted to $23 million 1961-69, $15,000 in 1970

**Budget:** (1974) expenditures $5.2 billion, revenues $5.4 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** new markka (Fmk) 3.75=US$1 (1974 trade conversion factor, IMF)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 3,695 mi.; Finnish State Railways (VR) operate a total 3,677 mi. broad gage (5'0"), 296 mi. multiple track, and 245 mi. electrified; 14 mi. narrow gage (2'5½") and 4 mi. broad gage are privately owned

**Highways:** about 45,000 mi. in national classified network, including 18,000 mi. paved (bituminous, concrete, bituminous surface treated) and 27,000 mi. unpaved (stabilized gravel, gravel, earth); additional 17,700 mi. of private (state subsidized) roads

**Inland waterways:** 4,100 mi. total (including Saimaa Canal); 2,300 mi. suitable for steamers; Saimaa Canal locks (278 ft. by 43.3 ft. with a 17.0 ft. depth over sill) can accommodate vessels of up to 269 ft. in length, 38.6 ft. beam, 14.3 ft. draft, and 80.4 ft. mast height

**Pipelines:** natural gas, 100 mi.

**Ports:** 11 major, 14 minor

**Civil air:** 34 major transport aircraft

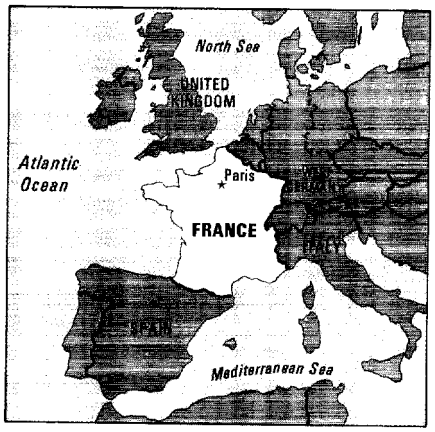
**Airfields:** 106 total, 104 usable; 36 with permanent-surface runways; 17 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 24 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Telecommunications:** facilities provide essential services for government, public, and industry; 1,720,000 telephones; 2,100,000 radiobroadcast receivers; 1,440,000 TV receivers; 13 AM, 40 FM, and 65 TV stations; 4 submarine cables, including 1 coaxial

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,205,000; 975,000 fit for military service; 39,000 reach military age (17) annually

# FRANCE




(See reference map IV)

## LAND

213,000 sq. mi.; 35% cultivated, 26% meadows and pastures, 14% waste, urban, or other, 25% forested

**Land boundaries:** 1,795 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 2,130 mi. (includes Corsica, 400 mi.)

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 53,095,000, average annual growth rate 0.8% (1/70-1/75)

**Nationality:** noun—Frenchman (men); adjective—French

**Ethnic divisions:** 45% Celtic; remainder Latin, Germanic, Slav, Basque

**Religion:** 83% Catholic, 2% Protestant, 1% Jewish, 1% Muslim (North African workers), 13% unaffiliated

**Language:** French (100% of population); rapidly declining regional patois — Provencal, Breton, Germanic, Corsican, Catalan, Basque, Flemish



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**Literacy:** 97%

**Labor force:** 21,900,000 (est. in October 1974); 47% services, 39% industry, 12% agriculture, 2% unemployed

**Organized labor:** 17% of labor force, 23.4% of salaried labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** French Republic

**Type:** republic, with president having wide powers

**Capital:** Paris

**Political subdivisions:** 95 metropolitan departments, 21 regional economic districts

**Legal system:** civil law system with indigenous concepts; new constitution adopted 1958, amended concerning election of President in 1962; judicial review of administrative but not legislative acts; legal education at over 25 schools of law

**Branches:** presidentially appointed Prime Minister heads Council of Ministers, which is formally responsible to National Assembly; bicameral legislature — National Assembly (490 members), Senate (283 members) restricted to a delaying action; judiciary independent in principle

**Government leader:** President Valery Giscard d'Estaing

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18; not compulsory

**Elections:** National Assembly — every 5 years, last election March 1973, direct universal suffrage, 2 ballots; Senate — indirect collegiate system for 9 years, renewable by one-third every 3 years; President — direct, universal suffrage every 7 years, 2 ballots, last election May 1974

**Political parties and leaders:** Union of Democrats for the Republic (UDR), Jacques Chirc; Independent Republicans (IR), Valery Giscard d'Estaing; Communist (PCF), George Marchais; Progress and Modern Democracy (PDM), Jacques Duhamel; Left Radical Party, Robert Fabre; Center Democratic Party, Jean Lecanuet; Radical Socialists and Reformers, Gabriel Peronnet; Socialist Party, Francois Mitterrand; Unified Socialist Party (PSU), Michel Mousel

**Voting strength (first ballot, 1974 election):** 43.2% Communist Socialist Alliance, 32.6% IR, 15.1% UDR, 9.1% other

**Communists:** 250,000-300,000 (est.); Communist voters, 5 million average

**Other political or pressure groups:** Communist-controlled labor union (Confederation Generale du Travail) nearly 1,500,000 members (est.), National Council of French Employers (Conseil National du Patronat Francais — CNPF or Patronat)

**Member of:** ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, ECSC, EEC, EIB, ELDO, EMA, ESRO, EURATOM, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, NATO (signatory), OAS (observer), OECD, Seabeds Committee, South Pacific Commission, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WEU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $275.4 billion (1974), $5,230 per capita; 60.6% consumption, 28.3% investment (including government), 12.4% government consumption; −1.3% net foreign balance (1974); 1974 real growth rate 3.8%

**Agriculture:** Western Europes foremost producer; main products — beef, cereals, sugar beets, potatoes, wine grapes; self-sufficient for most temperate zone foodstuffs; food shortages — fats and oils, tropical produce; caloric intake, 3,270 calories per day per capita (1969-70)

**Fishing:** catch 783,000 metric tons, $380 million (1972); exports $64 million, imports $300 million (1972)

**Major industries:** steel, machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemicals, food processing, metallurgy

**Shortages:** crude oil, textile fibers, most nonferrous ores, coking coal, fats and oils

**Crude steel:** 27.0 million metric tons produced (1974), 513 kilograms per capita

**Electric power:** 45,200,000 kw. capacity (1974); 188.3 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974); 3,000 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $46.4 billion (f.o.b., 1974); principal items — machinery and transportation equipment, foodstuffs, agricultural products, iron and steel products, textiles and clothing, chemicals

**Imports:** $52.1 billion (c.i.f., 1974); principal items — crude petroleum, machinery and equipment, chemicals, iron and steel products, foodstuffs, agricultural products

**Major trade partners:** West Germany 18%; Belgium-Luxembourg 11%; Italy 9%; U.S. 6%; Netherlands 5%; U.K. 5%; Eastern Europe 3%; U.S.S.R. 1%; Franc Zone 4%

**Aid:** economic (received) — U.S., $5,382 million authorized (FY46-73), $44 million in FY73; military — U.S., $4,355 million authorized (FY46-73); net official economic aid to less developed areas and multilateral agencies — $8,400 million (FY60-70), $1,125 million in 1971, $457 million in 1974

**Budget:** (1974) expenditures 236.7 billion francs, revenues 240.5 billion francs, surplus 3.8 billion francs

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 franc = US$0.2079 (1974 average)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year



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### COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 22,930 mi.; 22,200 mi. standard gage, 730 mi. other gages (3'3⅜" to 4'9"); 5,810 mi. electrified, 9,770 mi. double or multiple track

**Highways:** National, Departmental, and Communal roads total 497,200 mi. comprising 292,600 mi. paved, 190,000 mi. crushed stone and gravel, and 14,600 mi. improved earth; in addition, there are approximately 434,000 mi. of local farm and forest roads

**Inland waterways:** 9,320 mi.; 4,670 mi. heavily traveled

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 1,400 mi.; refined products, 2,700 mi.; natural gas, 9,300 mi.

**Ports:** 23 major, 165 minor

**Civil air:** 306 major transport aircraft (including 13 foreign based but French registered)

**Airfields:** 464 total, 432 usable; 203 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 12,000 ft., 25 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 119 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** highly developed system provides satisfactory telephone, telegraph, and radio and TV broadcast services; 12.7 million telephones; 18.3 million radiobroadcast receivers; 14.3 million TV receivers; 40 AM, 84 FM, and 1,400 TV stations; 19 submarine cables (18 coaxial); 4 communication satellite ground stations

### DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 12,843,000; fit for military service 10,340,000; 424,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, $9.7 billion; about 17% of central government budget

## FRENCH GUIANA

### LAND

35,100 sq. mi.; 90% forested, 10% wasteland, built-on, inland water and other, of which .05% is cultivated and pasture

**Land boundaries:** 735 mi.

### WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.

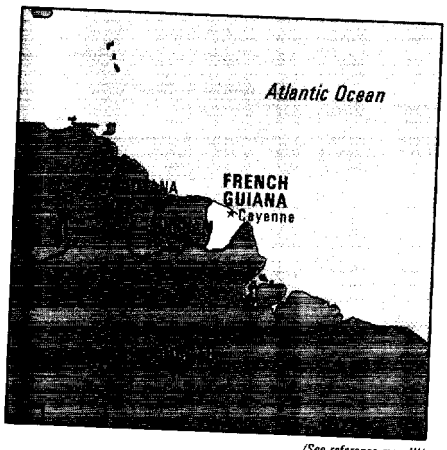
**Coastline:** 235 mi.

### PEOPLE

**Population:** 55,000, average annual growth rate 2.4% (7/68-7/73)

**Nationality:** noun—French Guianese (sing., pl.); adjective—French Guiana

**Ethnic divisions:** 95% Negro or mulatto, 5% caucasian, 10,000 East Indian, Chinese




*(See reference map III)*

**Religion:** predominantly Roman Catholic

**Language:** French

**Literacy:** 73%

**Labor force:** 17,012 (1967 census); services 49%, construction 21%, agriculture 18%, industry 8%, transportation 4%; information on unemployment unavailable

**Organized labor:** 7% of labor force

### GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Overseas Department of French Guiana

**Type:** overseas department and region of France; represented by one deputy in French National Assembly and one senator in French Senate

**Capital:** Cayenne

**Political subdivisions:** 2 arrondissements, 19 communes each with a locally elected municipal council

**Legal system:** French legal system; highest court is Court of Appeal based in Martinique with jurisdiction over Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana

**Branches:** executive: prefect appointed by Paris; legislative: popularly elected 16-member General Council and a Regional Council composed of members of the local General Council and of the locally elected deputy and senator to the French parliament; judicial, under jurisdiction of French judicial system

**Government leader:** Prefect Herve Bourseiller

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** General Council elections coincide with those for the French National Assembly, normally every 5 years; last election March 1973; local elections last held September 1973 last French presidential election in May 1974

**Political parties and leaders:** Parti Socialiste Guyanais (PSG), Leopold Heder, Senator; Union du Peuple Guyanaise (UPG), weak leftist allied with, but also reported, to have been absorbed by the PSG;



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Union of Democrats for the Republic (UDR), Hector Rivierez, delegate to French National Assembly

**Communists:** Communist party membership negligible

**Member of:** WCL, WFTU

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $40 million (at market prices, 1970), $800 per capita

**Agriculture:** main crops — rice, corn, manioc, cocoa, bananas, sugarcane

**Fishing:** catch 1,300 metric tons (1972); shrimp exports $3.9 million; imports $2.3 million (1969)

**Major industries:** timber, rum, gold mining, production of rosewood essence, and space center

**Electric power:** 28,600 kw. capacity (1974); 56 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 1,080 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $5 million (f.o.b., 1973); shrimp, timber, rum, rosewood essence

**Imports:** $56 million (c.i.f., 1973); food (grains, processed meat), other consumer goods, producer goods and petroleum

**Major trade partners:** exports — U.S. 78%, France 11%, Martinique 5%; imports — France 49%, U.S. 10%, Trinidad and Tobago 3% (1969)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 4.44 French francs = US$1 (1973)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 20 mi. private plantation line, 1'11⅝" gage; 8 mi. abandoned narrow-gage line

**Highways:** 300 mi.; 250 mi. paved, 50 mi. improved and unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 290 mi., navigable by small oceangoing vessels and river and coastal steamers; 2,110 mi. possibly navigable by native craft

**Ports:** 1 major (Cayenne), 7 minor

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 13 total, 10 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft.

**Telecommunications:** limited open-wire telecom system with about 6,950 telephones; 7,100 radio receivers and 3,100 TV receivers, 2 AM, 2 FM and 2 TV stations; satellite communications station

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 13,000; 9,000 fit for military service

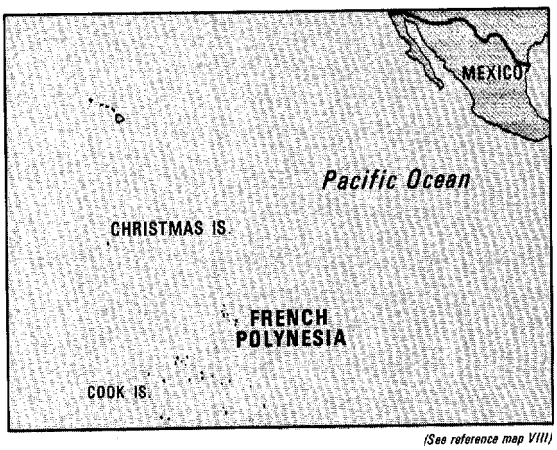
# FRENCH POLYNESIA

## LAND

About 1,544 sq. mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters:** 12 n. mi.




(See reference map VIII)

**Coastline:** about 975 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 120,000 official estimate for 1 July 1973

**Nationality:** noun—French Polynesian(s); adjective—French Polynesian

**Ethnic divisions:** 78% Polynesian, 12% Chinese, 6% local French, 4% metropolitan French

**Religion:** mainly Christian; 55% Protestant, 32% Catholic

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Territory of French Polynesia

**Type:** overseas territory of France, administered by French Ministry for Overseas Territories

**Capital:** Papeete

**Political subdivisions:** 5 districts

**Legal system:** based on French; lower and higher courts

**Branches:** 30-member Territorial Assembly, popularly elected; 5-member Council of Government, elected by Assembly; popular election of one deputy to National Assembly in Paris, also one Senator

**Government leader:** Pierre Angeli, Governor, appointed by French government

**Suffrage:** universal adult

**Elections:** every 5 years

**Political parties and leaders:** Pupu Here Ai'a, Senator Pouvanna a Oopa, John Teariki; Te E'a Api, Francis Sanford; Union Tahitienne-Union pour la Defense de la Republique, Te Autahoera'a

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $259 million (1970) $1,963 per capita (1971)

**Agriculture:** coconut main crop

**Major industries:** maintenance of French nuclear test base, tourism

**Electric power:** 36,000 kw. capacity (1974); 79 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 577 kw.-hr. per capita



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**Exports:** $19 million (1973); principal products — coconut products (79%), mother-of-pearl (14%) (1971)

**Imports:** $211 million (1973)

**Major trade partners:** imports — 59% France, 14% U.S.; exports — 86% France

**Aid:** France $16 million (1973)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 100 CFP = 1NZ$ (1971)

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Highways:** 2,300 mi., all types

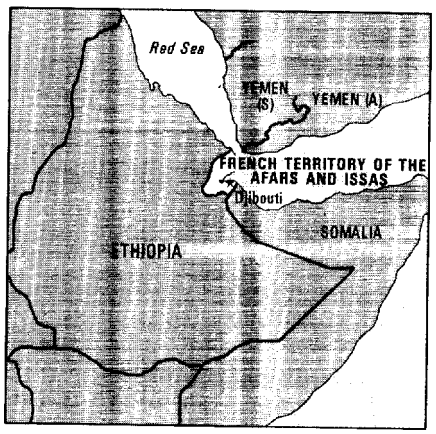
**Ports:** 1 major (Papeete), 6 minor

**Airfields:** 19 total, 19 usable; 10 with permanent surface runways, 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 9 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

**Civil air:** no major transport

**Telecommunications:** 10,856 telephones; 70,000 radio and 13,000 TV sets; 1 AM, no FM, and 4 TV stations

# FRENCH TERRITORY OF THE AFARS AND ISSAS




(See reference map VI)

## LAND

9,000 sq. mi.; 89% desert wasteland, 10% permanent pasture, and less than 1% cultivated

**Land boundaries:** 321 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 195 mi. (includes offshore islands)

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 125,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1967)

**Nationality:** noun—Afar(s), Issa(s); adjective—Afars, Issas

**Ethnic divisions:** (approximate figures) 59,350 Somalis, mostly Issas (large number of the Somalis are temporary immigrants from Somalia, not citizens of territory), 53,650 Afars, 6,000 Arabs, 7,000 French (inclusive of French military forces)

**Religion:** 94% Muslim, 6% Christian

**Language:** Somali, Afar, French, Arabic, all widely used

**Literacy:** about 5%

**Labor force:** a small number of semiskilled laborers at port

**Organized labor:** some 3,000 railway workers organized

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Overseas Territory of Afars and Issas

**Type:** overseas territory of France; represented by one deputy in French National Assembly and by one senator in French Senate

**Capital:** Djibouti

**Legal system:** based on French civil law system, traditional practices and Islamic law

**Branches:** President of Council of Government; 8-member Council of Government appointed by 40-member Chamber of Deputies; ultimate political authority exercised by Paris-appointed President of the Council of Government, sometimes referred to as Prime Minister

**Government leader:** Ali Aref Bourhan

**Suffrage:** universal

**Elections:** Chamber of Deputies election held November 1973

**Political parties and leaders:** Rassemblement Democratique Afar, Ali Aref Bourhan; Union Democratique Afar; Union Populaire Africaine; Union Democratique Issa, Oman Farah Iltireh; African People's League, Hassan Gouled

**Communists:** possibly a few sympathizers

## ECONOMY

**Gross territorial product:** $68 million (1970)

**Agriculture:** livestock; desert conditions limit commercial crops to about 15 acres, including fruits and vegetables

**Industry:** ship repairs and services of port and railroad

**Electric power:** 23,200 kw. capacity (1974); 56.3 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 470 kw.-hr. per capita

**Imports:** $60 million (1972), almost all domestically needed goods

**Exports:** $27 million, including perhaps $18 million of transit trade (1972); hides and skins, and transit of coffee

**Aid:** $2.4 million in 1967 from France

**Monetary conversion rate:** 177 Djibouti francs = US$1



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*FRENCH TERRITORY OF THE AFARS AND ISSAS/GABON*

**Fiscal year:** probably same as that for France (calendar year)

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 60 mi. meter gage

**Highways:** 1,180 mi.; 62 mi. paved, 1,118 mi. improved earth

**Ports:** 1 major (Djibouti)

**Airfields:** 7 total, 7 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 4 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Civil air:** 6 major transport aircraft (registered in France)

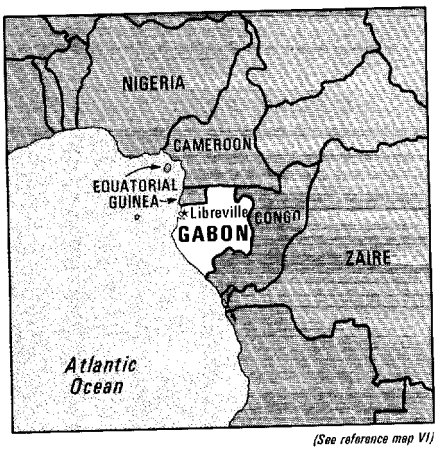
**Telecommunications:** fair system of urban facilities in Djibouti and radiocommunication stations at outlying places; 2,900 telephones; 12,000 radio receivers; 3,000 TV receivers; 1 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, about 30,000; about 17,000 fit for military service

Defense is responsibility of France

# GABON




(See reference map VI)

## LAND

102,000 sq. mi.; 75% forested, 15% savanna, 9% urban and wasteland, less than 1% cultivated

**Land boundaries:** 1,505 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 100 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 550 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 548,000, average annual growth rate 1.7% (7/66-7/70)

**Nationality:** noun—Gabonese (sing., pl.); Gabonese

**Ethnic divisions:** about 40 Bantu tribes, including 4 major tribal groupings (Fang, Eshira, Mbede, Okande); about 21,000 expatriate Africans and Europeans, including 14,000 French

**Religion:** 55% to 75% Christian, less than 1% Muslim, remainder animist

**Language:** French official language and medium of instruction in schools; Fang is a major vernacular language

**Literacy:** about 12%

**Labor force:** about 280,000 of whom 74,000 are wage earners in the modern sector

**Organized labor:** less than 30% of wage labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Gabonese Republic

**Type:** republic; one-party presidential regime since 1964

**Capital:** Libreville

**Political subdivisions:** 9 regions, 6 communes, 4,500 villages

**Legal system:** based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1961; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; legal education at Center of Higher and Legal Studies at Libreville; compulsory ICJ jurisdiction not accepted

**Branches:** power centralized in President, elected by universal suffrage for 7-year term; unicameral 70-member National Assembly has limited powers; judiciary

**Government leader:** President Omar Bongo

**Suffrage:** universal over age 21

**Elections:** Presidential and parliamentary elections last held February 1973

**Political parties and leaders:** Gabonese Democratic Party (PDG) led by President Bongo is only legal party

**Communists:** no organized party; probably some Communist sympathizers

**Member of:** AFDB, Conference of East and Central African States, EAMA, EIB (associate), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITU, OAU, OCAM, OPEC, UDEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $1,389 million (1974 est.), $2,671 per capita; 87% growth (1973-74)

**Agriculture:** commercial — cocoa, coffee, wood, palm oil, rice; main food crops — bananas, manioc, peanuts, root crops; imports food

**Fishing:** catch 4,000 metric tons (1970); exports $600,000 (1970)

**Major industries:** petroleum production, sawmills, petroleum refinery, natural gas, agricultural



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processing; mining of increasing importance; major minerals — manganese, uranium, gold, and iron

**Electric power:** 60,000 kw. capacity (1974); 165 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 306 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $928 million (f.o.b., 1974); wood and wood products, minerals (manganese, uranium concentrates, gold)

**Imports:** $440 million (c.i.f., 1974) excluding UDEAC trade; mining, roadbuilding machinery, electrical equipment, transport vehicles, foodstuffs, textiles

**Major trade partners:** France, U.S., West Germany, and Curacao; preferential tariffs to EC and franc zone

**Budget:** 1975 est. — receipts $630 million, current expenditures $184 million, investment expenditures $446 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 216 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs = US$1 as of January 1975

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 4,000 mi.; 140 mi. paved, 3,268 mi. gravel and/or improved earth, remainder unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** approximately 1,000 mi. perennially navigable

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 40 mi.

**Ports:** 3 major (Libreville, Port-Gentil, Owendo), 2 minor

**Civil air:** 24 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 166 total, 103 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 20 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** system of open-wire, radio-relay, tropospheric scatter links and radiocommunication stations; satellite ground station; 4 AM and 2 TV stations; 7,000 telephones; 90,000 radio receivers; 5,200 TV receivers

### DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 126,000; 65,000 fit for military service; 5,000 reach military age (20) annually

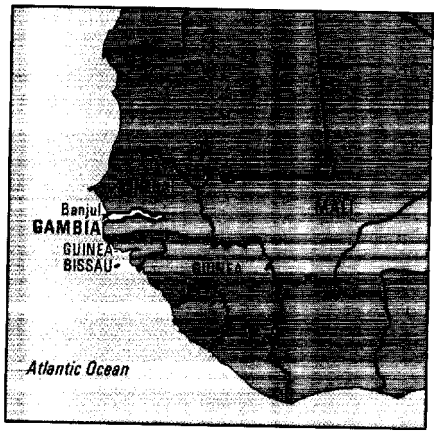
**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, $17,850,079; 2.4% of total budget

## GAMBIA

### LAND

4,000 sq. mi.; 25% uncultivated savanna, 16% swamps, 4% forest parks, 55% upland cultivable areas, built-up areas, etc.

**Land boundaries:** 460 mi.




(See reference map VI)

### WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 50 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 50 mi.

### PEOPLE

**Population:** 529,000, average annual growth rate 2.5% (7/68-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Gambian(s); adjective—Gambian

**Ethnic divisions:** over 99% Africans (Malinke 40.8%, Fulani 13.5%, Wolof 12.9%, remainder made up of several smaller groups), fewer than 1% Europeans and Lebanese

**Religion:** 85% Muslim, 15% animist and Christian

**Language:** English official; Malinke and Wolof most widely used vernaculars

**Literacy:** about 10%

**Labor force:** approx. 165,000, mostly engaged in subsistence farming; about 15,000 are wage earners (government, trade, services)

**Organized labor:** 25% to 30% of wage labor force at most

### GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of The Gambia

**Type:** republic; independent since February 1965

**Capital:** Banjul

**Political subdivisions:** Banjul and 5 divisions

**Legal system:** based on English common law and customary law; constitution came into force upon independence in 1965, new republican constitution adopted in April 1970; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**Branches:** cabinet of 10 members; 41-member House of Representatives, in which 4 seats are reserved for chiefs, 4 are appointed, 32 are filled by election for 5-year terms, a Speaker is elected by the House, and the Attorney General is an *ex officto* member; independent judiciary

**Government leader:** Dawda K. Jawara, President

**Political parties and leaders:** People's Progressive Party (PPP), Secretary General Dawda K. Jawara, and United Party (UP), John Forster



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**Suffrage:** universal adult

**Elections:** general elections held March 1972; PPP 28 seats, UP 3 seats, 1 independent seat

**Communists:** insignificant number

**Member of:** AFBD, Commonwealth, ECA, FAO, GATT, IBRD, IDA, IMF, OAU, U.N., WCL, WFTU, WHO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $62 million (FY73 est.), about $120 per capita

**Agriculture:** main crops — peanuts, rice, palm kernels

**Fishing:** catch 6,000 metric tons (1971); exports $108,000 (1971)

**Major industry:** peanut processing

**Electric power:** 9,600 kw. capacity (1974); 12 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 38 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $23 million (FY73); peanuts and peanut products 90% to 95%, palm kernels

**Imports:** $29 million (FY73); textiles, foodstuffs, tobacco, machinery, petroleum products

**Major trade partners:** exports — U.K. and France; imports — U.K. and Japan

**Aid:** economic — U.K. (1968-71) about $8 million commitment; U.S. (FY56-73) $5.2 million

**Budget:** (FY74 est.) current expenditures $14 million, receipts $14 million; development expenditures $5.7 million, development receipts $1 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Dalasi = US$0.59

**Fiscal year:** 1 July - 30 June

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 775 mi.; 185 mi. bituminous surface treated, 320 mi. gravel/laterite, 270 mi. unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 377 mi.

**Ports:** 1 major (Banjul)

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 1 usable with permanent-surface runway 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station (non-operational)

**Telecommunications:** adequate network of radio-relay; 1,900 telephones; 60,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, 1 FM and no TV stations; 1 submarine cable

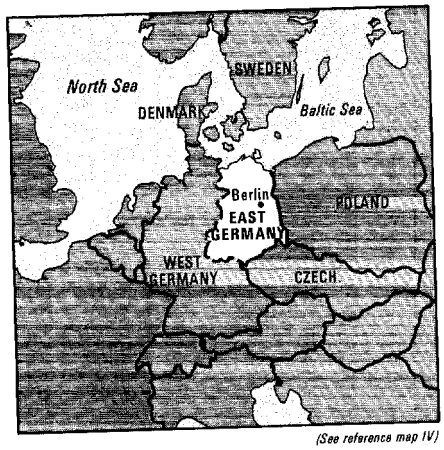
## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 120,000; 61,000 fit for military service

# GERMANY, EAST

## LAND

41,800 sq. mi.; 43% arable, 15% meadows and pasture, 27% forested, 15% other




(See reference map IV)

**Land boundaries:** 1,435 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 560 mi. (including islands)

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 16,866,000 (including East Berlin), average annual growth rate −0.2% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—German(s); adjective—German

**Ethnic divisions:** 99.7% German, .3% Slavic and other

**Religion:** 53% Protestant, 8% Roman Catholic, 39% unaffiliated or other; less than 5% of Protestants and about 25% of Roman Catholics actively participate

**Language:** German, small Sorb (West Slavic) minority

**Literacy:** 99%

**Labor force:** 8.2 million; 34.1% industry; 4.7% handicrafts; 6.8% construction; 11.9% agriculture; 6.8% transport and communications; 10.1% commerce; 16.8% services; 2.5% other

**Organized labor:** 87.7% of total labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** German Democratic Republic

**Type:** Communist state

**Capital:** East Berlin (not officially recognized by U.S., U.K., and France, which together with the U.S.S.R. have special rights and responsibilities in Berlin)

**Political subdivisions:** (excluding East Berlin) 14 districts (Bezirke), 218 counties (Kreise), 7,643 communities (Gemeinden)

**Legal system:** civil law system modified by Communist legal theory; new constitution adopted 1968 by approx. 95% of the voters in national (referendum); court system parallels administrative divisions; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal



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education at Universities of Berlin, Leipzig, Halle and Jena; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction; more stringent penal code adopted 1968

**Branches:** legislative — Volkskammer (elected directly); executive — Chairman of Council of State, Chairman of Council of Ministers, Cabinet (approved by Volkskammer); judiciary — Supreme Court; entire structure dominated by Socialist Unity (Communist) Party

**Government leaders:** Chairman, Council of State, Willi Stoph (Head of State); Chairman, Council of Ministers, Horst Sindermann (Head of Government)

**Suffrage:** all citizens age 18 and over

**Elections:** national every 4 years; prepared by an electoral commission of the National Front; ballot supposed to be secret and voters permitted to strike names off ballot; more candidates than offices available; parliamentary elections held 14 November 1971

**Political parties and leaders:** Socialist Unity (Communist) Party (SED), headed by First Secretary Erich Honecker, dominates the regime; 4 token parties (Christian Democratic Union, National Democratic Party, Liberal Democratic Party, and Democratic Peasant's Party) and an amalgam of special interest organizations participate with the SED in National Front

**Voting strength:** 1971 parliamentary elections: 98.33% voted the regime slate; 1970 local elections: 99.85% voted the regime slate

**Communists:** 1.9 million party members

**Other special interest groups:** Free German Youth, Free German Trade Union Federation, Democratic Women's Federation of Germany, German Cultural Federation (all Communist dominated)

**Member of:** CEMA, IPU, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WFTU, WHO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $54.3 billion in 1974 (1973 prices), $3,210 per capita, 1974 growth rate 5.7%

**Agriculture:** food deficit area; main crops — potatoes, rye, wheat, barley, oats, industrial crops; shortages in grain, vegetables, vegetable oil, beef; caloric intake, 3,000 calories per day per capita (1970-71)

**Fish catch:** 325,000 metric tons (1974)

**Major industries:** metal fabrication, chemicals, light industry, brown coal, and shipbuilding

**Shortages:** coking coal, coke, crude oil, rolled steel products, nonferrous metals

**Crude steel:** 6 million metric tons produced (1974), approx. 360 kg. per capita

**Electric power:** 15,808,000 kw. capacity (1974); 80.3 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 4,755 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $8,846 million (f.o.b. delivering country, 1974)

**Imports:** $9,719 million (f.o.b. delivering country, 1974)

**Major trade partners:** $18,565 million (1974); 30% U.S.S.R., 32% other Communist countries, 38% non-Communist countries

**Monetary conversion rate:** 3.53 DME=US$1 for trade data (1974 rate)

**Fiscal year:** same as calendar year; economic data reported for calendar years except for caloric intake, which is reported for the consumption year 1 July - 30 June

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 8,895 route mi.; 8,673 mi. standard gage, 222 mi. meter or other narrow gage, 1,400 mi. double track standard gage; 860 mi. overhead electrified (1973)

**Highways:** about 28,359 mi. classified highways; 7,696 mi. state highways including 928 mi. autobahn; 20,663 mi. district roads; additionally about 34,465 mi. unclassified minor unpaved roads (1973)

**Inland waterways:** 1,562 mi. (1975)

**Freight carried:** rail — 325.6 million short tons, 32.2 billion short ton/mi. (1973); highway — 600.6 million short tons, 10.3 billion short ton/mi. (1973); waterway—13.4 million short tons, 1.3 billion short ton/mi. (excl. int'l. transit traffic) (1974)

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 500 mi; refined products, 150 mi.; natural gas 300 mi.

**Ports:** 4 major (Rostock, Wismar, Stralsund, Sassnitz), 13 minor (1975)

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military budget (announced):** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, 9.6 billion DME; about 9% of total budget

# GERMANY, WEST

## LAND

96,000 sq. mi. (including West Berlin); 33% cultivated, 23% meadows and pastures, 13% waste or urban, 29% forested, 2% inland water

**Land boundaries:** 2,630 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 925 mi. (approx.)

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 62,989,000 (including West Berlin), average annual growth rate 0.2% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—German(s); adjective—German

**Ethnic divisions:** 99% Germanic, 1% other



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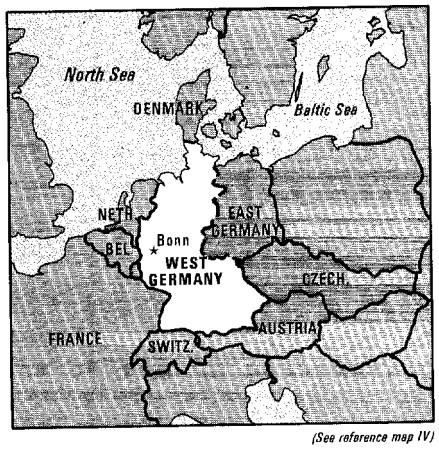
## *GERMANY, WEST*




(See reference map IV)

**Religion:** 49% Protestant, 44.6% Roman Catholic, 6.4% other

**Language:** German

**Literacy:** 99%

**Labor force:** 26.7 million; 44.1% in manufacturing and construction, 15.2% services, 12.8% commerce, 8.2% government, 7.2% agriculture, 5.4% communication and transportation, 1% mining; 2.6% average unemployed as of 1974, excluding self employed

**Organized labor:** 31% of total labor force; 37.5% of wage and salary earners

### GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Federal Republic of Germany

**Type:** federal republic

**Capital:** Bonn

**Political subdivisions:** 10 Laender (states); Western sectors of Berlin are governed by U.S., U.K., and France which, together with the U.S.S.R., have special rights and responsibilities in Berlin

**Legal system:** civil law system with indigenous concepts; constitution adopted 1949; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Federal Constitutional Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** bicameral parliament — Bundesrat (upper house), Bundestag (lower house); President (titular head), Chancellor (executive head); independent judiciary

**Government leaders:** President, Walter Scheel; Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt leads coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** usually every 4 years; last election held 19 November 1972

**Political parties and leaders:** Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union (CDU/CSU), Helmut Kohl, Franz-Josef Strauss, Karl Carstens, Kurt Biedenkopf; Social Democratic Party (SPD), Willy Brandt, Heinz Kuehn, Helmut Schmidt; Free Democratic Party (FDP), Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Hans Friderichs, Wolfgang Mischnick; National Democratic Party (NPD), Martin Mussgnug; Communist Party (DKP)

**Voting strength (1972 election):** 45.9% SPD, 44.8% CDU/CSU, 8.4% FDP, 0.9% Splinter groups of left and right (no parliamentary representation)

**Communists:** about 30,000 members and supporters

**Other political or pressure groups:** expellee, refugee, and veterans groups

**Member of:** ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, ECSC, EIB, ELDO, EMA, ESRO, EURATOM, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFC, IHO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WEU, WHO, WMO

### ECONOMY

**GNP:** $383.8 billion (1974), $6,180 per capita (including West Berlin) (1973); 54% consumption, 22% investment, 20% government; net foreign balance 4%; 1974 growth rate 0.4%, 1962 constant prices

**Agriculture:** main crops — grains, potatoes, sugar beets; 75% self-sufficient; food shortages — fats and oils, pulses, tropical products; caloric intake, 2,984 calories per day per capita (1973-74)

**Fishing:** catch 492,970 metric tons, $200 million (1974); exports $109 million, imports $302 million (1974)

**Major industries:** among world's largest producers of iron, steel, coal, cement, chemicals, machinery, ships, vehicles

**Shortages:** fats and oils, sugar, cotton, wool, rubber, petroleum, iron ore, bauxite, nonferrous metals, sulfur

**Crude steel:** 60.6 million metric tons capacity; 53.2 million metric tons produced (1974); 860 kilograms per capita

**Electric power:** 65,000,000 kw. capacity (1974); 313 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 4,660 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $89.0 billion (f.o.b., 1974); manufactures 88.3% (machines and machine tools, chemicals, motor vehicles, iron and steel products); agricultural products 4.4%; fuels 3.4%; raw materials 2.6%

**Imports:** $69 billion (c.i.f., 1974); manufactures 52.5%, fuels 19.3%, agricultural products 14.0%, raw materials 11.3%

**Major trade partners:** EC 46% (France 12%, Netherlands 12%, Belgium-Luxembourg 8%, Italy 7%; other Europe 17%; U.S. 8%; OPEC 8%; Communist countries 6%



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**Aid:** economic — U.S. $4,162 million authorized (FY46-73); $16 million authorized (FY73); military — U.S., $939 million authorized (FY46-73), none since FY64; net official aid flows to less developed countries and multilateral agencies (1962-74)—$9,394 million, $1,526 million (1974)

**Budget:** (1974) expenditures $51.4 billion, revenues $47.5 billion, deficit $5 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** DM 2.59 (West German marks) = US$1 (1974 average)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 21,360 mi.; 18,597 mi. government owned, standard gage (4′8½″), 7,807 mi. double track; 6,100 mi. electrified; 2,763 mi. non-government owned; 2,498 mi. standard gage; 134 mi. electrified; 265 mi. narrow gage (3′3⅜″); 116 mi. electrified

**Highways:** 249,200 mi.; 100,875 mi. classified, includes 95,725 mi. cement-concrete, bituminous, or stone block (includes 3,295 mi. of autobahnen); 5,150 mi. gravel, crushed stone, improved earth; in addition, 148,325 mi. of unclassified roads of various surface types

**Inland waterways:** 3,100 mi. of which almost 70% usable by craft of 1,100-short-ton capacity or larger

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 1,200 mi.; refined products, 1,000 mi.; natural gas, 59,300 mi.

**Ports:** 10 major, 11 minor

**Civil air:** 167 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 438 total, 378 usable; 194 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 12,000 ft., 35 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 36 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Telecommunications:** highly developed, modern telecommunication service to all parts of the country; fully adequate in all respects; 19.3 million telephones; 21.3 million radio and 19.3 million TV receivers; 92 AM, 127 FM, and 1,960 TV stations; 5 submarine cables; 4 communication satellite ground stations

### DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 14,749,000; 12,357,000 fit for military service; 450,000 reach military age (18) annually

## GHANA

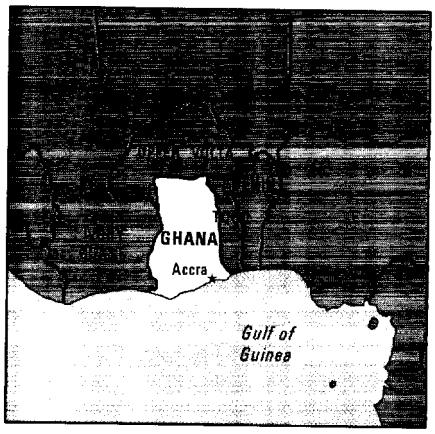
### LAND

92,000 sq. mi.; 19% agricultural, 60% forest and brush, 21% other

**Land boundaries:** 1,420 mi.

### WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 30 n. mi. (undefined protective areas may be proclaimed




*(See reference map VI)*

seaward of territorial sea, and up to 100 n. mi. seaward may be proclaimed fishing conservation zone)

**Coastline:** 335 mi.

### PEOPLE

**Population:** 10,017,000, average annual growth rate 2.8% (7/72-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Ghanaian(s); adjective—Ghanaian

**Ethnic divisions:** 99.8% Negroid African (major tribes Ashanti, Fante, Ewe), 0.2% European and other

**Religion:** 45% animists, 43% Christian, 12% Muslim

**Language:** English official; African languages include Akan 44%, Mole-Dagbani 16%, Ewe 13%, and Ga-Adangbe 8%

**Literacy:** about 25% (in English)

**Labor force:** 3.4 million; 61% agriculture and fishing, 16.8% industry, 15.2% sales and clerical, 4.1% services, transportation, and communications, 2.9% professional; 400,000 unemployed

**Organized labor:** 350,000 or approximately 10% of labor force

### GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Ghana

**Type:** republic; independent since March 1957; Military regime since January 1972

**Capital:** Accra

**Political subdivisions:** 8 administrative regions and separate Greater Accra Area; regions subdivided into 58 districts and 267 local administrative districts

**Legal system:** based on English common law and customary law; constitution suspended January 1972; legal education at University of Ghana (Legon); has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** executive and legislative authority vested in Supreme Military Council (SMC); independent judiciary



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**Government leaders:** Chief of State, Chairman of SMC Colonel I.K. Acheampong

**Suffrage:** universal over 21 under previous constitution, now suspended

**Elections:** no elections since 1969; none scheduled

**Political parties and leaders:** parties banned by military junta which took power 13 January 1972

**Communists:** a small number of Communists and sympathizers

**Member of:** AFDB, Commonwealth, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OAU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $3.7 billion (1974) at current prices, about $390 per capita; growth rate 8.7% (1974)

**Agriculture:** main crop — cocoa; other crops include root crops, corn, sorghum and millet, peanuts; not self-sufficient, but can become so

**Fishing:** catch 281,000 metric tons (1972), $45.7 million

**Major industries:** mining, lumbering, light manufacturing, fishing, aluminum

**Electric power:** 893,000 kw. capacity (1974); 3.5 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 380 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $672 million (f.o.b., 1974); cocoa (about 65%), wood, gold, diamonds, manganese, bauxite, and aluminum (aluminum regularly excluded from balance of payments data)

**Imports:** $713 million (c.i.f., 1974); textiles and other manufactured goods, food, fuels, transport equipment

**Major trade partners:** U.K., EC, and U.S.

**Budget:** FY74—revenue $532 million, current expenditure $525 million, capital expenditure $157 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Cedi = US$0.87

**Fiscal year:** 1 July - 30 June

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 592 mi. — all 3'6" gage; 20 mi. double track; diesel locomotives gradually replacing steam engines

**Highways:** 21,450 mi., 3,000 mi. concrete or bituminous surface, 5,250 mi. gravel or laterite, 3,600 mi. improved earth, 9,300 mi. unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** Volta, Ankobra, and Tano rivers provide 145 mi. of perennial navigation for launches and lighters; additional routes navigable seasonally by small craft; Lake Volta reservoir provides 700 mi. of arterial and feeder waterways

**Pipelines:** refined products, 2 mi.

**Ports:** 2 major (Tema, Takoradi), 1 naval base (Sekondi), 4 minor

**Civil air:** 8 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 19 total, 18 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 9 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

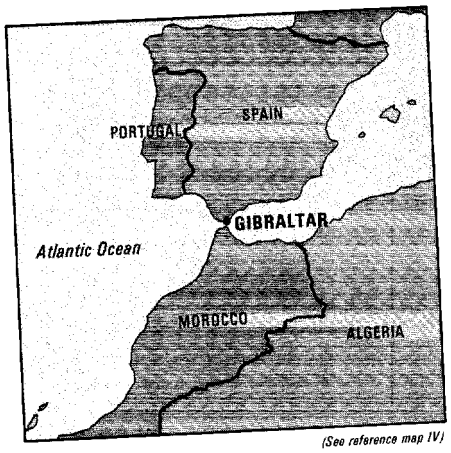
**Telecommunications:** good system of open-wire and cable, radio-relay links and radiocommunication stations; 52,000 telephones; 1,058,000 radio and 25,500 TV receivers; 3 AM, no FM, and 5 TV stations; 2 submarine cables

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 2,248,000; 1,247,000 fit for military service; 114,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 June 1975, $83,336,500; 9.4% of total budget

# GIBRALTAR




(See reference map IV)

## LAND

2.5 sq. mi.

**Land boundaries:** 1 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 7.5 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 30,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1973)

**Nationality:** noun—Gibraltarian(s); adjective—Gibraltar

**Ethnic divisions:** mostly Italian, English, Maltese, Portuguese and Spanish descent

**Religion:** predominantly Roman Catholic

**Language:** English and Spanish are primary languages; Italian, Portuguese, and Russian also spoken; English used in the schools and for all official purposes



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**Literacy:** illiteracy is negligible

**Labor force:** approx. 14,800, including non-Gibraltarian laborers

**Organized labor:** over 6,000

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Colony of Gibraltar

**Type:** U.K. colony

**Capital:** none

**Legal system:** English law; constitutional talks in July 1968; new system effected in 1969 after electoral enquiry

**Branches:** parliamentary system comprised of the Gibraltar House of the Assembly (15 elected members and 3 ex officio members), the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister, and the Gibraltar Council; the Governor is appointed by the Crown

**Government leaders:** Governor and Commander in Chief, Marshall of the RAF Sir John Grandy, Chief Minister, Sir Joshua Hassan

**Suffrage:** all adult Gibraltarians, plus other U.K. subjects resident 6 months or more

**Elections:** every 5 years; last held in July 1972

**Political parties and leaders:** Association for Advancement of Civil Rights (AACR), Sir Joshua Hassan; Labor, Sir Joshua Hassan; Independents, Peter Isola; Integrationists (IWBP), Maj. Robert Peliza

**Communists:** negligible

**Other political or pressure groups:** the Housewives Association; the Chamber of Commerce

## ECONOMY

Economic activity in Gibraltar centers on commerce and large British naval and air bases; nearly all trade in the well-developed port is transit trade and port serves also as important supply depot for fuel, water, and ships' wares; recently built dockyards and machine shops provide maintenance and repair services to 3,500-4,000 vessels that call at Gibraltar each year.

U.K. military establishments and civil government employ nearly half the insured labor force; local industry is confined to manufacture of tobacco, roasted coffee, ice, mineral waters, candy, and canned fish; some factories for manufacture of clothing are being developed; a small segment of local population makes its livelihood by fishing; in recent years tourism has increased in importance.

**Electric power:** 25,000 kw. capacity (1974); 50 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 1,500 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $2.9 million (f.o.b., 1971); principally reexports of tobacco, petroleum, and wine; principally to the EC (31%) and the U.K. (16%)

**Imports:** $23.1 million; principally from the EC (21%) and the U.K. (49%)

**Major trade partners:** U.K., Morocco, Portugal, Netherlands

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Gibraltar pound = US$2.414 (as of September 28, 1973, floating)

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 35 miles, mostly paved

**Ports:** 1 major (Gibraltar)

**Civil air:** 1 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 1 permanent-surface runway, 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

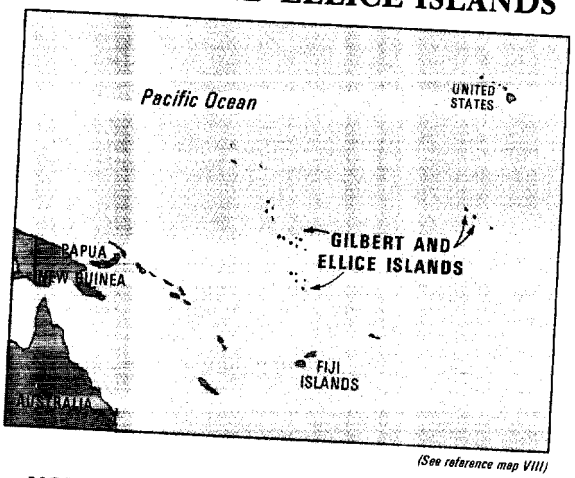
**Telecommunications:** international radiocommunication facilities; automatic telephone system serving 7,000 telephones; 7,200 radio receivers; 6,950 TV receivers, 1 AM, 1 FM, and 2 TV stations; 13 submarine telegraph cables

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, about 6,000; about 3,000 fit for military service

Defense is responsibility of United Kingdom

# GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS




(See reference map VIII)

**NOTE:** The Ellice Islands were separated from the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony (GEIC) on 1 October 1975 to form a new colony, *Tuvalu*, with its capital at *Funafuti*. The new colony has an 8-member House of Assembly. The Chief Minister is Toalipi Lauti.

The remainder of the GEIC has been renamed the Gilbert Islands.

## LAND

About 376 sq. mi.



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## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters:** 3 n. mi.

**Coastline:** about 725 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 67,000, average annual growth rate 2.5% (7/63-7/73)

**Nationality:** noun—Gilbertese, Ellis Islander(s) or Gilbert and Ellis Islander(s); adjective—Gilbertese, Ellis Islander, or Gilbert and Ellis Islander

**Ethnic divisions:** 83.9% Micronesian, 13.9% Polynesian, 0.9% European, 0.1% Chinese, 1.2% mixed and other races

**Religion:** mainly Christian; 55% Protestants, 42% Catholics

**Literacy:** less than 50%

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony

**Type:** British crown colony with large measure of self-government

**Capital:** Tarawa

**Political subdivisions:** 4 districts

**Branches:** 28-member House of Assembly elects a Chief Minister

**Government leader:** Governor John H. Smith; Chief Minister, Naboua Ratieva

**Political parties and leaders:** Gilbertese National Party, Christian Democratic Party

**Member of:** ADB

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $740 per capita (1974)

**Agriculture:** copra, subsistence crops of vegetables, supplemented by domestic fishing

**Industry:** phosphate production, expected to cease in 1978

**Electric power:** 15,000 kw. capacity (1974); 38 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 633 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $8.6 million (1970 est.); 70% phosphate, copra

**Imports:** $3.1 million (1970 est.); foodstuffs, fuel

**Budget:** (est.) revenue 5.877 million NZ$, expenditure 4.577 million NZ$

**Monetary conversion rate:** 0.74 Australian $=US$1 February 1975

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 300 mi. of motorable roads

**Inland waterways:** small network of canals, totaling 3 miles, in Northern Line Islands

**Ports:** 1 minor

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Telecommunications:** 1 AM broadcast station; 8,100 radio receivers, no TV sets, and 435 telephones; connected with Lisbon, Portugal, via cable broadcasts

# GREECE

(See reference map IV)

## LAND

51,200 sq. mi.; 29% arable and land under permanent crops, 40% meadows and pastures, 20% forested, 11% wasteland, urban, other

**Land boundaries:** 740 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 6 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 8,500 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 9,026,000, average annual growth rate 0.5% (7/70-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Greek(s); adjective—Greek

**Ethnic divisions:** 96% Greek, 2% Turkish, 1% Albanian, 1% other

**Religion:** 97% Greek Orthodox, 2.5% Muslim, 0.5% other

**Language:** Greek; English and French widely understood

**Literacy:** males about 92%; females about 73%; total about 82%

**Labor force:** 3,866,000 (1969 est.); 50% agriculture, 15% industry, 9% trade, 26% other; unemployment and underemployment, 20% total in all fields; shortage of skilled labor in nonagricultural sectors aggravated by large-scale emigration

**Organized labor:** 10% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Hellenic Republic

**Type:** presidential parliamentary government; monarchy rejected by referendum December 8, 1974

**Capital:** Athens

**Political subdivisions:** 52 departments (nomoi) constitute basic administrative units for country; each nomos headed by officials appointed by central government and policy and programs tend to be formulated by central ministries; degree of flexibility



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each nomos may have in altering or avoiding programs imposed by Athens depends upon tradition (Thessaloniki and other areas exercise considerable traditional autonomy in local administrative decisions) and influence which prominent local leaders and citizens may exercise vis-a-vis key figures in central government

**Legal system:** new constitution enacted in June 1975

**Branches:** executive consisting of a President (to be elected by Parliament) and a Prime Minister and cabinet; legislative comprising the 300-member Parliament; independent judiciary

**Government leaders:** President Constantine Tsatsos; Prime Minister Constantine Caramanlis

**Suffrage:** universal age 21 and over

**Elections:** every 4 years; latest November 17, 1974

**Political parties and leaders:** Center Union-New Forces, George Mavros; New Democracy, Constantine Caramanlis; New Democratic Union, Petros Garoufalias; Panhellenic Socialist Movement, Andreas Papandreou; Communist Party — Exterior, Harilaos Florakis; Communist Party — Interior, Haralambos Drakopoulos; and the United Democratic Left, Ilias Iliou—in disarray since the election

**Voting strength:** New Democracy, 216 seats; Center Union-New Forces, 61 seats; Panhellenic Socialist Movement, 15 seats; Left, 8 seats

**Communists:** an estimated 25,000-30,000 members and sympathizers

**Member of:** EC (associate), EIB (associate), EMA, GATT, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, NATO, OECD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $20.3 billion (1974 est.), $2,260 per capita; 65.4% consumption, 32.5% investment, 11.3% government (1973); net foreign balance −9.2%, real growth rate −2% (1974)

**Agriculture:** subject to droughts; main crops — wheat, olives, tobacco, cotton; nearly self-sufficient; food shortages — livestock products; caloric intake, 2,960 calories per day per capita (1963)

**Major industries:** food processing, tobacco, chemicals, textiles, petroleum refining, aluminum processing

**Shortages:** petroleum, minerals, feed grains

**Crude steel:** 900,000 metric tons produced (1973), 100 kg. per capita

**Electric power:** 3,442,500 kw. capacity (1974); 13.7 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 1,059 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $1,774 million (f.o.b., 1974); principal items — tobacco, cotton, fruits, textiles

**Imports:** $4,635 million (c.i.f., 1974); principal items — machinery and automotive equipment, manufactured consumer goods, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, meat and live animals

**Major trade partners:** (January to November 1974) — 44% EC, 18% U.S., 9% other European countries, 8% CEMA countries

**Aid:** economic (authorized) — U.S., $1,992.2 million (FY46-73); International Finance Corporation, $15 million through FY73; U.N. Technical Assistance, $4.3 million through FY72; U.N. Special Fund, $63.1 million through 1972; IBRD, $118.9 million (FY68-73), $25 million in 1972; Consortium, $40 million in 1966; EC (FY64-72) $69.2 million; U.S.S.R. $7.7 million (1954-74);military — U.S., $2,337 million (FY1946-73)

**Budget:** (1974) expenditures $4,249 million, revenues $3,506 million, deficit $743 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 drachma = US$0.033 (approx.)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 1,598 mi.; 969 mi. standard gage (4′8½″), 597 mi. meter gage (3′3⅜″), 20 mi. 1′11⅝″ narrow gage, 10 mi. 2′5½″ narrow gage; all government owned

**Highways:** 24,200 mi.; 10,000 mi. paved, 8,500 mi. crushed stone and gravel 3,500 mi. improved earth, 2,200 mi. unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** system consists of 3 coastal canals and 3 unconnected rivers which provide navigable length of just less than 50 mi.

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 16 mi., refined products, 340 mi.

**Ports:** 17 major, 37 minor

**Airfields:** 68 total, 61 usable; 40 with permanent-surface runways; 17 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 21 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Civil air:** 35 major transport aircraft (including 3 withdrawn from service)

**Telecommunications:** adequate modern networks reach all areas on mainland and islands; 1.95 million telephones; 3.0 million radio receivers; 1.1 million TV receivers; 32 AM, 18 FM and 37 TV stations; 3 coaxial submarine cables; 2 communications satellite ground stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 2,256,000; 1,728,000 fit for military service; about 75,000 reach military age (21) annually

**Military budget:** est. for fiscal year ending 31 December 1974, $691 million; about 24% of central government budget



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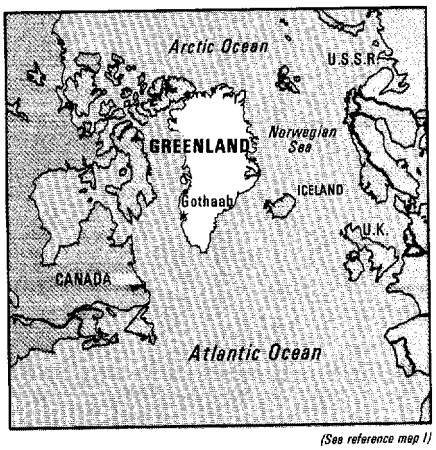
# GREENLAND




*(See reference map I)*

## LAND

840,000 sq. mi.; less than 1% arable (of which only a fraction cultivated), 84% permanent ice and snow, 15% other

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

**Coastline:** 27,400 mi. (approx., includes minor islands)

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 51,000, average annual growth rate 1.6% (1/72-1/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Greenlander(s); adjective—Greenland

**Ethnic divisions:** 86% Greenlander (Eskimos and Greenland-born whites), 14% Danes

**Religion:** Evangelical Lutheran

**Language:** Danish, Eskimo dialects

**Literacy:** 99%

**Labor force:** 12,000; largely engaged in fishing and sheep breeding

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Greenland

**Type:** province of Kingdom of Denmark; 2 representatives in Danish parliament; separate Minister for Greenland in the Danish cabinet

**Capital:** Godthaab (administrative center)

**Political subdivisions:** 3 counties, 19 communes

**Legal system:** Danish law; transformed from colony to province in 1953

**Branches:** legislative authority rests jointly with Crown and Danish parliament; executive power vested in Crown, acting through provincial governor responsible to Minister for Greenland; local affairs handled by provincial council (Landsrad) subject to approval of provincial governor; 19 lower courts

**Government leaders:** Queen Margrethe II; Governor N. O. Christensen

**Suffrage:** universal, but not compulsory, over age 21

**Elections:** held every 4 years (next 1979)

**Political parties:** Inuit (advocating close ties with Denmark); Sukaq (moderate socialist, advocating more distinct Greenland identity)

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** included in that of Denmark

**Agriculture:** arable areas largely in hay; sheep grazing; garden produce

**Fishing:** catch 51,200 tons (1974); exports $30.8 million (1974)

**Major industries:** mining, slaughtering, fishing, sealing

**Electric power:** 54,000 kw. capacity (1974); 105 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 1,700 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $90.4 million (f.o.b., 1974); fish and fish products, nonmetallic minerals

**Imports:** $104.0 million (f.o.b., 1974); machinery and transport equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, food products

**Major trade partners:** (1974) Denmark 62%, France 12%, Finland 11%

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Danish Kroner= US$0.182 (1975)

**Fiscal year:** 1 April - 31 March

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** none

**Ports:** 9 major, 23 minor

**Civil air:** 9 major transport aircraft (registered in Denmark)

**Airfields:** 11 total, 7 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 3 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 7 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** adequate domestic and international service provided by cables and radio; 7,660 telephones; 7,800 radiobroadcast receivers; 5 AM, 2 FM, and 2 TV stations; 2 coaxial submarine cables

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, included with Denmark

# GRENADA

## LAND

133 sq. mi. (Grenada and southern Grenadines); 44% cultivated, 4% pastures, 12% forests, 17% unused but potentially productive, 23% built on, wasteland, other



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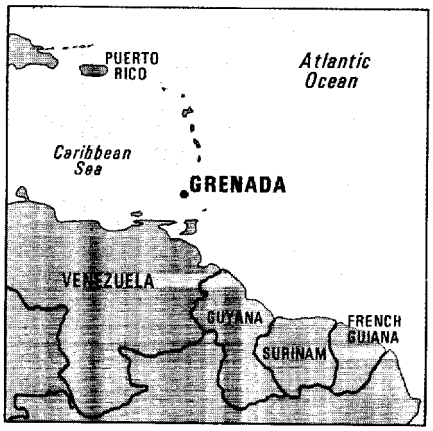
## *GRENADA/GUADELOUPE*




(See reference map II)

### WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 75 mi.

### PEOPLE

**Population:** 98,000, average annual growth rate 0.6% (4/60-4/70)

**Nationality:** noun—Grenadian(s); adjective—Grenadian

**Ethnic divisions:** mainly of African-Negro descent

**Religion:** Church of England; other Protestant sects; Roman Catholic

**Language:** English; some French patois

**Literacy:** unknown

**Labor force:** 27,314 (1960); 40% agriculture, 30% unemployed or underemployed

**Organized labor:** 33% of labor force

### GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Grenada

**Type:** independent state since February 1974, recognizes Elizabeth II as Chief of State

**Capital:** St. Georges

**Political subdivisions:** 6 parishes

**Legal system:** based on English common law

**Branches:** legislative branch consists of 10-member elected House of Representatives and 13-member Senate appointed by the Governor; executive branch is cabinet led by Prime Minister

**Government leaders:** Prime Minister Eric Matthew Gairy; U.K. Governor General Leo de Gale

**Suffrage:** universal adult suffrage

**Elections:** every 5 years; most recent general election 28 February 1972

**Political parties and leaders:** Grenada United Labor Party (GULP), Eric Matthew Gairy; Grenada National Party (GNP), Herbert A. Blaize

**Voting strength (1972 election):** GULP 58.7%, GNP 41.3%; Legislative Council seats, GULP 14, GNP 1

**Communists:** negligible

**Member of:** CARICOM, IMF, OAS, U.N.

### ECONOMY

**GDP:** $24 million (in current prices, 1974), $250 per capita; −1.6% decrease in current prices (1974)

**Agriculture:** main crops — cocoa, spices, bananas

**Fishing:** 1,800 metric tons (1972)

**Electric power:** 7,000 kw. capacity (1974); 20 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 150 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $8.1 million (f.o.b., 1974); cocoa beans, bananas, nutmeg, mace

**Imports:** $16.3 million (c.i.f., 1974); food, machinery, building materials

**Major trade partners:** U.K. 41%, U.S. 8%, Canada 9% (1968)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 2.00 East Caribbean dollars = US$1

### COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 600 mi.; 380 mi. paved, 100 mi. otherwise improved; 120 mi. unimproved

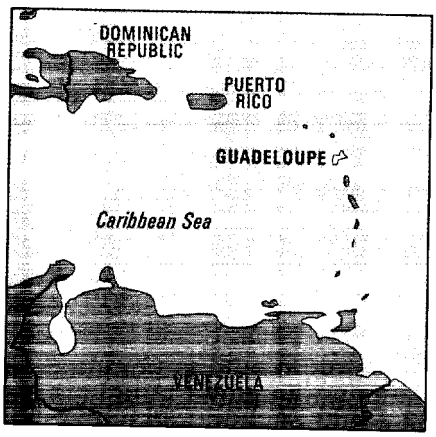
**Ports:** 1 major (St. Georges), 1 minor

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 4 total, 3 usable; 1 with asphalt runway 5,000 ft.

**Telecommunications:** automatic, islandwide telephone system with 4,950 telephones; VHF links to Trinidad and Carriacou; 21,000 radios and 150 TV receivers; 3 AM stations

## GUADELOUPE




(See reference map II)

### LAND

687 sq. mi.; 24% cropland, 9% pasture, 4% potential cropland, 16% forest, 47% wasteland, built on; area consists of two islands



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**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 190 mi.

**PEOPLE**

**Population:** 355,000, average annual growth rate 1.5% (7/72-7/73)

**Nationality:** noun—Guadeloupian(s); adjective—Guadeloupe

**Ethnic divisions:** 90% Negro or Mulatto, less than 5% East Indian, Lebanese, Chinese, 5% Caucasian

**Religion:** 95% Roman Catholic, 5% Hindu and pagan African

**Language:** French, creole patois

**Literacy:** over 70%

**Labor force:** 120,000; 25% agriculture, 25% unemployed

**Organized labor:** 11% of labor force

**GOVERNMENT**

**Legal name:** Overseas Department of Guadeloupe

**Type:** overseas department and region of France; represented by 3 deputies in the French National Assembly and 2 Senators in the Senate

**Capital:** Basse-Terre

**Political subdivisions:** 3 arrondissements; 34 communes, each with a locally elected municipal council

**Legal system:** French legal system; highest court is a court of appeal based in Martinique with jurisdiction over Guadeloupe, French Guiana, and Martinique

**Branches:** executive, Prefect appointed by Paris; legislative, popularly elected General Council of 36 members and a Regional Council composed of members of the local General Council and the locally elected deputies and senators to the French parliament; judicial, under jurisdiction of French judicial system

**Government leader:** Prefect Jacques Le Cornec

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** General Council elections coincide with those for the French National Assembly, normally every 5 years; last General Council election took place in March 1973; local election last held September 1973; last French presidential election in May 1974

**Political parties and leaders:** Union of Democrats for the Republic (UDR), Gabriel Lisette; Communist Party of Guadeloupe (PCG), Henri Bangou; Socialist Party (MSG), leader unknown; Progressive Party of Guadeloupe (PPG), Henri Rodes; Independent Republicans; Federation of the Left

**Voting strength:** MSG, 1 seat in French National Assembly; UDG, 2 seats; (1973 election)

**Communists:** 3,000 est.

**Other political or pressure groups:** Group of National Organization of Guadeloupe (GONG)

**Member of:** WFTU

**ECONOMY**

**GDP:** $302 million (1971), $880 per capita; real growth rate (1971) 5.9%

**Agriculture:** main crops, sugarcane and bananas

**Major industries:** agricultural processing, sugar milling and rum distillation

**Electric power:** 33,000 kw. capacity (1974); 125 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 350 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $58 million (f.o.b., 1974); sugar, bananas, rum

**Imports:** $230 million (c.i.f., 1974); foodstuffs, clothing and other consumer goods, raw materials and supplies, and petroleum

**Major trade partners:** exports — France 71%, U.S. 17%, Germany 7%, other 5%; imports — France 70%, U.S. 9%, Germany 3%, Netherlands Antilles 3%, Netherlands 3%, other 12% (1968)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 4.44 French francs= US$1 (1974)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** privately owned, narrow-gage plantation lines

**Highways:** 1,260 mi.; 930 mi. paved, 330 mi. gravel and earth

**Ports:** 1 major (Pointe-a-Pitre), 3 minor

**Civil air:** 2 major transport

**Airfields:** 8 total, 8 usable, 7 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** domestic facilities inadequate; 21,700 telephones; inter-island VHF radio links; 2 AM and 3 TV transmitters; about 30,000 radio and 13,200 TV receivers

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, included with France

## GUATEMALA

**LAND**

42,040 sq. mi.; 14% cultivated, 10% pasture, 57% forest, 19% other

**Land boundaries:** 1,010 mi.

**WATER**

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 250 mi.



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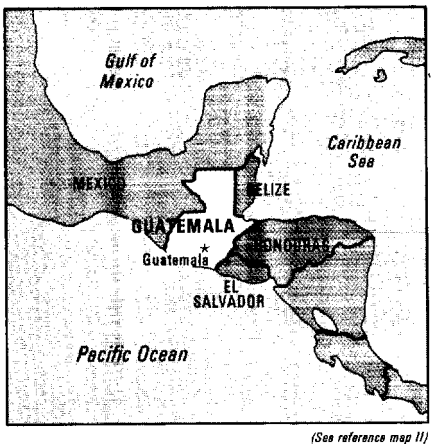
# *GUATEMALA*




(See reference map II)

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 5,934,000, average annual growth rate 2.8% (7/72-7/73)

**Nationality:** noun—Guatemalan(s); adjective—Guatemalan

**Ethnic divisions:** 41.4% Indian, 58.6% Ladino (mestizo and westernized Indian)

**Religion:** predominantly Roman Catholic

**Language:** Spanish, but over 40% of the population speaks an Indian language as a primary tongue

**Literacy:** about 30%

**Labor force (1974):** 1.75 million; 65% agriculture, 11.3% manufacturing; 11.2% services, 6.4% to commerce, 2.6% construction, 2.4% transport, 0.2% mining, 0.2% electrical, 0.8% other. Unemployment estimates vary from 3 to 25%

**Organized labor:** 4% of labor force (1974)

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Guatemala

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Guatemala

**Political subdivisions:** 22 departments

**Legal system:** civil law system; constitution came into effect 1966; judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at University of San Carlos of Guatemala; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** traditionally dominant executive; elected unicameral legislature; 7-member (minimum) Supreme Court

**Government leader:** President Kjell Laugerud

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18, compulsory for literates, optional for illiterates

**Elections:** next elections (President and Congress) 1978

**Political parties and leaders:** Democratic Institutional Party (PID), Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz; Revolutionary Party (PR), Jorge Garcia-Granados Quinonez (secretary general); National Liberation Movement (MLN), Mario Sandoval Alarcon; Guatemalan Christian Democratic Party (DCG), Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo (sec. gen.)

**Voting strength:** for President — MLN-PID 298,953 (44.6%), DCG 228,067 (34.0%), PR 143,111 (21.4%); for congressional seats — MLN-PID 36, DCG 15, PR 10

**Communists:** Communist party outlawed; underground membership estimated at 750

**Other political or pressure groups:** outlawed (Communist) Guatemalan Labor Party (PGT), Bernardo Alvarado

**Member of:** CACM, FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, ITU, Seabeds Committee, OAS, ODECA, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $2,660 million (1974, in 1973 prices, est.), $410 per capita; 78% private consumption, 7% government consumption, 17% domestic investment, −2% net foreign balance (1974); real growth rate (1974), 5.2%

**Agriculture:** main products — coffee, cotton, corn, beans, sugarcane, bananas, livestock; caloric intake, 2,200 calories per day per capita (1967)

**Fishing:** catch 5,000 metric tons (1970); exports $1.6 million (1970), imports $0.5 million (1970)

**Major industries:** food processing, textiles and clothing, furniture, chemicals, nonmetallic minerals, metals

**Electric power:** 212,000 kw. capacity (1974); 910 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 170 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $588 million (f.o.b., 1974); coffee, cotton, sugar, bananas, meat

**Imports:** $685 million (c.i.f., 1974); manufactured products, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, fuels

**Major trade partners:** exports (1973)—U.S. 33%, CACM 30%, West Germany 9%, Japan 6%; imports (1973) — U.S. 31%, CACM 21%, West Germany 10%, Japan 10%, Venezuela 6%

**Aid:** economic — from U.S. (FY46-73), $139 million loans, $191 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-73), $156 million; from other western countries (1960-71), $12.3 million; military — assistance from U.S. (FY53-73), $30 million

**Central government budget (1975):** budgeted expenditures $397.2

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 quetzal = US$1 (official)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year



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## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 592 mi., 30 gage; single-tracked; 520 mi. government owned, 72 mi. privately owned

**Highways:** 7,700 mi., 1,600 mi. bituminous, 3,950 mi. gravel, 2,150 mi. improved or unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 164 mi. navigable year-round; additional 458 mi. navigable during high-water season

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 30 mi.

**Freight carried:** rail (1960) — 191.8 million ton/miles, 1.1 million tons

**Ports:** 2 major (Puerto Barrios, Santo Tomas de Castilla), 3 minor

**Airfields:** 341 total, 337 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 17 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

**Civil air:** 12 major transport aircraft

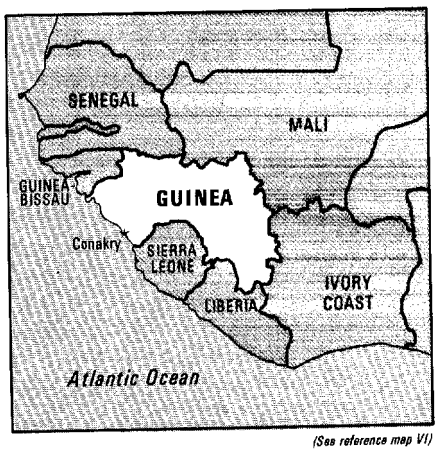
**Telecommunications:** modern telecom facilities limited to Guatemala City; 57,400 telephones; 360,000 radio and 108,000 TV receivers; 97 AM, 20 FM, and 5 TV stations; connection into Central American microwave net

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,427,000; 879,000 fit for military service; about 65,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, $26.4 million; 6.6% of central government budget

## GUINEA




(See reference map VI)

## LAND

95,000 sq. mi.; 3% cropland, 10% forest

**Land boundaries:** 2,160 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 130 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 215 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 4,474,000, average annual growth rate 2.5% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Guinean(s); adjective—Guinean

**Ethnic divisions:** 99% African (3 major tribes — Fulani, Malinke, Susu; and 15 smaller tribes)

**Religion:** 75% Muslim, 25% animist, Christian, less than 1%

**Language:** French official; each tribe has own language

**Literacy:** 5% to 10%; French only significant written language

**Labor force:** 1.8 million, of whom less than 10% are wage earners; most of population engages in subsistence agriculture

**Organized labor:** virtually 100% of wage labor force loosely affiliated with the National Confederation of Guinean Workers, which is closely tied to the PDG

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Guinea

**Type:** republic; under one-party presidential regime

**Capital:** Conakry

**Political subdivisions:** 29 administrative regions, 209 arrondissements, about 8,000 local entities at village level

**Legal system:** based on French civil law system, customary law, and presidential decree; constitution adopted 1958; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** executive branch dominant, with power concentrated in President's hands and a small group who are both ministers and members of the party's politburo; unicameral National Assembly and judiciary have little independence

**Government leader:** President Ahmed Sekou Toure, who has been designated "The Supreme Leader of the Revolution"

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** approximate schedule — 5 years parliamentary, latest in 1975; 7 years Presidential, latest in 1975

**Political parties and leaders:** only party is Democratic Party of Guinea (PDG), headed by Sekou Toure

**Communists:** no Communist party, although there are some sympathizers

**Member of:** AFDB, ECA, FAO, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMF, ITU, Niger River Commission, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO



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## ECONOMY

**GDP:** about $398 million (1973), $90 per capita

**Agriculture:** cash crops — coffee, bananas, palm products, peanuts, and pineapples; staple food crops — cassava, rice, millet, corn, sweet potatoes; livestock raised in some areas

**Major industries:** alumina, light manufacturing and processing industries, bauxite mining

**Electric power:** 99,700 kw. capacity (1974); 500 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 115 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** export receipts, $49 million (1973); alumina, bauxite, coffee, pineapples, bananas, palm kernels

**Imports:** $146 million (1973); petroleum products, metals, machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs, textiles

**Major trade partners:** Communist countries, Western Europe (including France), U.S.

**Budget:** FY72 ordinary budget (est.)—$113 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 22.7 syli = US$1 (October 1972)

**Fiscal year:** 1 October - 30 September

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 500 mi. meter gage, 5 mi. standard gage

**Highways:** 4,725 mi.; 465 mi. paved, 2,610 mi. all weather, 1,650 mi. unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 1,115 mi.; 310 mi. navigable by small oceangoing vessels, 805 mi. navigable by shallow-draft steamers and barges

**Ports:** 1 major (Conakry), 3 minor

**Civil air:** 5 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 17 total, 17 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 7 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane landing areas

**Telecommunications:** inadequate system of open-wire lines, small radiocommunication stations, and 1 radio-relay link; principal center Conakry, secondary center Kankan; 8,300 telephones; 105,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, no FM, and no TV stations; 2 submarine cables

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 924,000; 465,000 fit for military service

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 September 1970 (latest information available), $6,073,000; 8.0% of total budget

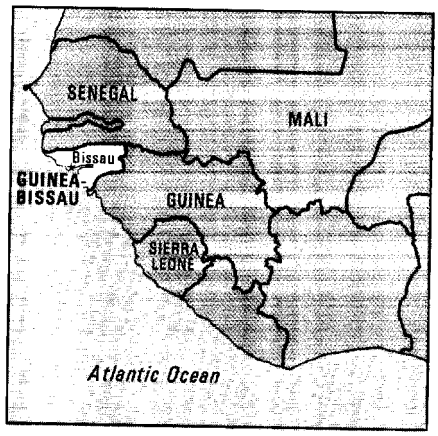
# GUINEA-BISSAU

**(formerly Portuguese Guinea)**

## LAND

14,000 sq. mi. (includes Bijagos archipelago)

**Land boundaries:** 460 mi.




(See reference map VI)

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 150 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 170 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 509,000, average annual growth rate 1.8% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Guinean(s); adjective—Guinean

Ethnic divisions: about 99% African (Balanta 30%, Fulani 20%, Mandyako 14%, Malinke 13%, and 23% other tribes); less than 1% European and mulatto

**Religion:** 66% animist, 30% Muslim, 4% Christian

**Language:** Portuguese and numerous African languages

**Literacy:** 3% to 5%

**Labor force:** bulk of population engaged in subsistence agriculture

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Guinea-Bissau

**Type:** republic; achieved independence from Portugal in September 1974; constitution promulgated 1974; government being formed; will establish union with the Republic of Cape Verde

**Capital:** Bissau

**Political subdivisions:** 9 municipalities, 3 circumscriptions (predominantly indigenous population)

**Legal system:** to be determined

**Branches:** National Popular Assembly to be elected for three-year term; Council of State Commissars, 16 members; the official party is the supreme political institution.

**Government leaders:** President of Council of State and Chief of State is Luis Cabral; Principal Commissar and Head of Government, Francisco Mendes; Secretary General of the Official party, Aristides Pereira

**Suffrage:** Universal over age 18

**Elections:** None held to date



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**Political parties and leaders:** Partido Africano da Independencia da Guinee e Cabo Verde (PAIGC), led by Aristide Pereira, only legal party; Front de Lutte pour l'Independence Nationale de la Guinea (FLING), a largely dormant, loose coalition of nationalist elements opposed the PAIGC, leadership fragmented

**Communists:** none known

**Member of:** U.N., UPU

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $107 million (1969, in 1963 constant prices), $200 per capita

**Agriculture:** main crops—palm oil, root crops, rice, coconuts, peanuts

**Electric power:** 10,742 kw. capacity (1974); 3 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 6 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $3.6 million (f.o.b., 1969); principally peanuts, coconuts

**Imports:** $23.3 million (c.i.f., 1969); manufactured goods, fuels, transport equipment, rice

**Major trade partners:** mostly Portugal, also immediate neighbors

**Aid:** Portugal, small amounts

**Monetary conversion rate:** 25.5 escudos = US$1, (fixed, February 1973)

**Fiscal year:** probably is the calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** approx. 2,000 mi. (260 mi. bituminous, remainder earth)

**Inland waterways:** 994 mi.

**Ports:** 1 major (Bissau), 2 minor

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 60 total, 60 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 10 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** limited system of open-wire lines and radiocommunication stations; 2,700 telephones; 9,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, no FM or TV stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 115,000; 64,000 fit for military service

# GUYANA

## LAND

83,000 sq. mi.; 1% cropland, 3% pasture, 8% savanna, 66% forested, 22% water, urban, and waste

**Land boundaries:** 1,600 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 285 mi.

(See reference map III)

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 800,000, average annual growth rate 2.2% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Guyanese (sing., pl.); adjective—Guyanese

**Ethnic divisions:** 51% East Indians, 43% Negro and Negro mixed, 4% Amerindian, 2% white and Chinese

**Religion:** 57% Christian, 33% Hindu, 9% Muslim, 1% other

**Language:** English

**Literacy:** 86%

**Labor force:** 201,000; about 25% agriculture, 14% manufacturing, 16% services, 11% commerce, 3% mining and quarrying, 10% other; 21% unemployed

**Organized labor:** 34% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Cooperative Republic of Guyana

**Type:** republic within Commonwealth

**Capital:** Georgetown

**Political subdivisions:** 9 administrative districts

**Legal system:** based on English common law with certain admixtures of Roman-Dutch law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** Council of Ministers presided over by Prime Minister; 53-member unicameral legislative National Assembly (elected); Supreme Court

**Government leader:** Prime Minister L.F.S. Burnham

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18 as of constitutional amendment August 1973

**Elections:** last held in July 1973; next election must be called within 5 years

**Political parties and leaders:** People's National Congress (PNC), L.F.S. Burnham; People's Progressive Party (PPP), Cheddi Jagan; United Force (UF), Feilden Singh

**Voting strength (1973 election):** 70.2% PNO, 26.2% PPP, 3.6% other



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**Communists:** est. 100 hard-core within PPP; top echelons of PPP and PYO (Progressive Youth Organization, militant wing of the PPP) include many Communists, but rank and file is non-Communist

**Other political or pressure groups:** Liberator Party (LP), Guyana National Liberation Front (GNLF), People's Democratic Movement (PDM), African Society for Cultural Relations with Independent Africa (ASCRIA), Afro-Asian-American Association (AAAA)

**Member of:** CARICOM, FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAS (observer), Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $415.2 million (1974), $520 per capita; real growth rate 1973 est. −3.1%

**Agriculture:** main crops — sugarcane, rice, other food crops; food shortages — wheat flour, potatoes, processed meat, dairy products; caloric intake, 2,180 calories per day per capita (1967)

**Fishing:** catch 17,600 metric tons (1972), $10 million (1972); exports $4.8 million (1972), imports $1.2 million (1971)

**Major industries:** bauxite mining, alumina production, sugar and rice milling

**Electric power:** 120,000 kw. capacity (1974); 370 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 470 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $268 million (f.o.b., 1974); bauxite, sugar, alumina, rice, shrimp, molasses, timber, diamonds, rum

**Imports:** $256 million (c.i.f., 1974); manufactures, machinery, food, petroleum

**Major trade partners:** exports—U.S. 25%, U.K. 20%, CARICOM 14%, Canada 4.5%; imports—U.S. 26%, U.K. 21%, CARICOM 27%, Canada 5% (1974)

**Aid:** economic — from U.S. (FY53-73), $58 million loans, $26 million grants; from U.K. (FY60-70), $73.9 million; from China (1972-73), $26.0 million extended; from international organizations (FY46-73), $41 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** floating with pound, 1 pound = G$5.21

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 103 mi., all single track; 85 mi. 3'0" gage, 18 mi. 3'6" gage

**Highways:** 2,200 mi.; 500 mi. paved, 1,000 mi. otherwise improved, 700 mi. unimproved

**Inland waterways:** 3,700 mi.; Demerara River navigable to Mackenzie by ocean steamers, others by ferryboats, small craft only

**Ports:** 1 major (Georgetown), 3 minor

**Civil air:** 5 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 96 total, 89 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 12 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

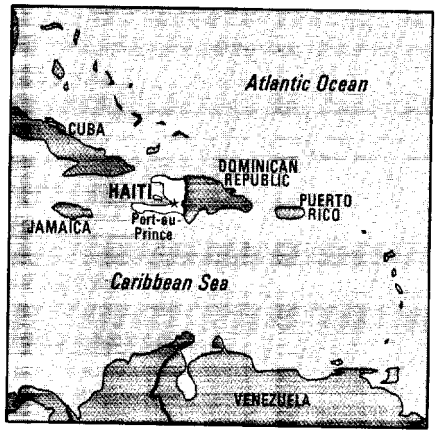
**Telecommunications:** highly developed telecom system with radio relay network and over 18,900 telephones; tropospheric scatter link to Trinidad; 280,000 radio receivers, 2 AM and 1 FM stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 180,000; 143,000 fit for military service

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1971, $2.65 million; 2.7% of central government budget

# HAITI




(See reference map II)

## LAND

10,700 sq. mi.; 31% cultivated, 18% rough pastures, 7% forested, 44% unproductive

**Land boundary:** 224 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi. (fishing 15 n. mi.)

**Coastline:** 1,100 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 4,615,000, average annual growth rate 1.7% (8/73-8/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Haitian(s); adjective—Haitian

**Ethnic divisions:** over 90% Negro, nearly 10% mulatto, few whites

**Religion:** 10% Protestant, 75% to 80% Roman Catholic (of which an overwhelming majority also practice Voodoo)

**Language:** French (official) spoken by only 10% of population; all speak Creole



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**Literacy:** 10% to 12%
**Labor force:** 2.6 million (est. January 1968); 86% agriculture, 12% industry, 2% unemployed; shortage of skilled labor; unskilled labor abundant
**Organized labor:** less than 1% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Haiti
**Type:** republic under the 14-year dictatorship of Francois Duvalier who was succeeded upon his death on 21 April 1971 by his son, Jean-Claude
**Capital:** Port-au-Prince
**Political subdivisions:** 5 departments (despite constitutional provision for 9)
**Legal system:** based on Roman civil law system; constitution adopted 1964 and amended 1971; legal education at State University in Port-au-Prince and private law colleges in Cap-Haitien, Les Cayes, Gonaives, and Jeremie; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
**Branches:** lifetime President, unicameral 58-member legislature of very limited powers, judiciary appointed by President
**Government leader:** President-for-life Jean-Claude Duvalier
**Suffrage:** universal over age 18
**Elections:** constitution as amended in 1971 provides for lifetime president to be designated by his predecessor and ratified by electorate in plebiscite; legislative elections, which are held every 6 years, last held February 1973
**Political parties:** National Unity Party, only legal party; United Haitian Communist Party (PUCH), illegal (Communist)
**Voting strength (1967 legislative elections):** 100% National Unity Party (Duvalier)
**Communists:** strength unknown; party leaders believed in exile
**Other political or pressure groups:** none
**Member of:** FAO, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OAS, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $816 million (FY74), $160 per capita; real growth rate 1974, 3.5%
**Agriculture:** main crops — coffee, sugarcane, rice, corn, sorghum, pulses; caloric intake, 1,850 calories per day per capita
**Major industries:** sugar refining, textiles, flour milling, cement manufacturing, bauxite mining, tourism, light assembly industries
**Electric power:** 64,440 kw. capacity (1974); 162 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 30 kw.-hr. per capita
**Exports:** $71 million (f.o.b., 1974); coffee, light industrial products, bauxite, sugar, essential oils, sisal
**Imports:** $74 million (c.i.f., 1973); consumer durables, foodstuffs, industrial equipment, petroleum products, construction materials
**Major trade partners:** exports—72% U.S.; imports—U.S. 56% (FY72)
**Aid:** economic — from U.S., $38 million loans, $97 million grants (FY46-73); international organizations, $42 million (FY46-73); from other Western countries (1960-71) $2.4 million; military — U.S., $4 million (FY53-73)
**Monetary conversion rate:** 5 gourdes = US$1
**Fiscal year:** 1 October - 30 September

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 50 mi. 2'6" gage, single-track, privately owned industrial line; 5 mi. dual-gage 2'6"-3'6"; government line, dismantled
**Highways:** 2,000 mi.; 400 mi. paved, 600 mi. otherwise improved, 1,000 mi. unimproved
**Inland waterways:** negligible; about 60 mi. navigable
**Ports:** 2 major (Port-au-Prince, Cap Haitian), 12 minor
**Civil air:** 7 major transport aircraft
**Airfields:** 16 total, 15 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 5 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations
**Telecommunications:** all domestic facilities inadequate, international facilities slightly better; telephone expansion program underway; only 9,500 telephones, 300,000 radio and 13,400 TV receivers, 32 AM, 5 FM, and 1 TV station; COMSAT station under construction

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,259,000; 669,000 fit for military service; about 52,000 reach military age (18) annually
**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 September 1975, $8.0 million; about 20% of operational budget

# HONDURAS

## LAND

43,300 sq. mi.; 27% forested, 30% pasture, 36% waste and built-up, 7% cropland
**Land boundaries:** 950 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.
**Coastline:** 510 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 2,786,000, average annual growth rate 2.7% (4/61-3/74)



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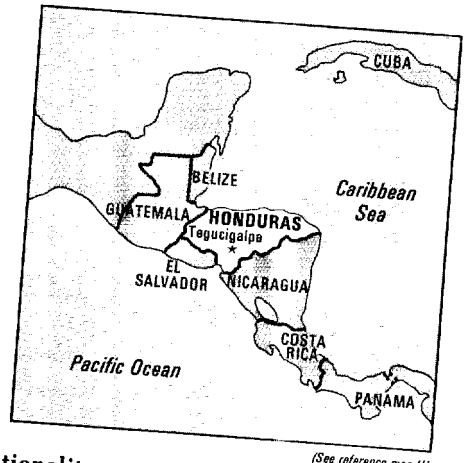


(See reference map II)

**Nationality:** noun—Honduran(s); adjective—Honduran

**Ethnic divisions:** 90% mestizo, 7% Indian, 2% Negro, and 1% white

**Religion:** about 97% Roman Catholic

**Language:** Spanish

**Literacy:** 57.4% of persons 10 years of age and over (est. 1970)

**Labor force:** approx. 900,000 (est. mid-1972); 66% agriculture, 12% services, 8% manufacturing, 5% commerce, 6% unemployed, 3% unspecified

**Organized labor:** 7% to 10% of labor force (mid-1972)

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Honduras

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Tegucigalpa

**Political subdivisions:** 18 departments

**Legal system:** based on Roman and Spanish civil law; some influence of English common law; constitution adopted 1965; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; legal education at University of Honduras in Tegucigalpa; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**Branches:** constitution provides for elected President, unicameral legislature, and national judicial branch

**Government leader:** Juan Alberto Melgar Castro

**Suffrage:** universal and compulsory over age 18

**Elections:** no general election scheduled

**Political parties and leaders:** all parties, even legal ones, are dormant at present; Liberal Party (PLH), Modesto Rodas Alvarado, Carlos Roberto Reina Idiaguez, Jorge Bueso Arias; National Party (PNH), Alejandro Lopez Cantarero, Ricardo Zuniga Augustinus; Mario Rivera Lopez, Martin Aquero; Popular Progressive Party (PPP) (uninscribed), Gonzalo Carias Castillo; National Innovation and Unity Party (PINU) (uninscribed), Miguel Andonie Fernandez; Workers Party of Honduras (PTH) (Communist) (uninscribed), Rogue Ochoa; Communist Party of Honduras/Soviet (PCH/S-outlawed), Dionisio Ramos Bejarano; Communist Party of Honduras/China (PCH/C-outlawed), Agapito Robledo Castro

**Voting strength (1971 elections):** National Party (PNH) 306,028; Liberal Party (PLH) 276,777

**Communists:** about 800; 2,000 sympathizers

**Other political or pressure groups:** National Association of Honduran Campesinos (ANACH); Council of Honduran Private Enterprise (COHEP); Confederation of Honduran Workers (CTH)

**Member of:** CACM, FAO, IADB, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OAS, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $850 million (1974, in 1973 prices, est.), $300 per capita; 78% private consumption, 11% government consumption, 26% domestic investment; −15% net foreign balance (1973); real growth rate, aver. 1971-73, 4.3%

**Agriculture:** main crops — bananas, coffee, corn, beans, cotton, sugarcane, tobacco; caloric intake, 2,300 calories per day per capita (1964-65)

**Fishing:** exports $1.7 million (1972); imports $0.5 million (1970)

**Major industries:** agricultural processing, textiles, clothing, wood products

**Electric power:** 166,000 kw. capacity (1974); 410 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 140 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $302 million (f.o.b., 1974); bananas, lumber, coffee, meat, petroleum products

**Imports:** $379 million (c.i.f., 1974); manufactured products, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, petroleum

**Major trade partners:** exports — U.S. 56%, West Germany 12%, CACM 7%; imports — U.S. 40%, CACM 12%, Japan 10%, Venezuela 8%, West Germany 4% (1973)

**Aid:** economic — extensions from U.S. (FY46-73), $74 million loans, $70 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-73), $205 million; from other Western countries (1960-73), $7.0 million; military — assistance from U.S. (FY46-73), $10.0 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 2 lempiras = US$1 (official)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 357 mi.; 202 mi. of 3′6″ gage, 155 mi. of 3′0″ gage



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**Highways:** 5,400 mi.; 700 mi. bituminous surfaced, 1,550 mi. gravel surfaced or improved earth, 3,150 unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 750 mi. navigable by small craft

**Ports:** 3 major (Puerto Cortes, La Caiba, Tela), 9 minor

**Civil air:** 24 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 247 total, 222 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

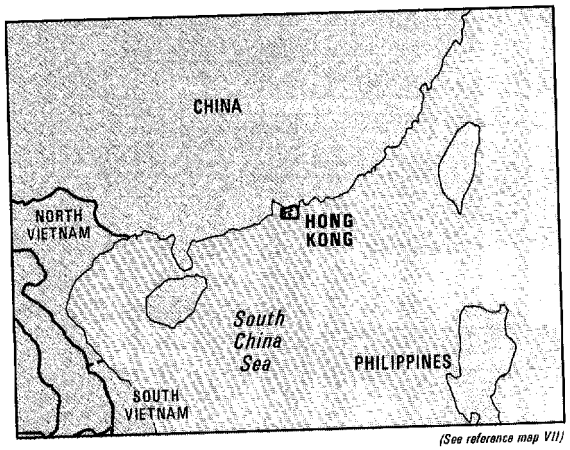
**Telecommunications:** improved, but still inadequate; connection into Central American microwave net; 15,000 telephones; 300,000 radio and 46,000 TV receivers; 96 AM, 11 FM, and 5 TV stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 707,000; 414,000 fit for military service; about 29,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, $17.3 million; about 8.8% of central government budget (includes the armed forces and other military)

# HONG KONG




(See reference map VIII)

## LAND

400 sq. mi.; 14% arable, 10% forested, 76% other (mainly grass, shrub, steep hill country)

**Land boundaries:** 15 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 455 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 4,354,000, average annual growth rate 1.6% (7/71-7/74)

**Nationality:** adjective—Hong Kong

**Ethnic divisions:** 98% Chinese, 2% other

**Religion:** 10% Christian, 90% eclectic mixture of local religions

**Language:** Chinese, English

**Literacy:** 75%

**Labor force (1971 est.):** 1.58 million; 43% manufacturing, 20% services, 11% construction, mining, quarrying and utilities, 13% commerce, 4% agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and hunting, 7% communications, 2% other; underemployment is a serious problem

**Organized labor:** 12% of 1969 labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Colony of Hong Kong

**Type:** U.K. crown colony

**Capital:** Victoria

**Political subdivisions:** Hong Kong, Kowloon, and New Territories

**Legal system:** English common law

**Branches:** Governor assisted by advisory Executive Council; he legislates with advice and consent of Legislative Council; Urban Council which alone includes elected representatives, responsible for health, recreation, and resettlement; independent judiciary

**Government leader:** C. M. MacLehose, Governor and Commander in Chief

**Suffrage:** limited to 200,000 to 300,000 professional or skilled persons

**Elections:** every 2 years to select one-half of elected membership of Urban Council; other Urban Council members appointed by the Governor

**Political parties and leaders:** Civic Association, Hu Pai-fu; Reform Club, B. A. Bernacchi; Socialist Democratic Party, Sun Po-kong; Hong Kong Labour Party, Tang Hon-tsai

**Voting strength:** (elected Urban Council members) Civic Association 4, Reform Club 3, and 1 independent

**Communists:** an estimated 2,000 hard core cadres affiliated with Communist Party of China

**Other political or pressure groups:** Federation of Trade Unions (Communist controlled), Hong Kong and Kowloon Trade Union Council (Nationalist Chinese dominated), Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, Chinese General Chamber of Commerce (Communist controlled), Federation of Hong Kong Industries, Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong

**Member of:** ADB, WCL

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $5.9 billion (1974, in 1973 prices), $1,370 per capita (est.); average real growth 6.1% (1970-74)

**Agriculture:** agriculture occupies a minor position in the economy; main products — rice, vegetables,



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dairy products; less than 20% self-sufficient; food shortages — rice, wheat

**Major industries:** textiles and clothing, tourism, plastics, electronics, light metal products, food processing

**Shortages:** industrial raw materials, water, food

**Electric power:** 2,335,000 kw. capacity (1974); 6.5 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 1,510 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $6.2 billion (f.o.b., 1974), including $1.5 billion reexports; principal products clothing, plastic articles, textiles, electrical goods, wigs, footwear, light metal manufactures

**Imports:** $7.0 billion (c.i.f., 1974)

**Major trade partners:** 1974 exports—U.S. 26%, U.K. 10%, West Germany 8%; imports—Japan 21%, China 18%, U.S. 14%

**Budget:** (75/76) $1.27 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** HK$5.085 = US$1

**Fiscal year:** 1 April - 31 March

### COMMUNICATIONS

**Ports:** 11 major

**Civil air:** 14 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 1 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** modern facilities provide domestic and international services; excellent broadcast coverage provided by wired and radio broadcast stations; closed-circuit TV and TV broadcast facilities; 913,411 telephones; 2.5 million radio receivers; 100,000 wired-speakers; 1 FM, 2 AM stations; wired-radiobroadcast network; 2 TV stations, 2 closed-circuit TV networks; 2 satellite ground stations; radio relay to Taiwan/Philippines; new coaxial cable link to Canton; 5 submarine cables; Taiwan submarine cable planned

### DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,081,000; 839,000 fit for military service; about 53,000 reach military age (18) annually

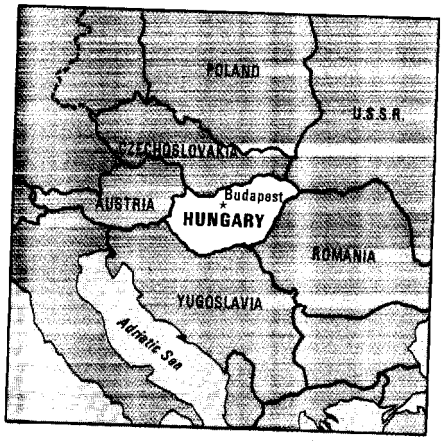
Defense is the responsibility of U.K.

**Ships:** Hong Kong Marine Police, 38 police boats; U.K. naval ships homeported in the U.K. operate in the Indian Ocean, Gulf, and Far East; they rotate assignments within the area; one destroyer escort permanently assigned as the Hong Kong guard ship; a varied number of auxiliary/service craft are assigned to the Commander Hong Kong

## HUNGARY

### LAND

35,900 sq. mi.; 60% arable, 14% other agricultural, 16% forested, 10% other




(See reference map IV)

**Land boundaries:** 1,395 mi.

### PEOPLE

**Population:** 10,572,000, average annual growth rate 0.6% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Hungarian(s); adjective—Hungarian

**Ethnic divisions:** 93.3% Magyar, 2.5% German, 2.4% Gypsy, 0.7% Jews, 1.1% other

**Religion:** 67.5% Roman Catholic, 20.0% Calvinist, 5.0% Lutheran, 7.5% atheist and other

**Language:** 98.2% Magyar, 1.8% other

**Literacy:** 97%

**Labor force:** 5,073,600 (1 January 1974); 23% agriculture, 44% industry and building, 16% trade and transport, 17% other nonagricultural

### GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Hungarian Peoples Republic

**Type:** Communist state

**Capital:** Budapest

**Political subdivisions:** 19 megyes (counties), 5 autonomous cities in county status, 97 jaras (districts)

**Legal system:** based on Communist legal theory, with both civil law system (civil code of 1960) and common law elements; constitution adopted 1949 amended 1972; Supreme Court renders decisions of principle that sometimes have the effect of declaring legislative acts unconstitutional; legal education at Lorand Eotvos Tudomanyegyetem School of Law in Budapest and 2 other schools of law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** executive — Presidential Council (elected by Parliament); legislative — Parliament (elected by direct suffrage); judicial — Supreme Court (elected by Parliament)

**Government leaders:** Gyorgy Lazar, Chairman, Council of Ministers; Pal Losonczi, President, Presidential Council

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** every 5 years; national and local elections are held separately



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**Political parties and leaders:** Hungarian Socialist (Communist) Workers Party (sole party); Janos Kadar is First Secretary of Central Committee

**Voting strength (1975 election):** 7,497,061 (99.6%) for Communist-approved candidates; 30,108 (0.4%) invalid and negative votes; total eligible electorate about 7.76 million; next elections will be held in 1980

**Communists:** about 754,000 party members (March 1975)

**Member of:** CEMA, Danube Commission, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, IPU, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WFTU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** 21.3 billion in 1974 (at 1973 prices), $2,030 per capita; 1974 growth rate 5.4%

**Agriculture:** normally self-sufficient; main crops — corn, wheat, potatoes, sugar beets, wine grapes; caloric intake 3,140 calories per day per capita (1970)

**Major industries:** mining, metallurgy, engineering industries, processed foods, textiles, chemicals (especially pharmaceuticals)

**Shortages:** metallic ores (except bauxite), copper, high grade coal, forest products, crude oil

**Crude steel:** 3.47 million metric tons produced (1974), 330 kg. per capita

**Electric power:** 3,760,000 kw. capacity (1974); 18.9 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 1,810 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $5,129 million (f.o.b., 1974); 28% machinery, 19% industrial consumer goods, 28% raw materials and semimanufactures, 24% food and raw materials for the food industry, energy sources 1% (distribution for 1974)

**Imports:** $5,575 million (1974); 21% machinery, 9% industrial consumer goods, 52% raw materials and semimanufactures; 11% food and raw materials for the food industry, energy sources 7% (distribution for 1974)

**Major trade partners:** $10,704 million (1974); 62% with Communist countries, 38% with non-Communist countries

**Aid:** U.S.S.R. — $338 million extended (1956-66), $10 million extended in 1967, $167 million extended in 1968; to less developed non-Communist countries—$537.5 million (1954-74)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 8.5 forints = US$1 (statistical); 20.4 forints = US$1 (noncommercial) as of 1 March 1975

**Fiscal year:** same as calendar year; economic data reported for calendar years

**NOTE:** Foreign trade figures were converted at the 1974 rate of 9.15 forints = US$1

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 5,353 route mi.; 4,593 mi. standard gage, 738 mi. narrow gage (mostly 2'5⅞"), 22 mi. broad gage (5'0"), 720 mi. double track, 755 mi. electrified; government owned (1973)

**Highways:** 18,516 mi.; 478 mi. concrete, 11,992 mi. bituminous, 236 mi. stone block, 5,157 mi. gravel, 652 mi. earth (1973)

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 700 mi.; refined products, 180 mi.; natural gas, over 1,600 mi.

**Inland waterways:** 1,049 mi. (1975)

**Freight carried:** rail—142.8 million short tons (1974), 15.8 billion short ton/mi. (1974); highway—535.7 million short tons, 5.3 billion short ton/mi. (1974); waterway—est. 15.6 million short tons, 5.7 billion short ton/mi. incl. int'l. transit traffic (1974)

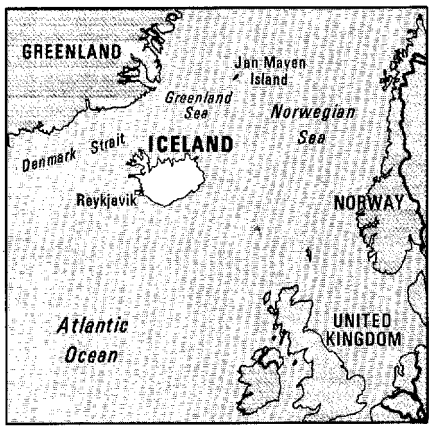
**River ports:** 2 principal (Budapest, Dunaujvaros); no maritime ports; outlets are Rostock, East Germany, and Gdansk, Gdynia, and Szczecin in Poland

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 2,662,000; 2,144,000 fit for military service; about 78,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget (announced):** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, 11.3 billion forints; about 3.5% of total budget

# ICELAND




(See reference map IV)

## LAND

39,750 sq. mi.; arable negligible, 22% meadows and pastures, forested negligible, 78% other

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 4 n. mi. (fishing, 50 n. mi., effective 1 September 1972)

**Coastline:** 3,100 mi.



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# *ICELAND*

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 220,000, average annual growth rate 1.3% (12/69-12/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Icelander(s); adjective—Icelandic

**Ethnic divisions:** homogeneous white population

**Religion:** 95% Evangelical Lutheran, 3% other Protestant and Roman Catholic, 2% no affiliation

**Language:** Icelandic

**Literacy:** 99%

**Labor force:** 85,000; 22.6% agriculture and fishing; 25.6% mining and manufacturing; 10.7% construction; 12.8% commerce; 7.8% transportation and communications; 15.2% services; and 5.7% other; unemployment is insignificant

**Organized labor:** 60% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Iceland

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Reykjavik

**Political subdivisions:** 23 rural districts, 215 parishes, 14 incorporated towns

**Legal system:** civil law system based on Danish law; constitution adopted 1944; legal education at University of Iceland; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** legislative authority rests jointly with President and parliament (Althing); executive power vested in President but exercised by cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court and 29 lower courts

**Government leaders:** President Kristjan Eldjarn; Prime Minister Geir Hallgrimsson

**Suffrage:** universal, over age 20; not compulsory

**Elections:** parliamentary, every 4 years (next in (1978); presidential, every 4 years (next in 1976)

**Political parties and leaders:** Independence (conservative), Geir Hallgrimsson; Progressive, Olafur Johannesson; Social Democratic, Benedikt Grondal; People's Alliance (Communist front), Ragnar Arnalds; Organization of Liberals and Leftists, Magnus Torfi Olafsson

**Voting strength (1974 election):** 42.7% Independence, 24.9% Progressive, 9.1% Social Democratic, 18.3% People's Alliance, organization of leftists and liberals 4.6%

**Communists:** est. 2,200; a number of sympathizers, as indicated by 18,055 votes cast for Labor Alliance in 1971 election

**Member of:** Council of Europe, EC (free trade agreement pending resolution of fishing limits issue), EFTA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, NATO, Nordic Council, OECD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $1,330 million (1974), $6,190 per capita; 66% consumption, 35% investment, 11% government, −12% net foreign balance (1974); 1974 growth rate 4.3%, constant prices

**Agriculture:** cattle, sheep, dairying, hay, potatoes, turnips; food shortages — grains, sugar, vegetable and other fibers; caloric intake, 2,900 calories per day per capita (1964-66)

**Fishing:** catch 938,486 metric tons; exports $246 million (1974)

**Major industries:** fish processing, aluminum smelting, diatomite production

**Shortages:** grain, fuel, wood, minerals, vegetable fibers

**Electric power:** 468,629 kw. capacity (1974); 2.3 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 7,750 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $329 million (f.o.b., 1974); fish and fish products, animal products, aluminum, diatomite

**Imports:** $526 million (c.i.f., 1974); machinery and transportation equipment, petroleum, foodstuffs, textiles

**Major trade partners:** (1974) exports—U.S. 22%, EC 29%, U.S.S.R. 8%; imports—EC 45%, U.S. 8%, U.S.S.R. 9%

**Aid:** economic — U.S. authorized (1949-73) $90.2 million, $1.2 million in FY72, $0.9 million in FY73; IBRD $30 million through September 1973

**Budget:** (1974) expenditures $294 million, revenues $292 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 kronur = US$0.0100 (average, 1974); 90.135 kronur = US$1 (1973); 99.952 kronur = US$1 (1974)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 6,905 mi.; 4,760 mi. crushed stone (including lava) and gravel, 2,055 mi. unsurfaced roads and motorable tracks, 90 mi. concrete or paved

**Ports:** 4 major (Akureyri, Hafnarfjordhur, Reykjavik, Seydhisfjordhur), and about 50 minor

**Civil air:** 22 major transport aircraft registered

**Airfields:** 111 total, 107 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 13 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** adequate domestic service, wire and radio communication system; 87,500 telephones; 78,000 radio and 53,500 TV receivers; 17 AM, 14 FM, and 82 TV stations; 2 coaxial submarine cables

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 53,000; 48,000 fit for military service (Iceland has no conscription or compulsory military service)



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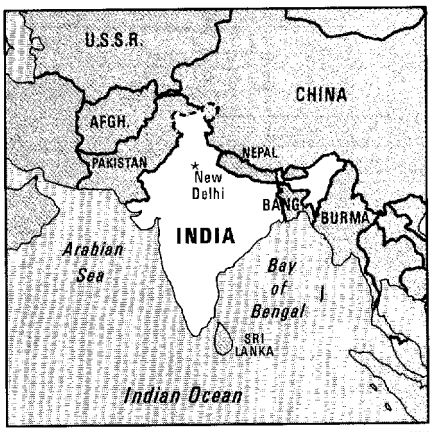
# INDIA




(See reference map VII)

## LAND

1,211,000 sq. mi. (includes Indian part of Jammu-Kashmir, Sikkim, Goa, Damao and Diu); 50% arable, 5% permanent meadows and pastures, 20% desert, waste, or urban, 22% forested, 3% inland water

**Land boundaries:** 7,880 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.; additional 100 mi. is fisheries conservation zone, December 1968; archipelago concept baselines)

**Coastline:** 4,378 mi. (includes offshore islands)

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 607,959,000 (including Sikkim and the Indian-held part of disputed Jammu-Kashmir), average annual growth rate 2.5% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Indian(s); adjective—Indian

**Ethnic divisions:** 72% Indo-Aryan, 25% Dravidian, 3% Mongoloid and other

**Religion:** 83.5% Hindu, 10.7% Muslim, 1.8% Sikh, 2.6% Christian, 0.7% Buddhist, 0.7% other

**Language:** 24 languages spoken by a million or more persons each; numerous other languages and dialects, for the most part mutually unintelligible; Hindi is the national language and primary tongue of 30% of the people; English enjoys "associate" status but is the most important language for national, political, and commercial communication; Hindustani, a popular variant of Hindi/Urdu, is spoken widely throughout northern India

**Literacy:** males 39%; females 18%; both sexes 29% (1971 census)

**Labor force:** about 184 million; 70% agriculture, more than 10% unemployed and underemployed; shortage of skilled labor is significant and unemployment is rising

**Organized labor:** about 2.5% of total labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of India

**Type:** federal republic

**Capital:** New Delhi

**Political subdivisions:** 22 states, 9 union territories

**Legal system:** based on English common law; constitution adopted 1950; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**Branches:** parliamentary government, national and state; independent judiciary

**Government leader:** Prime Minister Indira Gandhi

**Suffrage:** universal over age 21

**Elections:** national and state elections ordinarily held every 5 years; may be postponed in emergency and may be held more frequently if government loses confidence vote; next general election due by March 1976 but may be postponed because of a national emergency declared on June 26, 1975; most states to hold state elections in 1977

**Political parties and leaders:** Indian National Congress split into two factions in 1969, largest faction (the Ruling Congress) loyal to Prime Minister Gandhi led by D. K. Barooah, and dwindling faction (the Organization Congress) led by Ashoka Mehta; Communist Party of India (CPI), S. A. Dange, chairman; Communist Party of India/Marxist (CPI/M), P. Sundarayya, general secretary; Communist Party of India/Marxist-Leninist (CPI/ML), L. K. Advani, chairman; Bharatiya Jana Sangh, A. B. Vajpayee, president; The Socialist Party, George Fernandes, chairman; Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK), N. Karunanidhi, president; Bharatiya Lok Dal (BLD), Charan Singh, chairman

**Voting strength (1971 election):** 43.7% Ruling Congress, 10.5% Organization Congress, 7.4% Bharatiya Jana Sangh, 3.1% Swatantra, 4.8% CPI, 5.2% CPI/M, 3.5% Socialist Parties, 3.7% DMK, 18.1% other

**Communists:** 90,000 members of CPI (est.), 85,000 members of CPI/M (est.); Communist sympathizers, 13 million

**Other political or pressure groups:** Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (ADMK), M. G. Ramachandran, president, opposing DMK in Tamil Nadu; splintered Akali Dal representing Sikh religious community in the Punjab; various separatist groups seeking reorganization of states; numerous "senas" or militant/chauvinistic organizations, including Shiv Sena and Dalit Panthers in Bombay, the Anand Marg, and the Rashtriya Swayamserak Sangh



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**Member of:** ADB, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $66 billion (1974, in 1973 prices), $112 per capita; real growth 1.4% (FY70-74), 1% est.

**Agriculture:** main crops — rice, other cereals, pulses, oilseeds, cotton, jute, sugarcane, tobacco, tea, and coffee; must import foodgrains; caloric intake is low and diet is deficient in protein

**Fishing:** catch 2.3 million metric tons (FY73); value of fish catch, $357 million (FY73); exports $114 million (FY73), imports $2 million

**Major industries:** textiles, food processing, steel, machinery, transportation equipment, cement, jute manufactures

**Crude steel:** 7 million metric tons produced (FY74)

**Electric power:** 19,480,000 kw. capacity (1974); 73.8 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 124 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $4.1 billion (f.o.b., FY74); tea, jute manufactures, iron ore, cotton textiles, leather and leather products, sugar

**Imports:** $5.5 billion (c.i.f., FY74); machinery and transport equipment, petroleum, iron and steel, grains and flour, fertilizers

**Major trade partners:** U.S., U.K., U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe, Japan, Iran

**Budget:** (FY75) revenue expenditures $7.4 billion, capital expenditures $4.9 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 8.77 rupees = US$1 (October 1975)

**Fiscal year:** 1 April, stated year — 31 March

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 38,076 mi.; 16,259 mi. meter (3′3⅜″) gage, 18,892 mi. broad gage, 2,796 mi. (2′6″ and 2′0″) narrow gage government owned; 129 mi. 2′6″ and 2′0″ gage privately owned; 7,300 mi. double track; 2,485 mi. electrified

**Highways:** 795,607 mi.; 148,621 mi. paved, 111,876 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 216,044 mi. improved earth, 319,066 mi. unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 8,750 mi.; 1,600 mi. navigable by river steamers

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 794 mi.; refined products, 1,163 mi.; natural gas, 223 mi.

**Ports:** 8 major, 80 minor

**Civil air:** 86 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 374 total, 348 usable; 181 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 12,000 ft., 52 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 118 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

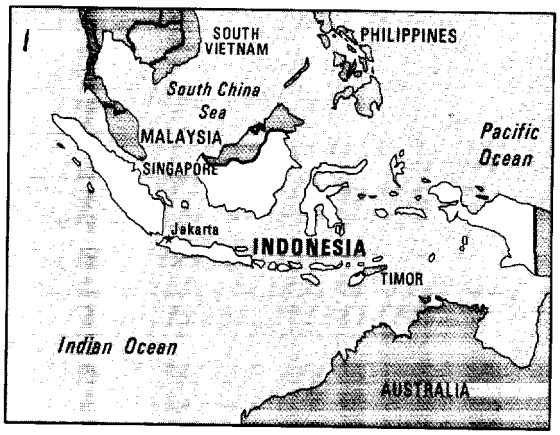
**Telecommunications:** fair domestic telephone service where available; telegraph facilities widespread; AM broadcast adequate; TV limited to Bombay and New Delhi; international radio communications adequate; 1,590,000 telephones; 14,033,919 radio and 75,000 TV sets; about 124 AM stations at 80 locations, 6 TV stations, one earth satellite station; submarine cables extend to Malaysia, Sri Lanka, and Aden

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 141,619,000; 73,295,000 fit for military service; about 6,400,000 reach military age (17) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 March 1976, $3.1 billion; 22% of total budget

# INDONESIA




(See reference map VII)

## LAND

736,000 sq. mi.; 12% small holdings and estates, 64% forests, 24% inland water, waste, urban, and other

**Land boundaries:** 1,700 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** under an archipelago theory, claim is 12 n. mi., measured seaward from straight baselines connecting the outermost islands

**Coastline:** 34,000 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 132,598,000 (including West Irian), average annual growth rate 2.6% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Indonesian(s); adjective—Indonesian

**Ethnic divisions:** 45% Javanese, 14% Sundanese, 7.5% Madurese, 7.5% Coastal Malays, 26% other



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**Religion:** 90% Muslim, 4% Christian, 2% Buddhist, 2% Hindu, 2% other

**Language:** Indonesian (modified form of Malay) official; English, and Dutch leading foreign languages

**Literacy:** 60% (est.); 72% in 6-16 age group

**Labor force:** 44 million; 70% agriculture, 15% industry, 15% miscellaneous and unemployed

**Organized labor:** 10% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Indonesia

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Jakarta

**Political subdivisions:** 26 first-level administrative subdivisions or provinces which are further subdivided into 281 second-level areas

**Legal system:** based on Roman-Dutch law, substantially modified by indigenous concepts; constitution of 1945 is legal basis of government; legal education at University of Indonesia, Jakarta; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** executive headed by President who is chief of state and head of cabinet; cabinet selected by President; unicameral legislature (Parliament), of 460 members (100 appointed, 360 elected); second and larger body (Congress) of 920 members and includes the legislature and 460 other members (chosen by several processes, but not directly elected) elects President and Vice President, and theoretically determines national policy

**Government leader:** President Suharto (elected by Congress March 1973)

**Suffrage:** universal over age 17 and married persons regardless of age

**Political parties and leaders:** Golkar (quasi-official "party" based on functional groups), Amir Moertono; Indonesian Democratic Party (federation of former Nationalist and Christian parties), Mohammed Isnaeni; Unity Development Party (federation of former Islamic parties), Idham Chalid

**Voting strength (1971 election):** Golkar 236 seats, Indonesian Democratic 30, Unity Development 94

**Communists:** Communist Party (PKI) was officially banned in March 1966; current strength est. at 1,000, with less than 10% engaged in organized activity; pre-October 1965 hard-core membership has been estimated at 1.5 million

**Member of:** ADB, ASEAN, ESCAP, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU,OPEC, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $20 billion (1974), about $160 per capita; real average annual growth (1970-74) 7.8%

**Agriculture:** subsistence food production, and smallholder and plantation production for export; main crops — rice, rubber, copra, other tropical products; food shortage — rice

**Fishing:** catch 1.3 million tons (1972); exports $20 million (1972), imports $0.3 million (1970)

**Major industries:** processing agricultural products and petroleum, textiles, mining

**Electric power:** 1,630,000 kw. capacity (1974); 4.3 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 33 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $7,426 million (c.i.f., 1974); timber, rubber, tin, copra, tea, coffee, tobacco, palm oil; petroleum, $5,211 million (424 million bbls.) (1974)

**Imports:** $3,842 million (f.o.b., 1974); rice, other foodstuffs, textiles, chemicals, iron and steel products, machinery, transport equipment, consumer durables

**Major trade partners:** exports (1974)—20% U.S., 54% Japan, 8% Singapore, 2% Netherlands; imports—16% U.S., 30% Japan, 9% West Germany, 6% Singapore

**Budget:** (1975-76) expenditures $6.6 billion; 54% current, 46% development expenditures; planned receipts $6.5 billion, negligible deficit

**Monetary conversion rate:** 415 rupiah = US$1

**Fiscal year:** 1 April - 31 March

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 4,364 mi.; 3,990 mi. 3'6" gage, 317 mi. 2'5½" gage, 57 mi. 1'11⅝" gage; 132 mi. double track; 74 mi. electrified; government owned

**Highways:** 57,460 mi.; 12,600 mi. paved, 25,200 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 19,660 mi. improved or unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 13,410 mi.; Sumatra 3,400 mi., Java and Madura 510 mi., Borneo 6,500 mi., Celebes 150 mi., and Irian Barat 2,850 mi.

**Ports:** 10 major, 63 minor

**Civil air:** 88 major transport aircraft (includes 2 leased)

**Airfields:** 327 total, 270 usable; 49 with permanent-surface runways; 9 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 63 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Telecommunications:** extensive police net for interisland service; international and domestic service fair but improving; radiobroadcast coverage adequate but TV limited to Java only; 268,963 telephones; 5 million radio and 293,000 TV sets; 137 AM, 1 FM, and 12 TV stations; 1 earth satellite station on Java; 2 submarine cables to Singapore no longer in service

# IRAN

## LAND

636,000 sq. mi.; 14% agricultural, 11% forested, 16% cultivable with adequate irrigation, 51% desert, waste, or urban, 8% migratory grazing and other



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# *IRAN*

**Land boundaries:** 3,305 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi. (fishing, 50 n. mi.)

**Coastline:** 1,980 mi., including islands, 420 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 33,683,000, average annual growth rate 3.0% (7/70-7/73)

**Nationality:** noun—Iranian(s); adjective—Iranian

**Ethnic divisions:** 63% Ethnic Persians, 3% Kurds, 13% other Iranian, 18% Turkic, 3% Arab and other Semitic, 1% other

**Religion:** 93% Shia Muslim; 5% Sunni Muslim; 2% Zoroastrians, Jews, Christians and Baha'is

**Language:** Farsi (Persian), Turki, Kurdish, Arabic

**Literacy:** about 37% of those 7 years of age and older (1972 est.)

**Labor force:** 9.8 million est. 1975; 41% agriculture, 20% manufacturing; shortage of skilled labor substantial

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Empire of Iran

**Type:** constitutional monarchy, controlled by the Shah

**Capital:** Tehran

**Political subdivisions:** 19 providnces and 3 chief-governorates, subdivided into districts, sub-districts, counties, and villages

**Legal system:** based largely on French law, with elements drawn from other continental systems; personal law based on Islamic practice generally with residual traces of Roman law; constitution adopted 1906 and constitutional law of 1907; High Court of Appeal may judge disputes relating to government departments acting according to law; legal education at University of Teheran; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** executive power rests in Shah who appoints a Prime Minister; Prime Minister must be approved by lower house (Majlis); while Cabinet theoretically responsibility of Prime Minister, Shah usually exerts strong influence over its selection; bicameral legislature; Majlis has 268 members elected to 4-year terms, and Senate 60 members serving 4-year terms; half of Senate members appointed by Shah, other half elected; no provision for judicial review of constitutionality of legislative acts

**Government leaders:** Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and Prime Minister Amir Abas Hoveyda

**Suffrage:** universal over age 20

**Elections:** Majlis every 4 years; Senate every 4 years; latest national elections June 1975, next district and municipal elections in 1976

**Political parties and leaders:** a single party system, designated The Resurgence Party of the People of Iran (RPPI) with Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveyda as Secretary-General, was formed by Shah in March 1975; all other political parties disbanded

**Voting strength:** all candidates government approved and members of the RPPI

**Communists:** 1,000-2,000 (hard-core, est.); sympathizers (15,000-20,000 est.); mostly pro-U.S.S.R. but pro-Chinese faction developing

**Other political or pressure groups:** Tudeh Party (Communist, illegal); National Front (coalition of neutralist urban elements virtually discredited because of opposition to Shah's reform program); Confederation of Iranian Students (illegal)

**Member of:** CENTO, Colombo Plan, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU,ITU, OPEC, RCD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $36.4 billion (1974, in 1973 dollars), $1,130 per capita; recent GNP growth

**Agriculture:** wheat, barley, rice, sugar beets, cotton, dates, raisins, tea, tobacco, sheep, and goats

**Electric power:** 3,172,000 kw. capacity (1974); 12.9 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 395 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $24.0 billion (f.o.b., 1974); 97% petroleum; also carpets, raw cotton, fruits, and nuts, hide and leather items, ores

**Imports:** (non-military) $5.7 billion (c.i.f., 1974); machinery, iron and steel products, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, electrical equipment, agricultural products

**Major trade partners:** exports — U.S., Japan, West Germany, U.S.S.R. and other Communist countries; imports — U.S., West Germany, Japan, U.K., U.S.S.R.



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**Budget:** (FY74-75) $18.4 billion
**Monetary conversion rate:** 67.88 rials = US$1
**Fiscal year:** 21 March -20 March

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 2,373 mi. 4'8½" gage, 57 mi. 5'6" gage

**Highways:** 27,000 mi.; 7,500 mi. bituminous and bituminous treatment, 14,250 mi. gravel and crushed stone, 5,250 mi. improved earth

**Inland waterways:** 565 mi., excluding the Caspian Sea, 64.6 mi. on the Shatt al Arab

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 1,640 mi.; refined products, 2,235 mi.; natural gas, 1,440 mi.

**Ports:** 7 major, 6 minor

**Civil air:** 36 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 163 total, 154 usable; 55 with permanent-surface runways; 11 with runways over 12,000 ft., 17 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 57 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Telecommunications:** advanced system of high-capacity radio-relay links, open-wire lines, cables, and tropospheric links; principal center Tehran, secondary centers Isfahan, Meshed, and Tabriz; 552,500 telephones; 2.0 million radio and 1.0 million TV receivers; 31 AM, 1 FM, and 67 TV stations; satellite earth station

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 7,687,000; 4,553,000 fit for military service; about 340,000 reach military age (21) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 20 March 1976, $9.2 billion est; 36% of general budget

## IRAQ

(See reference map V)

## LAND

172,000 sq. mi.; 18% cultivated, 68% desert, waste, or urban, 10% seasonal and other grazing land, 4% forest and woodland

**Land boundaries:** 2,280 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.
**Coastline:** 36 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 11,210,000, average annual growth rate 3.4% (10/73-10/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Iraqi(s); adjective—Iraqi

**Ethnic divisions:** 70.9% Arabs, 18.3% Kurds, 0.7% Assyrians, 2.4% Turkomans, 7.7% other

**Religion:** 90% Muslim, 8% Christian, 2% other

**Language:** Arabic, Kurdish minority speaks Kurdish

**Literacy:** 20% to 40%

**Labor force:** 2.4 million; 70% agriculture, 6.5% industry, 6.7% government, 16.8% other; rural underemployment high, but not serious because low subsistence levels make it easy to care for unemployed; severe shortage of technically trained personnel

**Organized labor:** 11% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Iraq

**Type:** republic; National Front Government consisting of Baath Party (BPI), and Iraq Communist Party (CPI) formed in July 1973 (Kurds invited to join National Front government but have refused pending solution of Kurdish autonomy issue; Communists play nominal role in government)

**Capital:** Baghdad

**Political subdivisions:** 16 provinces under centrally appointed officials

**Legal system:** based on Islamic law in special religious courts, civil law system elsewhere; provisional constitution adopted in 1968; judicial review was suspended; legal education at University of Baghdad; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** Bath Party of Iraq has been in power since 1968 coup

**Government leaders:** President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr; Deputy Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council Saddam Husayn 'Abd-al-Majid al-Tikriti

**Suffrage:** no elective bodies exist

**Elections:** no national elections since overthrow of monarchy in 1958

**Communists:** Communist Party allowed token representation in cabinet; est. 2,000 hard-core

**Political or pressure groups:** political parties banned, possibly some opposition to regime from disaffected members of the regime and army officers

**Member of:** Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAPEC, OPEC,



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Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $13 billion (1975 est.), $1,180 per capita

**Agriculture:** dates, wheat, barley, rice, livestock

**Major industry:** crude petroleum (third largest producer in Middle East); 2.3 million b/d (mid-1975); petroleum revenues estimated for 1974, $7.1 billion

**Electric power:** 958,000 kw. capacity (1974); 4.2 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 393 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $7.4 billion (1974); net receipts from oil, $7.1 billion; non-oil, $100 million est.

**Imports:** $2.9 billion (1974); 26% from Communist countries (1973)

**Major trade partners:** exports — U.S. 2%, Italy 22%, France 19%, Netherlands 6%, U.K. 4%; imports — U.S. 5.6%, U.K. 8.5%, U.S.S.R. 8.8%, France 8.4%, Japan 6.7%, Brazil 5.9%, Czechoslovakia 5.5% (1973)

**Budget (FY74/75 est.):** revenue $6.0 billion (oil rev. $5.4 billion), expenditures $6.3 billion, of which current expenditures are $4.6 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Iraqi dinar = US$3.38 (end of July 1973)

**Fiscal year:** 1 April - 31 March, FY75 1 April - 31 December 1975

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 1,057 mi.; 698 mi. 4'8½" gage, 359 mi. meter (3'3⅜") gage; 10 mi. meter gage double track

**Highways:** 12,900 mi.; 4,000 mi. paved; 2,900 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or improved earth; 6,000 mi. earth and sand tracks

**Inland waterways:** 635 mi.; Shatt al Arab navigable by maritime traffic for about 65 mi.; Tigris and Euphrates navigable by shallow-draft steamers

**Ports:** 3 major (Basra, Umm Qasr, Al Faw)

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 1,660 mi.; 25 mi. refined products; 430 mi. natural gas

**Civil air:** 11 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 89 total, 72 usable; 24 with permanent-surface runways; 43 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 15 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

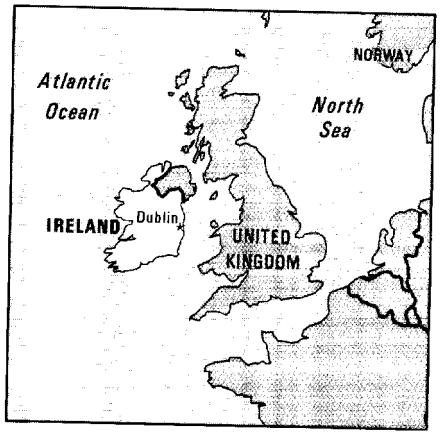
**Telecommunications:** network consists of open-wire lines, radio-relay links, and radiocommunication stations; 129,400 telephones; 1.25 million radio receivers; 350,000 TV receivers; 5 TV and 7 AM stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 2,491,000; 1,392,000 fit for military service; about 120,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 March 1975, $797,228,700; 12.9% of total budget

# IRELAND




(See reference map IV)

## LAND

26,600 sq. mi.; 17% arable, 51% meadows and pastures, 3% forested, 2% inland water, 27% waste and urban

**Land boundaries:** 224 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

**Coastline:** 900 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 3,121,000, average annual growth rate 0.7% (7/64-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Irishman(men), Irish (collective pl.); adjective—Irish

**Ethnic divisions:** racially homogeneous Celts

**Religion:** 94% Roman Catholic, 4% Anglican, 2% other

**Language:** English and Gaelic official; English is generally spoken

**Literacy:** 98%-99%

**Labor force:** about 1,134,000 (1971); 26% agriculture, forestry, fishing; 19% manufacturing; 15% commerce; 7% construction; 5% transportation; 4% government; 24% other; 8.9% unemployment (September 1975)

**Organized labor:** 36% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Ireland, Eire (Gaelic)

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Dublin

**Political subdivisions:** 26 counties

**Legal system:** based on English common law, substantially modified by indigenous concepts; constitution adopted 1937; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction



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**Branches:** elected President; bicameral parliament reflecting proportional and vocational representation; judiciary appointed by President on advice of government

**Government leaders:** President Cearbhall O'Daighly, Taoiseach; Prime Minister Liam Cosgrave; Tanaiste Deputy Prime Minister Brendan Corish

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** Dail (lower house) elected every 5 years — last election February 1973; President elected for 7-year term — last election December 1974

**Political parties and leaders:** Fianna Fail, John (Jack) Lynch; Labor Party, Brendan Corish; Fine Gael, Liam Cosgrave; Communist Party of Ireland, Michael O'Riordan

**Voting strength:** (1973 election) Fianna Fail 46% (69 seats), Fine Gael 35% (54 seats), Labor Party 14% (19 seats), other 5%; Independents hold 2 seats

**Communists:** approximately 600

**Member of:** Council of Europe, EC, EEC, ESRO (observer), EURATOM, FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, OECD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $6.7 billion (1974), $2,190 per capita; 67.8% consumption, 27.1% investment, 18.6% government; −13.5% net export of goods and services; 1972 real growth rate 3%

**Agriculture:** about 2/3 of agricultural area used for permanent hay and pasture; main products — livestock and dairy products, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, wheat; 85% self-sufficient; food shortages — grains, fruits, vegetables; caloric intake 3,510 calories per day per capita (1970)

**Fishing:** catch 92,000 metric tons (1972); exports of fish and fish products $13.3 million (1971), imports of fish and fish products $4.4 million (1971)

**Major industries:** food products, brewing, textiles and clothing, machinery and transportation equipment

**Shortages:** coal, petroleum, timber and woodpulp, steel and nonferrous metals, fertilizers, cereals and animal feeds, textile fibers and textiles

**Crude steel:** 112,000 metric tons produced in 1974, 40 kilograms per capita

**Electric power:** 1,943,000 kw. capacity (1974); 7.3 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 2,200 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $2,628 million (f.o.b., 1974); live animals, meat, textile products, clothing, machinery, dairy products, chemicals

**Imports:** $3,809 million (c.i.f., 1974); machinery, chemicals, textiles, transportation equipment, petroleum, metal manufactures, cereals

**Major trade partners:** 70.9% EC-nine (U.K. 50.6%, West Germany 7.09%); 8.4% U.S.; 1.3% Communist countries (1974)

**Aid:** economic — U.S., $187.8 million authorized (FY49-73), no activity (FY55-66), $12.6 million authorized in FY69, none authorized in FY70-73; IBRD $72.5 million authorized (FY64-72) $28 million authorized (FY72)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Irish pound = US$2.453 (1973 average)

**Fiscal year:** 1 April - 31 March

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 1,361 mi., 5'3" gage; government owned

**Highways:** 53,700 mi.; 46,950 mi. surfaced, 6,750 mi. earth

**Inland waterways:** approx. 650 mi.

**Ports:** 6 major, 38 minor

**Civil air:** 21 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 39 total, 38 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 4 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

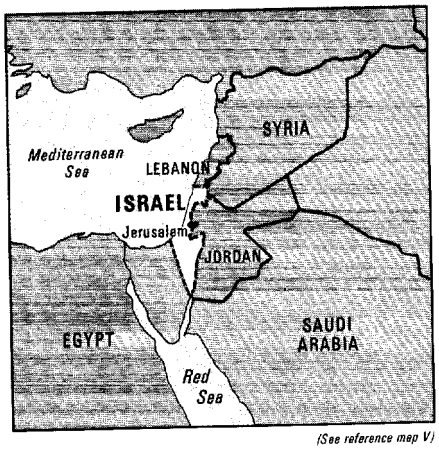
**Telecommunications:** small, modern system; all cities interconnected for telephone and telegraph service; 397,000 telephones; 895,000 radiobroadcast receivers; 620,000 TV receivers; 3 AM, 7 FM, and 23 TV stations; 4 coaxial submarine cables

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 703,000; 551,000 fit for military service; about 28,000 reach military age (17) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 March 1974, $89.4 million; about 4.5% of the central government budget

## ISRAEL




(See reference map V)

**NOTE:** The Arab territories occupied since the 1967 war are not included in the data below.



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# *ISRAEL*

## LAND

8,000 sq. mi. (excluding about 25,000 sq. mi. of occupied territory in Jordan, Egypt, and Syria); 20% cultivated, 40% pastureland and meadows, 4% forested, 4% desert, waste, or urban, 3% inland water, 29% unsurveyed

**Land boundaries:** 644 mi. (1967); including occupied areas, 490 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 6 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 125 mi. (1967); including occupied areas, 925 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 3,408,000 (excluding West Bank and East Jerusalem), average annual growth rate 2.2% (7/74-7/75)

**Nationality:** noun—Israeli(s); adjective—Israel

**Ethnic divisions:** 85% Jews, 15% non-Jews (mostly Arabs)

**Religion:** 89% Judaism, 8% Islam, 3% other

**Language:** Hebrew official; Arabic used officially for Arab minority; English most commonly used foreign language

**Literacy:** 88% Jews, 48% Arabs

**Labor force:** 1,122,900; 6.5% agriculture, forestry and fishing; 25.3% manufacturing (mining, industry); 0.9% electricity and water; 8.1% construction and public works; 12.2% commerce; 7.7% transport, storage, and communications; 6.5% finance and business; 26.1% public services; 6.7% personal and other services (1974)

**Organized labor:** 90% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** State of Israel

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Jerusalem; not recognized by U.S. which maintains Embassy in Tel Aviv

**Political subdivisions:** 6 administrative districts

**Legal system:** mixture of English common law and, in personal area, Jewish, Christian and Muslim legal systems; commercial matters regulated substantially by codes adopted since 1948; no formal constitution; some of the functions of a constitution are filled by the Declaration of Establishment (1948), the basic laws of the Knesset (legislature) relating to the Knesset, Israeli lands, the president, the government and the Israel citizenship law; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Hebrew University in Jerusalem; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**Branches:** President Ephraim Katzir has largely ceremonial functions; executive power vested in cabinet; unicameral parliament (Knesset) of 120 members elected under a system of proportional representation; legislation provides fundamental laws in absence of a written constitution; 2 distinct court systems (secular and religious)

**Government leader:** Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** held every 4 years unless required by dissolution of Knesset; last election held in December 1973

**Principal political parties and leaders:** Israel Labor Party, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Golda Meir, Josef Almogi, Moshe Dayan, Yigal Allon, Shimon Peres; United Workers Party (MAPAM) in alignment with Israel Labor Party, Meir Talmi; National Religious Party, Minister of Interior Dr. Joseph Burg; Independent Liberal Party, Minister of Tourism Moshe Kol; Herut (Freedom) Party, Menahem Begin; Liberal Party, Dr. Elimeleda Rimalt; State List, Yigal Hurwitz; Herut and the Liberal Party are called the GAHAL bloc and, together with the State List and Free Center, they form the Likud bloc led by Menahem Begin; Yadd (new liberal party), Shulamit Aloni; AKI (Israel Communist Opposition Party—predominantly Jewish), leader Esther Wilenska; RAKAH (Communist Party — predominantly Arab), Secretary General Meir Wilner; Moked (ultra-leftist), leader Meir Pa'il

**Voting strength:** out of 120 seats, Israel Labor Party-MAPAM-Arab List Alignment 53 seats; Likud bloc 38 seats; National Religious Party 10 seats; Independent Liberal Party 4 seats; Agudat Religious Front 5 seats; RAKAH 4 seats; Yadd 4 seats; Moked 1 seat; independents 1 seat

**Communists:** divided between AKI (Jewish party) with a new splinter group with at most a few hundred members, and RAKAH (Arab party) with some 1,500 members; neither constitutes a subversive threat

**Other political or pressure groups:** right-wing Jewish Defense League led by Rabbi Meir Kahane Black Panthers, a loosely organized youth group seeking more benefits for oriental Jews

**Member of:** FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, OAS (observer), Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $8.8 billion (1974), $2,618 per capita (converted to dollars at 6.0 Israeli pounds=US$1); 1974 growth of real GNP 5% in constant 1970 dollars

**Agriculture:** main products — citrus and other fruits, vegetables, beef and dairy products, poultry products

**Major industries:** food processing, textiles and clothing, diamond cutting and polishing, chemicals, metal products, transport equipment, electrical



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equipment, miscellaneous machinery, rubber and plastic products, potash mining

**Electric power:** 1,745,000 kw. capacity (1974); 9.3 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 2,780 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $1,825 million (f.o.b., 1974); major items — polished diamonds, citrus and other fruits, textiles and clothing, processed foods, fertilizer and chemical products; tourism is leading foreign exchange earner

**Imports:** $4,237 million (c.i.f., 1974); major items — rough diamonds, chemicals, machinery, iron and steel, cereals, textiles, vehicles, ships, and aircraft

**Major trade partners:** exports — EC, U.S., U.K., Japan, Hong Kong, Switzerland; imports — EC, U.S., U.K., Switzerland, Japan

**Budget:** FY ending 31 March 76—$9.4 billion (converted at 6.0 Israeli pounds = US$1)

**Monetary conversion rate:** $6.864 Israeli pounds = US$1; par value protected by a system of export subsidies and import duties and by legal restrictions on conversion

**Fiscal year:** 1 April - 31 March

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 477 mi. 4'8½" gage

**Highways:** 2,500 mi.; 2,300 mi. paved, 200 mi. otherwise improved; additional mileage (mostly paved) in occupied territories (670 mi. in Jordan, 1,150 mi. in Egypt (Sinai), 75 mi. in Syria)

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 440 mi.; refined products, 180 mi.; natural gas, 55 mi.

**Ports:** 3 major (Haifa, Ashdod, Elat), 5 minor

**Airfields:** 53 total, 42 usable; 21 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 10 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Civil air:** 23 major transport aircraft

**Telecommunications:** most modern and highly developed in the Middle East; 685,400 telephones; 441,000 radio and 440,000 TV receivers; 28 TV, 13 AM, and 10 FM stations; 1 submarine cable; earth satellite station

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** Jewish males 15-49, 712,000; 613,000 fit for military service; average number of Jews reaching military age (18) annually — 28,000 males, 27,000 females; both sexes liable for military service

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 March 1975, $3.7 billion; about 40% of total budget

# ITALY

## LAND

116,300 sq. mi.; 50% cultivated, 17% meadow and pasture, 21% forest, 3% unused but potentially productive, 9% waste or urban

(See reference map IV)

**Land boundaries:** 1,058 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 3,105 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 56,044,000, average annual growth rate 0.7% (1/65-1/75)

**Nationality:** noun—Italian(s); adjective—Italian

**Ethnic divisions:** primarily Italian but population includes small clusters of German-, French-, and Slovene-Italians in the north and of Albanian-Italians in the south

**Religion:** almost 100% nominally Roman Catholic (de facto state religion)

**Language:** Italian; parts of Trentino-Alto Adige Region (e.g., Bolzano) are predominantly German speaking; significant French-speaking minority in Valle d'Aosta Region; Slovene-speaking minority in the Trieste-Gorizia area

**Literacy:** 5%-7% of population illiterate (1972); illiteracy varies widely by region

**Labor force:** 19,549,000 (January 1975); 15.0% agriculture, 42.9% industry, 39.0% other, 3.4% unemployed (July 1975); underemployment, particularly in southern Italy, remains widespread; 1.5 million Italians employed in other Western European countries

**Organized labor:** 20% (est.) of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Italian Republic

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Rome

**Political subdivisions:** constitution provides for establishment of 20 regions; 5 (Sicilia, Sardegna, Trentino-Alto Adige, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, and Valle d'Aosta) have been functioning for some time and the remaining 15 regions were instituted on 1 April 1972; 94 provinces



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# *ITALY*

**Legal system:** based on civil law system, with ecclesiastical law influence; constitution came into effect 1 January 1948; judicial review under certain conditions in Constitutional Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** executive — President empowered to dissolve Parliament and call national election; he is also Commander of the Armed Forces and presides over the Supreme Defense Council; otherwise, authority to govern invested in Council of Ministers; legislative power invested in bicameral, popularly elected Parliament; Italy has an independent judicial establishment

**Government leaders:** President Giovanni Leone; Premier Aldo Moro

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18 (except in Senatorial elections where minimum age of voter is 22)

**Elections:** national elections for Parliament held every 5 years (most recent, May 1972); provincial and municipal elections held every 5 years with some out of phase; regional elections every 5 years (held June 1975)

**Political parties and leaders:** Christian Democratic Party (DC), Benigno Zaccagnini (party Colombo; Communist Party (PCI), Luigi Longo, Enrico Berlinguer (secretary general); Italian Socialist Party (PSI), Francesco De Martino (party secretary), Pietro Nenni, Giacomo Mancini; Italian Social Democratic Party (PSDI), Flavio Orlandi; Mario Tanassi (party secretary), Giuseppe Saragat; Liberal Party (PLI), Agostino Bignardi (party secretary); Italian Social Movement (MSI), Giorgio Almirante; Republican Party (PRI), Oddo Biasini (party

**Voting strength (1972 election):** 38.8% DC, 27.2% PCI, 9.6% PSI, 3.9% PLI, 8.7% MSI, 2.9% PRI, 5.1% PSDI, 3.8% other

**Communists:** 1,702,562 members (as of July 1975); number of sympathizers cannot be determined

**Other political or pressure groups:** the Vatican; three major trade union confederations (CGIL — Communist dominated, CISL — Christian Democratic, and UIL — Social Democratic, Socialist, and Republican); Italian manufacturers association (Confindustria); organized farm groups

**Member of:** ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, ECOWAS, ECSC, EEC, EIB, ELDO, ESRO, EURATOM, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WEU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $150 billion (1974), $2,710 per capita; 66.9% private consumption, 25.2% gross private investment, 14.0% government, net foreign balance −6.1%; 1973 growth rate 6.3%, 1974 growth rate 3.4%, 1970 constant prices

**Agriculture:** important producer of fruits and vegetables; main crops — cereals, potatoes, olives; 95% self-sufficient; food shortages — fats, meat, fish, and eggs; caloric intake, 3,100 calories per capita (1970)

**Fishing:** catch 462,000 metric tons (1973), $336 million (1973); exports $29 million (1973), imports $252 million (1973)

**Major industries:** machinery and transportation equipment, iron and steel, chemicals, food processing, textiles

**Shortages:** coal, fuels, minerals

**Crude steel:** 23.8 million metric tons produced (1974), 431 kilograms per capita

**Electric power:** 40,000,000 kw. capacity (1974); 147.0 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 2,350 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $30.3 billion (f.o.b., 1974); principal items — machinery and transport equipment, textiles, foodstuffs, chemicals, footwear

**Imports:** $40.9 billion (c.i.f., 1974); principal items — machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs, ferrous and nonferrous metals, wool, cotton, petroleum

**Major trade partners:** (1974) 43.6% EC-nine (18% West Germany, 13% France, 4% Netherlands, 4% U.K., 3% Belgium-Luxembourg); 8% U.S.; 2% U.S.S.R. and 3% other Communist countries of Eastern Europe

**Aid:** economic — U.S., $4,154 million (FY46-73), $78.2 million authorized FY73; IBRD, $398 million authorized through FY73, none since FY65; International Finance Corporation, $1 million authorized through FY72, none since FY60; military —U.S., $2,402 million (FY46-73), $11.6 million authorized in FY73

**Monetary conversion rate:** Smithsonian rate as of December 1973, 650.4 lira = US$1; average of Friday closing rates in 1975 to September—645 lira = US$1

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 12,857 mi.; 9,907 mi. government owned; 9,805 mi. standard gage; 4,906 mi. electrified; 102 mi. narrow gage (3′1⅛″); 2,950 mi. non-government owned; 1,567 mi. standard gage; 794 mi. electrified; 1,383 mi. narrow gage; 323 electrified

**Highways:** 179,000 mi.; autostrade 3,000 mi., state highways 25,750 mi., provincial highways 57,000 mi., communal highways 93,250 mi.; 159,000 mi. concrete, bituminous, or stone block, 15,500 mi. gravel and crushed stone, 4,500 mi. earth



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**Inland waterways:** 1,538 mi. navigable routes; 708 mi. rivers, 529 mi. canals, 307 mi. are lake routes

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 1,100 mi.; refined products, 900 mi.; natural gas, 6,869 mi.

**Ports:** 16 major, 22 significant minor

**Civil air:** 141 major transport aircraft

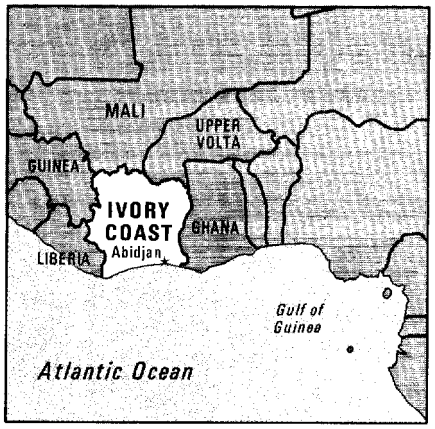
**Airfields:** 147 total, 147 usable; 77 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 12,000 ft., 29 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 42 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 11 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** well engineered, well constructed, and efficiently operated; 14.1 million telephones; 13.7 million radio and 12.6 million TV receivers; 82 AM, 606 FM, and 873 TV stations; 11 coaxial submarine cables; 3 communication satellite ground stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 13,841,000; 11,586,000 fit for military service; 423,000 reach military age (18) annually

# IVORY COAST




(See reference map VII)

## LAND

125,000 sq. mi.; 40% forest and woodland, 8% cultivated, 52% grazing, fallow, and waste, 200 mi. of lagoons and connecting canals along eastern coast

**Land boundaries:** 2,005 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 6 n. mi. (fishing 12 n. mi.)

**Coastline:** 320 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 4,950,000 (resident African population only), average annual growth rate 2.6% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Ivorian(s); adjective— Ivorian

**Ethnic divisions:** 7 major indigenous ethnic groups; no single tribe more than 20% of population; most important are Agni, Baoule, Krou, Senoufou, Mandingo; approx. 1 million foreign Africans, mostly Voltaics; about 33,000 non-Africans (25,000 French)

**Religion:** 66% animist, 22% Muslim, 12% Christian

**Language:** French official, over 60 native dialects, Dioula most widely spoken

**Literacy:** about 20%

**Labor force:** over 85% of population engaged in agriculture, forestry, livestock raising; about 11% of labor force are wage earners, nearly half in agricul-7 ture, remainder in government, industry, commerce, and professions

**Organized labor:** 20% of wage labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Ivory Coast

**Type:** republic, one-party presidential regime established 1960

**Capital:** Abidjan

**Political subdivisions:** 24 departments subdivided into 127 subprefectures

**Legal system:** based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1960, amended 1963; judicial review in the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; legal education at Abidjan School of Law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** President has sweeping powers, unicameral legislature, separate judiciary

**Government leader:** President Felix Houphouet-Boigny

**Suffrage:** universal over age 21

**Elections:** uncontested Presidential and legislative elections held in November 1970 for 5-year term

**Political parties and leaders:** Parti Democratique de la Cote d'Ivoire (PDCI), (only party); official party leader is Secretary General Philippe Yace, but Houphouet-Boigny is in control

**Communists:** no Communist party; possibly some sympathizers

**Member of:** AFDB, CEAO, EAMA, ECA, EIB (associate), Entente, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, Niger River Commission, OAU, OCAM, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $3.7 billion (1974), $700 per capita; average annual growth rate in constant prices, 7.0%

**Agriculture:** commercial — coffee, wood, cocoa, bananas, pineapples, palm oil; food crops — corn, millet, yams, rice; other commodities — cotton,



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rubber, tobacco, fish; self-sufficient in most foodstuffs, but rice, sugar, and meat imported

**Fishing:** catch 72,400 metric tons (1972); $15.6 million, exports $2.6 million (1970), imports $5.2 million (1971)

**Major industries:** food and lumber processing, oil refinery, automobile assembly plant, textiles, soap, flour mill, matches, three small shipyards, fertilizer plant, and battery factory

**Electric power:** 371,000 kw. capacity (1974); 788 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 163 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $1.2 billion (f.o.b., 1974); coffee, tropical woods, cocoa, 70% of total; bananas, pineapples, palm oil

**Imports:** $976 million (c.i.f., 1974); consumer goods about 40%, raw materials and fuels 10%, manufactured goods and semi-finished products, about 50%

**Major trade partners:** France and other EC countries about 65%, U.S. 13%, Communist countries about 1%

**Aid:** economic — France (1960-69) $312 million; EC $149 million, through FY1973; U.S. (FY61-73), $114 million; others (1960-71), $76 million, including $18.5 million committed; no Communist aid programs; military — non-Communist countries, $7.3 million (1954-67)

**Budget:** 1975 est.—revenues $580 million, current expenditures $454 million, investment expenditures $247 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** about 218.75 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs=US$1, August 1975; floating since February 1973

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 408 mi. of the 728 mi. Abidjan to Ouagadougou, Upper Volta line, all single track meter gage; only diesel locomotives in use

**Highways:** 24,600 mi.; 1,045 mi. bituminous and bituminous-surface treatment; 21,385 mi. gravel, crushed stone, laterite, and improved earth; 12,600 mi. unimproved earth roads

**Inland waterways:** 460 mi. navigable rivers and numerous coastal lagoons

**Ports:** 2 major (Abidjan, San Pedro), 3 minor

**Civil air:** 14 major transport aircraft

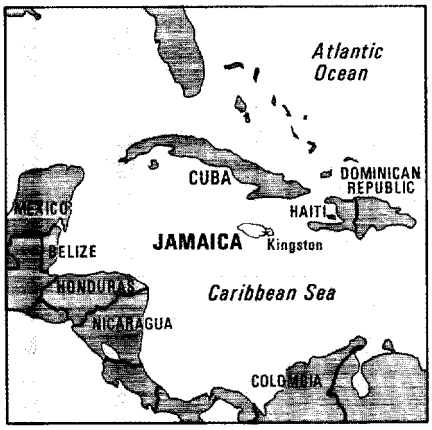
**Airfields:** 45 total, 44 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 feet; 7 with runways 4,000-7,999 feet; 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** system only slightly above African average; consists of open-wire lines and radio relay links, which provide incomplete coverage of country; Abidjan is only center; 25,200 telephones; 205,000 radio and 100,000 TV receivers; 2 AM, no FM, and 4 TV stations; 1 submarine cable; satellite earth station

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,060,000; 553,000 fit for military service; 57,000 males reach military age (18) annually

# JAMAICA




(See reference map II)

## LAND

4,410 sq. mi.; 21% arable, 23% meadows and pastures, 19% forested, 37% waste, urban, or other

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 635 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 2,073,000, average annual growth rate 1.9% (7/71-7/73)

**Nationality:** noun—Jamaican(s); adjective—Jamaican

**Ethnic divisions:** African 76.3%, Afro-European 15.1%, Chinese and Afro-Chinese 1.2%, East Indian and Afro-East Indian 3.4%, white 3.2%, other 0.9%

**Religion:** predominantly Protestant, some Roman Catholic, some spiritualist cults

**Language:** English

**Literacy:** government claims 82%, but probably only about one-half of that number are functionally literate

**Labor force:** 810,700 (1973); 26% in agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining, 10% manufacturing, 8% public administration, 5% construction, 10% commerce, 3% transportation and utilities, 15% services, 22% unemployed (seasonal unemployment in agriculture can push the unemployment figure to 25%); shortage of technical and managerial personnel



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**Organized labor:** about 25% of labor force (1966)

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Jamaica

**Type:** independent state within Commonwealth since August 1962, recognizing Elizabeth II as head of state

**Capital:** Kingston

**Political subdivisions:** 12 parishes and the Kingston-St. Andrew corporate area

**Legal system:** based on English common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** cabinet headed by Prime Minister; 53-member elected House of Representatives; 21-member Senate (13 nominated by the Prime Minister, 8 by opposition leader); judiciary follows British tradition under a Chief Justice

**Government leader:** Prime Minister Michael Manley

**Suffrage:** universal, age 18 and over

**Elections:** at discretion of Governor-General upon advice of Prime Minister but within 5 years; latest held 29 February 1972

**Political parties and leaders:** People's National Party (PNP), Michael Manley; Jamaica Labor Party (JLP), Edward Seaga

**Voting strength (1972 general elections):** 56.55% PNP, 43.21% JLP, 0.24% other

**Communists:** a few hundred Marxist and Communist sympathizers

**Other political or pressure groups:** New World Group (Caribbean regionalists, nationalists, and leftist intellectual fraternity); Rastafarians (Negro religious/racial cultists, pan-Africanists); New Creation International Peacemakers Tabernacle (leftist group)

**Member of:** CARICOM, FAO, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDB, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAS, Pan American Health Organization, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $2,383 million (1974), $1,150 per capita; real growth rate 1974, 4.3%

**Agriculture:** main crops — sugarcane, citrus fruits, bananas, pimento, coconuts, coffee, cocoa

**Major industries:** bauxite mining, textiles, food processing, light manufactures, tourism

**Electric power:** 575,000 kw. capacity (1974); 2.1 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 1,040 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $694 million (f.o.b., 1974); alumina, bauxite, sugar, bananas, citrus fruits and fruit products, rum, cocoa

**Imports:** $963 million (c.i.f., 1974); machinery, transportation and electrical equipment, food, fuels, fertilizer

**Major trade partners:** exports — U.S. 48%, U.K. 16%, Canada 4.5%, Norway 11%; imports — U.S. 37%, U.K. 19%, Canada 7% (1974)

**Aid:** economic — from U.S. (FY56-73), $90 million in loans; $51 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-73), $113 million; from other Western countries (1960-71), $90.2 million; military — assistance from U.S. (FY63-73) $1.1 million

**Budget:** FY74-75, prelim.—revenues $658 million, expenditures $798 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Jamaican dollar = US$1.10

**Fiscal year:** 1 April - 31 March

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 204 mi. government-owned, 43 mi. privately owned, all standard gage, single track

**Highways:** 8,100, mi.; 3,000 mi. paved, 3,000 mi. gravel, 2,100 mi. unimproved earth surfaces

**Pipelines:** refined products, 6 mi.

**Ports:** 3 major (Kingston, Montego Bay, Montego Freeport), 10 minor

**Civil air:** 10 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 43 total, 23 usable; 12 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 1 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** fully automatic domestic telephone network with 91,000 telephones; satellite ground station; 600,000 radio and 105,000 TV receivers; 8 AM, 8 FM, and 9 TV stations; 5 submarine cables, including 2 coaxial

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 432,000; 307,000 fit for military service; no conscription; average number currently reaching minimum volunteer age (18) 22,000

**Supply:** dependent on U.K. and U.S.

# JAPAN

## LAND

143,000 sq. mi.; 16% arable and cultivated, 3% grassland, 12% urban and waste, 69% forested

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 7,500 mi. Japan; 1,000 mi. Ryukyus

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 111,580,000 (including Ryukyus), average annual growth rate 1.1% (7/64-7/74)



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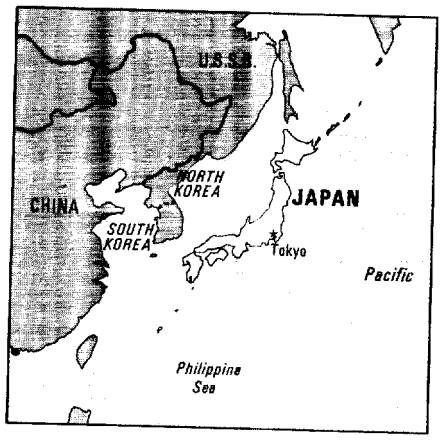
# JAPAN




(See reference map VII)

**Nationality:** noun—Japanese (sing., pl.); adjective—Japanese

**Ethnic divisions:** 99.2% Japanese, .8% other (mostly Korean)

**Religion:** most Japanese observe both Shinto and Buddhist rites; about 16% belong to other faiths, including 0.8% Christian

**Language:** Japanese

**Literacy:** 97.8% of those 15 years old and above (1960 data)

**Labor force (1974 figures):** 52.4 million; 10.7% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 37.5% manufacturing, mining, and construction; 39.5% trade and services; 7% transportation; 3.4% government; 1.7% unemployed; shortage of skilled labor 1.5 million; unskilled .5 million (est.)

**Organized labor:** 20% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Japan

**Type:** constitutional monarchy

**Capital:** Tokyo

**Political subdivisions:** 47 prefectures (Ryukyus became 47th prefecture on 15 May 1972)

**Legal system:** civil law system with English-American influence; constitution promulgated in 1946; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**Branches:** Emperor is merely symbol of state; executive power is vested in cabinet dominated by the Prime Minister, chosen by the Lower House of the bicameral, elective legislature (Diet); judiciary is independent

**Government leader:** Prime Minister Takeo Miki

**Suffrage:** universal over age 20

**Elections:** general elections held every 4 years or upon dissolution of Lower House, triennially for one-half of Upper House

**Political parties and leaders:** Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), T. Miki, President; Japan Socialist Party (JSP), T. Narita, Chairman; Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), I. Kasuga, Chairman; Japan Communist Party, K. Miyamoto, Presidium Chair-man; Komeito (CGP), Y. Takeiri, Chairman

**Voting strength (1972 election):** 46.8% LDP, 21,9% JSP, 10.5% JCP, 8.5% CGP, 7.0% DSP, 5.3% others

**Communists:** 350,000, 3,000,000 sympathizers

**Member of:** ADB, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, DAC, ESCAP, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, IRC, ITU, OECD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $451 billion (1974 at 292 yen=US$1; $373 billion in 1973 prices); $4,100 per capita (1974); 52% personal consumption, 38% investment, 9% government current expenditure; real growth rate −2% (1974); average annual growth rate 1970-74, 7.0%

**Agriculture:** land intensively cultivated — rice, wheat, barley, sugar, potatoes, fruits; 71% self-sufficient; food shortages — meat, wheat, feed grains, edible oil and fats; caloric intake, 2,526 calories per day per capita (1973 est.)

**Fishing:** catch 10.7 million metric tons (1973)

**Major industries:** metallurgical and engineering industries, electrical and electronic industries, textiles, chemicals

**Shortages:** fossil fuels, most industrial raw materials

**Crude steel:** 117 million metric tons produced (1974)

**Electric power:** 103,140,000 kw. capacity (1974); 460.7 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 4,203 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $54.5 billion (f.o.b., 1974); machinery and equipment 47%, metals and metal products 25%, textiles 7% (79%)

**Imports:** $53.0 billion (f.o.b., 1974); fossil fuels 47%, metals and metal products 15%, foodstuffs 15%, machinery and equipment 8%

**Major trade partners:** exports—23% U.S., 11% EC, 8% Communist counties, 10% OPEC, 13% Far East; imports—24% U.S., 7% EC, 6% Far East, 7% Communist countries, 38% OPEC, 6% Australia

**Aid:** Japanese official foreign economic aid disbursements 1973—$1,011 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 291.5 yen=US$1 (1974 average rate), floating since February 1973

**Fiscal year:** 1 April - 31 March



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## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 17,620 mi.; 320 mi. standard gage, 17,300 mi. predominantly narrow gage (3'6"), 4,297 mi. double track, 7,485 mi. electrified; 73% government owned

**Highways:** 650,260 mi. (1974); 164,530 mi. paved, most of remainder gravel or crushed stone

**Inland waterways:** approx. 1,100 mi.; seagoing craft ply all coastal "inland seas"

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 41 mi.; natural gas, 580 mi.

**Ports:** 53 major, over 2,000 minor

**Civil air:** 212 major transport aircraft (includes 2 leased)

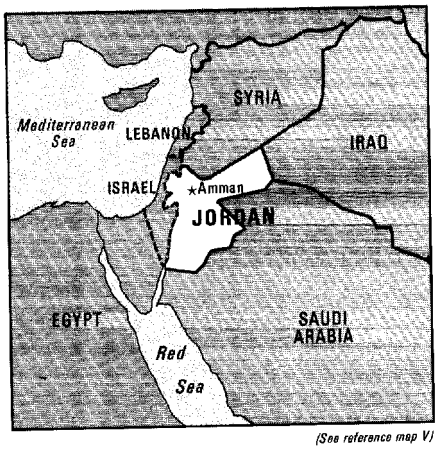
**Airfields:** 191 total, 188 usable; 118 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 12,000 ft.; 22 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 44 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft., 6 seaplane stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 31,187,000; 26,341,000 fit for military service; about 805,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 March 1976, $4.4 billion; about 6.2% of total proposed budget and 0.8% of GNP

# JORDAN




(See reference map V)

**NOTE:** The war between Israel and the Arab states in June 1967 ended with Israel in control of West Jordan. Although approx. 930,000 persons resided in this area prior to the start of the war, fewer than 750,000 of them remain there under the Israeli occupation, the remainder having fled to East Jordan. Over 14,000 of those who fled were repatriated in August 1967, but their return has been more than offset by other Arabs who have crossed and are continuing to cross from West to East Jordan. These and certain other effects of the 1967 Arab-Israeli war are not included in the data below.

## LAND

37,100 sq. mi. (including about 2,100 sq. mi. occupied by Israel); 11% agricultural, 88% desert, waste, or urban, 1% forested

**Land boundaries:** 1,100 mi. (1967, 1,037 mi. excluding occupied areas)

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 16 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 2,745,000 (including West Bank and East Jerusalem), average annual growth rate 3.2% (7/73-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Jordanian(s); adjective—Jordanian

**Ethnic divisions:** 98% Arab, 1% Circassian, 1% Armenian

**Religion:** 95% Sunni Muslim, 5% Christian

**Language:** Arabic official, English widely understood among upper and middle classes

**Literacy:** about 50% in East Jordan; somewhat less than 60% in West Jordan

**Labor force:** 564,000; 33% unemployed

**Organized labor:** 5% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

**Type:** constitutional monarchy

**Capital:** 'Amman

**Political subdivisions:** 8 districts (3 are under Israeli occupation) under centrally appointed officials

**Legal system:** based on Islamic law and French codes; constitution adopted 1952; judicial review of legislative acts in a specially provided High Tribunal; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** King holds balance of power; Prime Minister exercises executive authority in name of King; Cabinet appointed by King and responsible to parliament; bicameral parliament with Chamber of Deputies last chosen by national elections in April 1967, and dissolved by King in November 1974; Senate last appointed by King in November 1974; present parliament subservient to executive; secular court system based on differing legal systems of the former Transjordan and Palestine; law Western in concept and structure; Sharia (religious) courts for Muslims, and religious community council courts for non-Muslim communities; desert police carry out quasi-judicial functions in desert areas

**Government leader:** King Husayn ibn Talal al-Hashimi

**Suffrage:** all citizens over age 20

**Political parties and leaders:** political party activity illegal since 1957; Palestine Liberation Organization and various smaller fedayeen groups



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clandestinely active on West Bank; Ba'th Party of Jordan, Dr. Munif Razza; Muslim Brotherhood

**Communists:** party actively repressed, membership estimated at less than 500

**Member of:** Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $850 million (1974 est.), $328 per capita

**Agriculture:** main crops — wheat, fruits, vegetables, olive oil; not self-sufficient in many foodstuffs

**Major industries:** phosphate mining, petroleum refining, and cement production

**Electric power:** 110,000 kw. capacity (1974); 180 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 68 kw.-hr. per capita, East Bank only

**Exports:** $157 million (f.o.b., 1974); fruits and vegetables, phosphate rock; Communist share 2% of total (1973)

**Imports:** $495 million (c.i.f., 1974); petroleum products, textiles, capital goods, motor vehicles, foodstuffs; Communist share 7% of total (1973)

**Aid:** economic — U.S., $813 million economic assistance (FY49-74), of which $57 million loans, $756 million grants; military — $277 million total from U.S. (FY49-74) including $195 million in MAP grants

**Budget:** 1974 Est. — expenditures $552 million (non-military $234 million, military $167 million, development $151 million); deficit $66 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Jordanian dinar = US$3.05, freely convertible; 0.3279 Jordanian dinar = US$1

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 388 mi. 3'5⅜" gage, single track

**Highways:** 4,400 mi.; 3,652 mi. bituminous, 124 mi. improved earth; 624 unimproved earth

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 130 mi.

**Ports:** 1 major (Aqaba)

**Civil air:** 8 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 24 total, 15 usable; 12 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 12,000 ft., 10 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

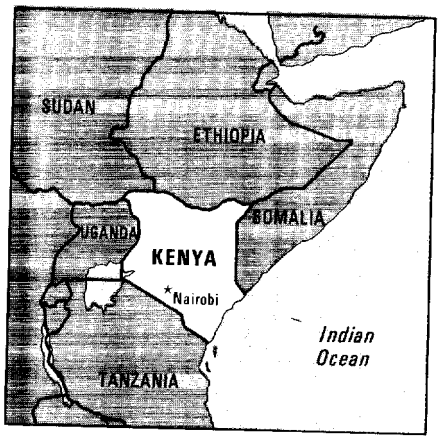
**Telecommunications:** adequate telecommunication system for the needs of the country; 40,500 telephones; 529,000 radio and 132,000 TV receivers; 1 AM and 1 TV stations; 1 earth satellite station

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 588,000; 417,000 fit for military service; average number currently reaching military age (18) annually 30,000

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, $154,539,600; 22% of total budget

## KENYA




(See reference map VI)

## LAND

225,000 sq. mi.; about 21% forest and woodland, 13% suitable for agriculture, 66% mainly grassland adequate for grazing (1971)

**Land boundaries:** 2,093 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 333 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 13,587,000, average annual growth rate 3.4% (7/73-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Kenyan(s); adjective—Kenyan

**Ethnic divisions:** 97% native African (including Bantu, Nilotic, Hamitic and Nilo-Hamitic); 2% Asian; 1% European, Arab and others

**Religion:** 56% Christian, 36% animist, 7% Muslim, 1% Hindu

**Language:** English and Swahili official; each tribe has own language

**Literacy:** 27%

**Labor force:** 2.5 million; about 977,000, (39%) in monetary economy (1967)

**Organized labor:** about 215,000

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Kenya

**Type:** republic within Commonwealth since December 1963

**Capital:** Nairobi

**Political subdivisions:** 7 provinces plus Nairobi Area

**Legal system:** based on English common law, tribal law and Islamic law; constitution enacted 1963;



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judicial review in Supreme Court; legal education at University Kenya School of Law in Nairobi; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**Branches:** President and Cabinet responsible to unicameral legislature (National Assembly) of 170 seats, 158 directly elected by constituencies and 12 appointed by the President; Assembly must be reelected at least every 5 years; High Court, with Chief Justice and at least 11 justices, has unlimited original jurisdiction to hear and determine any civil or criminal proceeding; provision for systems of courts of appeal with ultimate appeal to East African Court of Appeals

**Government leader:** President Jomo Kenyatta

**Suffrage:** universal over age 21

**Elections:** general election (October 1974) elected present National Assembly; next elections due 1979

**Political party and leaders:** Kenya Africa National Union (KANU), president, Jomo Kenyatta

**Voting strength:** KANU holds all seats in the National Assembly

**Communists:** may be a few Communists and sympathizers

**Other political or pressure groups:** labor unions

**Member of:** AFDB, EAC, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $2,338 million at current prices (1974), $180 per capita; 3.6% real growth

**Agriculture:** main cash crops — coffee, sisal, tea, pyrethrum, cotton, livestock; food crops — corn, wheat, rice, cassava; largely self-sufficient in food

**Fishing:** $4.2 million (1970)

**Major industries:** small-scale consumer goods (plastic, furniture, batteries, textiles, soap, agricultural processing, cigarettes, flour), oil refining, cement

**Electric power:** 250,000 kw. capacity (1974); 814 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 68 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $611 million (f.o.b., 1974); coffee, tea, livestock products, pyrethrum, soda ash, wattle-bark tanning extract

**Imports:** $1,025 million (c.i.f., 1974); machinery, transport equipment, crude oil, paper and paper products, iron and steel products, and textiles

**Major trade partners:** U.K. and EC, also Uganda and Tanzania, which are part of East African Economic Community

**Budget:** FY76 current revenues $1,009 million; current expenditures $1,057 million; development expenditures $193 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 7.143 Kenya shillings = US$1

**Fiscal year:** 1 July - 30 June

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 1,275 mi.; meter gage

**Highways:** 30,200 mi.; 2,315 mi. paved, 27,885 mi. gravel and/or earth

**Inland waterways:** part of Lake Victoria and Lake Rudolph are within boundaries of Kenya

**Ports:** 1 major (Mombasa), 3 minor

**Civil air:** 9 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 233 total, 216 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 41 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

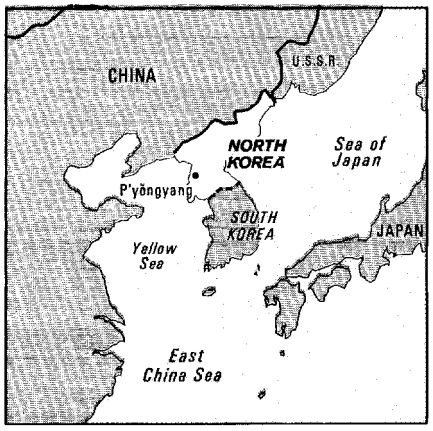
**Telecommunications:** in top group of African systems; consists of radio-relay links, open-wire lines, and radiocommunication stations; principal center Nairobi, secondary centers Mombasa and Nakuru; 85,200 telephones; 774,000 radio and 37,000 TV receivers; 4 AM, 1 FM, and 5 TV stations; satellite ground station

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 2,899,000; 1,779,000 fit for military service; no conscription

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 June 1974, $32,759,000; about 4.3% of total budget

# KOREA, NORTH




(See reference map VII)

## LAND

47,000 sq. mi.; 17% arable and cultivated, 74% in forest, scrub, and brush; remainder wasteland and urban

**Land boundaries:** 1,040 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.



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**Coastline:** 1,550 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 16,762,000, average annual growth rate 3.1% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Korean(s); adjective—Korean

**Ethnic divisions:** racially homogeneous

**Religion:** Buddhism and Confucianism; religious activities now almost nonexistent

**Language:** Korean

**Literacy:** 90% (est.)

**Labor force:** 6.1 million; 48% agriculture, 52% non-agricultural; shortage of skilled and unskilled labor

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea

**Type:** Communist state; one-man rule

**Capital:** P'yongyang

**Political subdivisions:** 9 provinces, 3 special cities (P'yongyang, Hamhung, Ch'ongjin), and 1 special district (Kaesong)

**Legal system:** based on German civil law system with Japanese influences and Communist legal theory; constitution adopted 1948 and revised 1972; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** Supreme Peoples Assembly theoretically supervises Legislative and Judicial function

**Government and party leaders:** Kim Il-song, President DPRK, and General Secretary of the Korean Labor Party; Kim Il, Premier

**Suffrage:** Universal at age 17

**Elections:** election to SPA every 4 years, but this constitutional provision not necessarily followed — last election December 1972

**Political party:** Korean Labor (Communist) Party; claimed membership of about 1.6 million, or about 12% of population

**Member of:** IPU, Seabeds Committee, U.N. (observer status only), UNCTAD, WFTU, WHO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $7 billion (1974 est.), $440 per capita

**Agriculture:** main crops — rice, corn, vegetables; food shortages — meat, cooking oils; production of foodstuffs adequate for domestic needs at low levels of consumption

**Major industries:** machine building, electric power, chemicals, mining, metallurgy, textiles, food processing

**Shortages:** complex machinery and equipment, bituminous and coking coal, petroleum, rubber

**Crude steel:** 3.4 million metric tons produced (1974), 210 kilograms per capita

**Electric power:** 3,350,000 kw. capacity (1974); 19 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 1,188 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $685 million; minerals, chemical and metallurgical products (1974)

**Imports:** $1,260 million; machinery and equipment, petroleum, foodstuffs, coking coal (1974)

**Major trade partners:** total trade turnover $1.9 billion; 52% with non-Communist countries, 48% with Communist countries

**Aid:** economic and military aid from the U.S.S.R. and China

**Monetary conversion rate:** 2.15 won = US$1 (arbitrarily established)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Highways:** about 12,600 mi., 95% gravel or earth surface

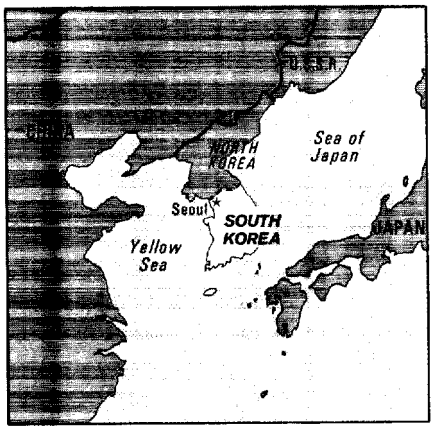
**Inland waterways:** 1,400 mi.; mostly navigable by small craft only

**Ports:** 6 major, 26 minor

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 3,650,000; 2,217,000 fit for military service; 186,000 reach military age (18) annually

# KOREA, SOUTH




(See reference map VIII)

## LAND

38,000 sq. mi.; 23% arable (22% cultivated), 10% urban and other, 67% forested

**Land boundaries:** 150 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters:** 3 n. mi. (fishing, 20-200 n. mi., continental shelf including sovereignty over superjacent waters)

**Coastline:** 1,500 mi.



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# KOREA, SOUTH

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 34,463,000, average annual growth rate 2.0% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Korean(s); adjective—Korean

**Ethnic divisions:** homogeneous; small Chinese minority (approx. 20,000)

**Religion:** strong Confucian tradition; pervasive folk religion (Shamanism); vigorous Christian minority (5.5% of population); Buddhism (including estimated 20,000 members of Soka Gakkai); Chondokyo (religion of the heavenly way), eclectic religion with nationalist overtones founded in 19th century, claims about 1.5 million adherents

**Language:** Korean

**Literacy:** about 90%

**Labor force:** about 10.5 million (1972); 48% agriculture, fishing, forestry; 15% services; 13% mining and manufacturing; 12% commerce; 12% other

**Organized labor:** about 10% of nonagricultural labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Korea

**Type:** republic; power centralized in a strong executive

**Capital:** Seoul

**Political subdivisions:** 9 provinces, 2 special cities; heads centrally appointed

**Legal system:** combines elements of continental European civil law systems, Anglo-American law, and Chinese classical thought; constitution approved 1972; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** executive, legislative (unicameral), judiciary, National Conference of Unification

**Government leaders:** President Pak Chong-hui; Prime Minister Kim Chong-pil

**Suffrage:** universal over age 20

**Elections:** presidential every 6 years indirectly by the National Conference of Unification, last election December 1972; two-thirds of the 219-member National Assembly is elected directly for the same period within six months of the presidential election, remaining third nominated by the President and elected by the National Conference for a three-year term; last election February 1973, Revitalization Group — 73 seats, Democratic Republican Party — 73 seats, New Democratic Party — 52 seats, Democratic Unification Party — 2 seats, Independents — 19 seats

**Political parties and leaders:** pro-government — Revitalization Group (appointed) (Chairman, Pak Tu-Chin) and Democratic Republican Party (Acting Chairman, Yi Hyo-sang); New Democratic Party (Chairman, Kim Yong-sam); Democratic Unification (Chairman, Yang Il-tong)

**Voting strength:** (1973 election) popular vote 11,896,484; DRP 38.8%, NDP 32.8%, DUP 10.2%, Independent 18.1%, 0.1% invalid

**Communists:** Communist activity banned by government; an estimated 37,000-50,000 former members and supporters

**Other political or pressure groups:** Federation of Korean Trade Unions; Korean Veterans' Association; large potentially volatile student population concentrated in Seoul

**Member of:** ADB, Asian Parliamentary Union, Asian People's Anti-Communist League (APACL), ASPAC, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, GATT, Geneva Conventions of 1949 for the protection of war victims, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, IMCO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, UNESCO, U.N. Special Fund, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO, World Anti-Communist League (WACL); official observer at U.N., does not hold U.N. membership

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $13.4 billion (1974 in 1973 prices); real growth 8.6% (1974); real growth 9.8% (1970-74 average)

**Agriculture:** 45% of the population live on the land, but agriculture, forestry and fishery constitute 26% of GNP; main crops — rice, barley, wheat; not self-sufficient; food shortages — barley, wheat, dairy products, rice, corn

**Fishing:** catch 2,026,000 metric tons (1974)

**Major industries:** textiles and clothing, food processing, chemical fertilizers, chemicals, plywood, steel

**Shortages:** base metals, fertilizer, petroleum, lumber and certain food grains

**Electric power:** 4,860,000 kw. capacity (1974); 17.3 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 517 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $4.5 billion (f.o.b., 1974); clothing, electrical machinery, plywood, footwear, processed food

**Imports:** $6.9 billion (c.i.f., 1974); oil, ships, steel, wood, wheat, organic chemicals

**Major trade partners:** exports — U.S. 34%, Japan 31%; imports—Japan 38%, U.S. 25% (1974)

**Aid:** economic — U.S. (FY46-74), $6.1 billion committed; Japan (1965-73), 1.8 billion extended; military — U.S. (FY46-74), $6.2 billion committed

**Budget:** $2.5 billion (1974)

**Monetary conversion rate:** rate fixed at 484 won = US$1 since December 1974

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 1,967 mi.; 1,915 mi. standard gage, 32 mi. (2'6") narrow gage; 270 mi. double track; 175 mi. electrified; government owned



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**Highways:** 29,095 mi.; 4,860 mi. paved, 20,040 mi. gravel, 2,015 mi. improved earth, 2,180 mi. unimproved earth (1973)

**Inland waterways:** 1,000 mi.; use restricted to small native craft

**Freight carried:** rail (1973) 5.3 billion short ton/mi., 37.7 million short tons; highway 24 million short tons; air (1959) 796,260 lbs. carried

**Pipelines:** 255 mi., refined products, under construction

**Ports:** 10 major, 18 minor

**Civil air:** 26 major transport aircraft

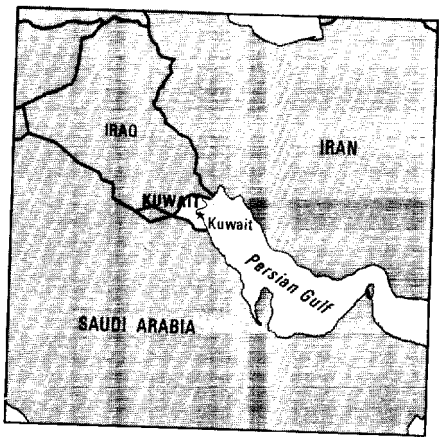
**Airfields:** 116 total, 114 usable; 52 with permanent-surface runways; 15 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 13 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 8,184,000; 5,329,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually 353,000

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, $883 million; about 27% of total budget

## KUWAIT




(See reference map V)

## LAND

6,200 sq. mi. (excluding neutral zone but including islands); insignificant amount forested; nearly all desert, waste, or urban

**Land boundaries:** 285 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 310 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 1,032,000, average annual growth rate 6.1% (4/70-4/75)

**Nationality:** noun—Kuwaiti(s); adjective—Kuwaiti

**Ethnic divisions:** 85% Arabs, 13% Iranians, Indians, and Pakistani

**Religion:** 99% Muslim, 1% Christian, Hindu, Parsi, other

**Language:** Arabic; English commonly used foreign language

**Literacy:** about 60%

**Labor force:** 238,000 (1970); 41% manufacturing, 25% services, 22% government and professions, 9% commerce

**Organized labor:** labor unions, first authorized in 1964, formed in oil industry and among government personnel

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** State of Kuwait

**Type:** nominal constitutional monarchy

**Capital:** Al Kuwayt

**Political subdivisions:** 3 governorates, 10 voting constituencies

**Legal system:** civil law system with Islamic law significant in personal matters; constitution took effect 1963, judicial review of legislative acts not yet determined; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** Council of Ministers; National Assembly

**Government leader:** Emir Sabah al-Salim Al Sabah

**Suffrage:** native born and naturalized males age 21 or over

**Elections:** held every 4 years for National Assembly; held in January 1975

**Political parties and leaders:** political parties prohibited, some small clandestine groups are active

**Communists:** insignificant

**Other political or pressure groups:** none

**Member of:** Arab League, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, OAPEC, OPEC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $9.6 billion (1974 est.), $10,060 per capita est.

**Agriculture:** virtually none, dependent on imports for food; approx. 75% of potable water must be distilled or imported

**Major industries:** crude petroleum production averaging 2.2 million b/d (includes Kuwait's share of neutral zone) (1975 est.); government revenues from taxes and royalties on production, refining, and consumption $7.3 billion est. for 1974; refinery capacity 504,000 b/d est. (1970); other major



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industries include fishing, processing of building materials, fertilizers, chemicals, and flour

**Electric power:** 1,070,000 kw. capacity (1974); 4.1 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 4,295 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $10,741 million (f.o.b., 1974 prelim.), of which petroleum accounted for about 98%; nonpetroleum exports are mostly reexports, $137 million (f.o.b., FY71-72)

**Imports:** $1,550 million (c.i.f., 1974 prelim.) exclusive of oil company imports; major suppliers — U.S., Japan, U.K., West Germany

**Aid:** an aid donor, committed bilaterally or through multilateral agencies over $2 billion in economic assistance in 1974 alone; amount equal to previous total extensions of grants and loans during 1961-72 time period

**Budget:** (FY75/76) $3.075 billion revenues

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Kuwaiti dinar= US$3.38 (October 1973)

**Fiscal year:** 1 April - 31 March

### COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 1,550 mi.; 465 mi. bituminous; 1,085 mi. earth, sand, light gravel

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 545 mi.; refined products, 25 mi.; natural gas, 75 mi.

**Ports:** 3 major (Ash Shuwaikh, Ash Shuaybah, Mina al Ahmadi), 4 minor

**Civil air:** 9 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 11 total, 5 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runway; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Telecommunications:** excellent international and adequate domestic telecommunication facilities; 95,100 telephones; 215,000 radio and 132,000 TV sets; 3 AM and 3 TV stations; satellite ground station

### DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, about 311,000; about 179,000 fit for military service

**Coast Guard:** 12 patrol boats

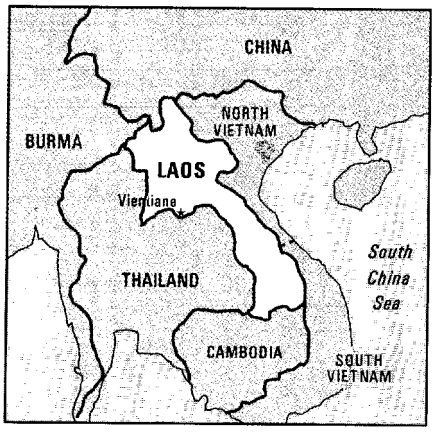
**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 March 1975, $136,008,620; 6.9% of total budget

## LAOS

### LAND

91,430 sq. mi.; 8% agricultural, 60% forests, 32% urban, waste, and other; except in very limited areas, soil is very poor; most of forested area is not exploitable

**Land boundaries:** 3,140 mi.



(See reference map VII)

### PEOPLE

**Population:** 3,375,000, average annual growth rate 2.4% (7/73-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Lao (sing., pl.); adjective—Lao or Laotian

**Ethnic divisions:** 47% Lao; 14% Tribal Tai; 25% Phoutheung (Kha); 14% Meo, Yao, and other

**Religion:** 50% Buddhist, 50% animist and other

**Language:** Lao official, French predominant foreign language

**Literacy:** about 12%

**Labor force:** about 1,268,000; 80%-90% agriculture; 159,286 engaged in manufacturing and services; 28,400 (22,400 civil and 6,000 police) government employees in FY72

**Organized labor:** only labor organization is subordinate to the Communist Party

### GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Peoples Democratic Republic of Laos

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Vientiane

**Political subdivisions:** 13 provinces subdivided into districts, cantons, and villages

**Legal system:** based on civil law system; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** President; 45-member Supreme Council; 39-member cabinet formed on 4 December; cabinet is totally Communist but council contains a few nominal neutralists and non-Communists; National Assembly due to be re-established in April 1976 after completion of elections

**Government leaders:** President, Prince Souphanouvong; Prime Minister, Kaysone Phomvihan; Deputy Prime Ministers, Nouhak Phoumsavan, Phoumi Vongvichit, Phoun Sipaseut, and Khamtai Siphadon

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** elections for new National Assembly scheduled to be completed on April 1, 1976



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**Political parties and leaders:** Lao People's Revolutionary Party (Communist) includes Lao Patriotic Front and Alliance Committee of Patriotic Neutralist Forces; other parties are moribund

**Communists:** Lao People's Revolutionary Party; membership unknown

**Other political or pressure groups:** non-Communist political groups are moribund; most leaders have fled the country

**Member of:** ADB, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITU, Mekong Committee, SEAMES, U.N., UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $220 million, $70 per capita (1972 est.)

**Agriculture:** main crops — rice (overwhelmingly dominant), corn, vegetables; largely self-sufficient; food shortages (due in part to distribution deficiencies) including rice

**Major industries:** tin mining, timber, tobacco

**Shortages:** capital equipment, petroleum, transportation system

**Electric power:** 54,500 kw. capacity (1974); 240,000 kw.-hr. produced (1974), 73 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $9.7 million (f.o.b., 1973 est.); forest products, tin concentrates; coffee, undeclared exports of opium and tobacco

**Imports:** $62 million (c.i.f., 1973 est.); rice and other foodstuffs, petroleum products, machinery, transportation equipment

**Major trade partners:** imports from Thailand, Japan, U.S., France, U.K., Hong Kong; exports to Malaysia and Thailand; trade with Communist countries insignificant; Laos a major transit point in world gold trade; value of 1973 gold re-exports $55 million

**Budget:** (1973-74) receipts, 13.3 billion kip; expenditures, 36.0 billion kip; deficit 22.7 billion kip (provisional totals); 45% military, 55% civilian

**Monetary conversion rate:** 750 kip=US$1 (official rate); 1,200 kip=US$1 for most import transactions; free market rate of 1,500-3,000 kip=US$1 for numerous market transactions

**Fiscal year:** 1 July - 30 June

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Highways:** about 9,700 mi. (including Communist-held areas); 800 mi. bituminous or bituminous treated, 2,700 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or improved earth; 6,200 mi. unimproved earth and often impassable during rainy season mid-May to mid-September

**Inland waterways:** about 2,850 mi., primarily Mekong and tributaries; 1,800 additional miles are sectionally navigable by craft drawing less than 1.5 ft.

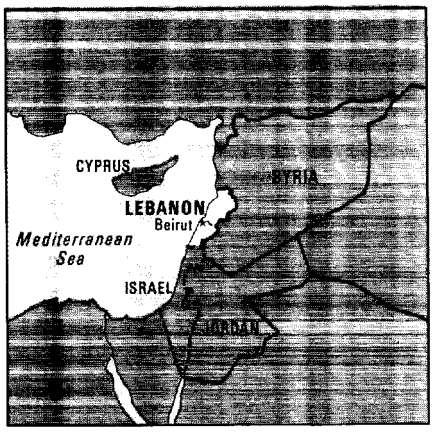
**Ports (river):** 5 major, 4 minor

**Airfields:** 113 total, 84 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 11 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft., 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft.

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 788,000; 423,000 fit for military service; average number currently reaching usual military age (18) annually, 33,000; no conscription age specified

# LEBANON




(See reference map V)

## LAND

4,000 sq. mi.; 27% agricultural land, 64% desert, waste, or urban, 9% forested

**Land boundaries:** 285 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** no specific claims (fishing, 6 n. mi.)

**Coastline:** 140 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 2,486,000, average annual growth rate 3.1% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Lebanese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Lebanese

**Ethnic divisions:** 93% Arab, 6% Armenian, 1% other

**Religion:** 55% Christian, 44% Muslim and Druze, 1% other (official estimates); Muslims, in fact, constitute a majority

**Language:** Arabic (official); French is widely spoken

**Literacy:** 86%

**Labor force:** about 1 million economically active; 49% agriculture, 11% industry, 14% commerce, 26% other; moderate unemployment



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**Organized labor:** about 65,000

GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Lebanon

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Beirut

**Political subdivisions:** 5 provinces

**Legal system:** mixture of Ottoman law, canon law, and civil law system; constitution mandated in 1920; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at University of Lebanon; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** power lies with President elected by parliament (Chamber of Deputies); Cabinet appointed by President, approved by parliament; independent secular courts on French pattern; religious courts for matters of marriage, divorce, inheritance, etc.; by custom, President is a Maronite Christian, Prime Minister a Sunni Muslim, and president of parliament a Shia Muslim; each of 9 religious communities represented in parliament in proportion to national numerical strength

**Government leader:** President Sulayman Franjiyah

**Suffrage:** compulsory for all males over 21; authorized for women over 21 with elementary education

**Elections:** for Chamber of Deputies, held every 4 years or within 3 months of dissolution of Chamber; held April 1972

**Political parties and leaders:** political party activity is organized along sectarian lines; numerous political groupings exist, consisting of individual political figures and followers motivated by religious, clan, and economic considerations; political stability dependent on maintenance of balance between religious communities

**Communists:** only legal Communist party in Middle East; legalized in 1970; members and sympathizers estimated at 2,000-3,000

**Other political or pressure groups:** Palestinian guerrilla organizations

**Member of:** Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

**Agriculture:** fruits, wheat, corn, barley, potatoes, tobacco, olives, onions; not self-sufficient in food

**Major industries:** service industries, food processing, textiles, cement, oil refining, chemicals, some metal fabricating, tourism

**Electric power:** 818,000 kw. capacity (1974); 2.0 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 830 kw.-hr. per capita

**Major trade partners:** exports $1 billion est. (f.o.b., 1974); most to Arab countries; imports $1.7 billion (c.i.f., 1974); chiefly from EC, U.K., and Arab countries; trade deficit covered by large net receipts from invisibles (particularly tourism and transportation) and private capital inflow

**Budget:** (1975) expenditures $863 million, current expenditures $758 million, investment expenditures $105 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Lebanese pound = US$0.44 as of August 1975

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 238 mi.; 184 mi. 4′8½″, 51 mi. 3′5⅜″; all single track

**Highways:** 5,160 mi.; 3,850 mi. paved, 310 mi. gravel and crushed stone, 404 mi. improved earth, 596 mi. unimproved earth

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 45 mi.

**Ports:** 3 major (Beirut, Tripoli, Sayda), 5 minor

**Civil air:** 30 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 5 total, 3 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft.

**Telecommunications:** excellent international telecommunication facilities include satellite ground station; good domestic telephone and telegraph service; 227,000 telephones; 1.3 million radio and 375,000 TV receivers; 7 TV, 2 FM, and 1 AM radiobroadcast stations; 1 submarine cable

DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 772,000; 472,000 fit for military service; average of about 30,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, $141,225,650; 16% of total budget

## LESOTHO

LAND

11,700 sq. mi.; 15% cultivable; largely mountainous

**Land boundaries:** 500 mi.

PEOPLE

**Population:** 1,050,000, average annual growth rate 2.2% (7/73-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Basothan(s); adjective—Basothan

**Ethnic divisions:** 99.7% Sotho, 1,600 Europeans, 800 Asians

**Religion:** 70% or more Christian, rest animist

**Language:** all Africans speak Sesotho vernacular; English is second language for literates



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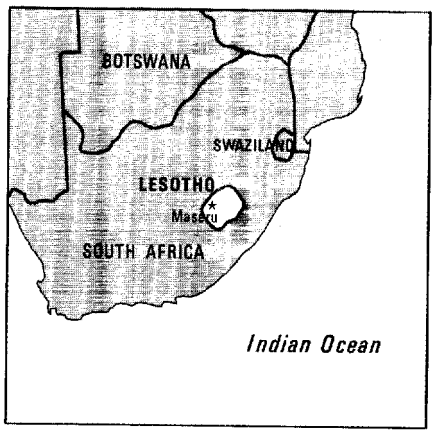
# *LESOTHO*




(See reference map VI)

**Literacy:** 40%

**Labor force:** 87.4% of resident population engaged in subsistence agriculture; 150,000 to 250,000 spend 6 months to many years as wage earners in South Africa

**Organized labor:** negligible

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Kingdom of Lesotho

**Type:** constitutional monarchy under King Moshoeshoe II; independent member of commonwealth since 1966

**Capital:** Maseru

**Political subdivisions:** 9 administrative districts

**Legal system:** based on English common law and Roman-Dutch law; constitution came into effect 1966; judicial review of legislative acts in High Court and Court of Appeal; legal education at University of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland (located in Lesotho); has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** executive, divided between a largely ceremonial King and a Prime Minister who leads cabinet of at least 7 members; Prime Minister dismissed bicameral legislature in early 1970 and subsequently has ruled by decree; Prime Minister convened Interim National Assembly in April 1973 in order to devise new constitution; judicial — 63 Lesotho courts administer customary law for Africans, High Court and subordinate courts have criminal jurisdiction over all residents, Court of Appeal at Maseru has appellate jurisdiction

**Government leader:** Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan

**Suffrage:** universal for adults

**Elections:** elections held in January 1970; nullified allegedly because of election irregularities; subsequent elections promised at unspecified date

**Political parties and leaders:** Basutoland Congress Party (BCP), Ntsu Mokhele; National Party (BNP), Chief Leabua Jonathan

**Voting strength:** in 1970 elections for National Assembly, BNP won 32 seats; BCP, 22 seats; minor parties, 4 seats

**Communists:** negligible, Communist Party of Lesotho banned in early 1970

**Member of:** Commonwealth, FAO, GATT (de facto), IBRD, IDA, IFC, IMF, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $80 million (FY71 est.), $80 per capita; growth rate (in current prices), 6% annually (FY67-71 est.)

**Agriculture:** exceedingly primitive, mostly subsistence farming and livestock; principal crops are corn, wheat, pulses, sorghum, barley

**Major industries:** none

**Electric power:** 2,820 kw. capacity (1974); 6 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 6 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** labor to South Africa (remittances $11 million est. in FY72); $6 million (f.o.b., FY73), wool, mohair, wheat, cattle, diamonds, peas, beans, corn, hides, skins

**Imports:** $55 million (f.o.b., FY73); mainly corn, building materials, clothing, vehicles, machinery, POL

**Major trade partner:** South Africa

**Aid:** economic aid; U.K. $9.4 million (plan FY71-75); other $17.5 million (plan FY71-75); U.S. $15.4 million authorized (FY61-73); no military aid

**Budget:** (FY76) revenues—$63 million, expenditures—current $38 million, development—$25 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** Lesotho uses the South African rand; 1 SA rand = US$1.15 (as of November 1975)

**Fiscal year:** 1 April - 31 March

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 1 mi.; owned, operated, and included in the statistics of the Republic of South Africa

**Highways:** approx. 1,370 mi.; 120 mi. paved; 580 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or stablized soil; 670 mi. improved or unimproved earth

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 27 total, 20 usable; 3 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft., 1 with permanent surface runway

**Telecommunications:** system a modest one consisting of a few landlines, a small radio-relay system, and minor radiocommunication stations; Maseru is the center; 3,425 telephones; 11,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, no FM or TV stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 214,000; fit for military service 116,000



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# LIBERIA

(See reference map VI)

## LAND

43,000 sq. mi.; 20% agricultural, 30% jungle and swamps, 40% forested, 10% unclassified

**Land boundaries:** 830 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 360 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 1,787,000, average annual growth rate 2.9% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Liberian(s); adjective—Liberian

**Ethnic divisions:** 5% descendants of immigrant Negroes; 95% indigenous Negroid African tribes including Kpelle, Bassa, Kru, Grebo, Gola, Kissi, Krahn, and Mandingo

**Religion:** probably more Muslims than Christians; 70%-80% animist

**Language:** English official; 28 tribal languages or dialects, pidgin English used by about 20%

**Literacy:** about 24% over age 5

**Labor force:** 600,000, of which 120,000 are in monetary economy; about 2,000 non-African foreigners hold about 95% of the top level management and engineering jobs

**Organized labor:** 2% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Liberia

**Type:** republic in form; strong executive dominates, with few constraints

**Capital:** Monrovia

**Political subdivisions:** country divided into 9 counties; President appoints all officials of significance

**Legal system:** based on U.S. constitutional theory; recent codes drawn up by Cornell University; constitution adopted 1847; amended 1907, 1926, 1934, 1955, and 1975; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Louis Arthur Grimes School of Law, University of Liberia; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**Branches:** President, elected by popular vote, limited to a single eight-year term, controls through appointive powers, authority over national expenditures, and a variety of informal sanctions; 2-house legislature elected by popular vote; judiciary consisting of Supreme Court and variety of lower courts

**Government leader:** President William R. Tolbert, Jr.

**Suffrage:** universal 18 years and over

**Elections:** members of House of Representatives elected for 4-year terms, most recently in October 1975; Senate members elected for 6-year terms, one-half elected in May 1973; President Tolbert, constitutional successor to President Tubman who died in July 1971, completed the four year term to which Tubman was elected and was then elected in October 1975 for an eight-year term

**Political parties and leaders:** True Whig Party, in power since 1878, only political party; President Tolbert is leader

**Voting strength:** 1975 elections uncontested; True Whig Party won all but a handful of votes

**Communists:** no Communist Party and only a few sympathizers

**Member of:** AFDB, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, OAU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $574 million (1974), $290 per capita; 10% current annual growth rate

**Agriculture:** rubber, rice, oil palm, cassava, coffee, cocoa; imports of rice, wheat, and live cattle and beef are necessary for basic diet

**Fishing:** catch 15,500 metric tons, $6.5 million (1974)

**Industry:** rubber processing, food processing, construction materials, furniture, palm oil processing, mining (iron ore, diamonds), 10,000 b/d oil refinery

**Electric power:** 225,000 kw. capacity (1974); 600 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 345 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $400 million (f.o.b., 1974); iron ore, rubber, diamonds, lumber and logs, coffee, cocoa

**Imports:** $290 million (c.i.f., 1974); machinery, transportation equipment, petroleum products, manufactured goods, foodstuffs



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**Major trade partners:** U.S., West Germany, Netherlands, Italy, Belgium

**Aid:** economic — (FY46-75) U.S., $230 million; military — (FY53-74) U.S., $11.7 million; other aid sources include IBRD, U.N., IMF, West Germany, Republic of China

**Budget:** (FY74) expenditures and revenues $108 million, development budget, $14.2 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** Liberia uses U.S. currency

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 312 mi.; 220 mi. standard gage, 90 mi. narrow gage (3'6"); all lines single track; rail systems owned and operated by foreign steel and financial interests in conjunction with Liberian Government

**Highways:** 4,950 mi.; 340 mi. bituminous treated; remainder improved and unimproved laterite, gravel, and/or earth

**Inland waterways:** 230 mi. navigable

**Ports:** 3 major (Monrovia, Buchanan, Greenville-Sino Harbor), 4 minor

**Civil air:** 3 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 80 total, 78 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 6 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** telephone and telegraph limited; main center is Monrovia; 3,400 telephones; 261,000 radio and 8,500 TV receivers; 5 AM, no FM, 5 TV stations; 2 submarine cables

### DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 407,000; 217,000 fit for military service; no conscription

**Military budget:** for year ending 31 December 1975, $4,664,000; 3.9% of total budget

## LIBYA

### LAND

679,000 sq. mi.; 6% agricultural, 1% forested, 93% desert, waste, or urban

**Land boundaries:** 2,700 mi.

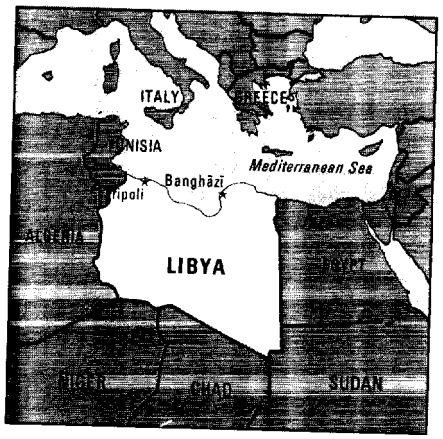
### WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi. (except for Gulf of Sidra where sovereignty is claimed and northern limit of jurisdiction fixed at 32°30'N. and the unilaterally proclaimed 100 n. mi. zone around Tripoli)

**Coastline:** 1,100 mi.

### PEOPLE

**Population:** 2,462,000, average annual growth rate 3.7% (7/73-7/74)




(See reference map VI)

**Nationality:** noun—Libyan(s); adjective—Libyan

**Ethnic divisions:** 97% Berber and Arab with some Negro stock; some Greeks, Maltese, Jews, Italians, Egyptians

**Religion:** 97% Muslim

**Language:** Arabic; Italian and English widely understood in major cities

**Literacy:** 35%

**Labor force:** 485,000; between ages 15-64, 405,000-430,000; 61% of labor force in agriculture (1964)

### GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Libyan Arab Republic

**Type:** republic; under military control following ouster of king on 1 September 1969; provisional constitution promulgated December 1969; loosely confederated with Egypt and Syria in Confederation of Arab Republics (CAR) on 1 September 1971

**Capital:** Tripoli

**Political subdivisions:** 10 administrative provinces closely controlled by central government; district commissioners appointed by revolutionary Command Council

**Legal system:** based on Italian civil law system and Islamic law; separate religious courts; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Law School, at University of Libya at Banghazi; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** paramount political power and authority rests with the 11-man Revolutionary Command Council (RCC); cabinet of 13 ministers; Parliament has been dissolved

**Government leaders:** Revolutionary Command Council Chairman Colonel Mu'ammar Qadhafi; Prime Minister, Major Abd al-Salam Jallud

**Suffrage:** universal

**Elections:** parliamentary elections last held in May 1965; election for CAR assembly in March 1972



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**Political parties and leaders:** Libyan Arab Socialist Union, RCC member Major Bashir Hawadi, Secretary General; Mu'ammar Qadhafi, President

**Communists:** no organized party, negligible membership

**Other political or pressure groups:** various Arab nationalist movements and the Arab Socialist Resurrection (Bath) party with small, almost negligible memberships may be functioning clandestinely

**Member of:** AFDB, Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OAPEC, OAU, OPEC, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $6.5 billion (1973), $3,010 per capita

**Agriculture:** main crops — wheat, barley, olives, dates, citrus fruits, peanuts; not self-sufficient in food

**Major industries:** petroleum production averaged 1.5 million b/d (1974); food processing, textiles, handicrafts

**Electric power:** 280,000 kw. capacity (1974); 696 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 305 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $3,358 million (1973); over 99% petroleum

**Imports:** $1,723 million (1972, c.i.f.)

**Major trade partners:** imports — Italy, West Germany, U.S.; exports — Italy, West Germany, U.K., France

**Aid:** economic — no Communist country assistance; U.S. aid extended $212.5 million (FY49-73); military — arms obtained by cash purchase; chief suppliers France, U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia; U.S. suspended since September 1969

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Libyan pound = US$3.38

**Fiscal year:** 1 January - 31 December (beginning 1974); formerly 1 April - 31 March

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 10,050 mi.; 4,780 mi. bituminous or bituminous treated, 5,270 mi. improved and unimproved earth and gravel

**Pipelines:** crude oil 1,520 mi.; natural gas 175 mi.; refined products 140 mi.; liquid petroleum gas 135 mi.

**Ports:** 3 major (Tobruk, Tripoli, Banghazi), 6 minor

**Civil air:** 12 major transport aircraft; an additional 25 major transports are operated by external carriers engaged in charter work for several oil companies

**Airfields:** 86 total, 79 usable; 13 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 10 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 35 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

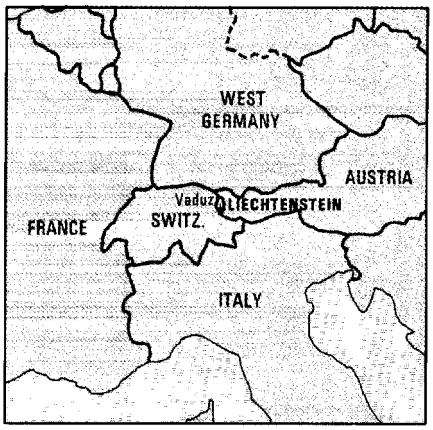
**Telecommunications:** system is just within top one-third of African systems; consists of radio-relay and tropospheric-scatter links, open-wire lines, and radiocommunication stations; principal centers are Tripoli and Banghazi; 49,800 telephones; 225,000 radio and 6,000 TV receivers; 7 AM, 1 FM, and 2 TV stations; 3 submarine cables

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 500,000; 292,000 fit for military service; about 22,000 reach military age (17) annually; conscription now being implemented

**Military budget:** estimated for period 1 April - 31 December 1973, $88,800,000; 4.1% of announced total budget for nine-month period

# LIECHTENSTEIN




(See reference map IV)

## LAND

65 sq. mi.

**Land boundaries:** 47 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 24,000, average annual growth rate 2.5% (12/60-12/70)

**Nationality:** noun—Liechtensteiner(s); adjective—Liechtenstein

**Ethnic divisions:** 95% Germanic, 5% Italian and other

**Religion:** 92% Roman Catholic

**Language:** German (dialect)

**Literacy:** 98%

**Labor force:** 7,000, 3,500 foreign workers (mostly from Austria and Italy); 59% industry, 20% trade and commerce, 13% professional and other, 8% agriculture

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Principality of Liechtenstein



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## *LIECHTENSTEIN/LUXEMBOURG*

**Type:** hereditary constitutional monarchy

**Capital:** Vaduz

**Political subdivisions:** 11 districts

**Legal system:** based on Swiss law; constitution adopted 1921; judicial review of legislative acts in a special Constitutional Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**Branches:** unicameral Parliament, hereditary Prince, independent judiciary

**Government leaders:** Head of State, Prince Franz Joseph II; Chief of Government, Dr. Walter Kieber

**Suffrage:** males age 20 and over

**Elections:** every 4 years; next elections 1978

**Political parties and leaders:** Fatherland Union Party (VU), Dr. Alfred Hilbe; Progressive Citizens Party (FBP), Dr. Gerard Batliner

**Voting strength (1974 election):** FBP over 50%

**Communists:** none

**Member of:** IAEA, ITU, UPU, WCL; considering U.N. membership; desires affiliation with The Council of Europe; under a 1923 treaty, Switzerland handles Liechtenstein's post and telegraph systems, customs, and foreign relations

### ECONOMY

Despite its small size and sparse natural resources, Liechtenstein has a prosperous economy based primarily on small-scale light industry and farming. Textiles, ceramics, precision instruments, pharmaceuticals, and canned foods are the principal manufactures produced, almost entirely for export. Livestock raising and dairying are the main sources of farm income; cereals and potatoes are the most important farm crops. The Liechtenstein economy is tied closely to that of Switzerland in a virtual customs union. No national accounts data are available.

**Major trade partners:** exports (1972) — $138.6 million; 34% Switzerland, 35% EC, 48% EFTA

**Electric power:** 22,600 kw. capacity (1974); 55 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 1,800 kw.-hr. per capita; power is exchanged with Switzerland, but net exports average 35 million kw.-hr. yearly

### COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 9.94 mi. 4'8½" gage, electrified; owned, operated, and included in statistics of Austrian Federal Railways

**Highways:** no information on total mileage

**Civil air:** 2 major transport aircraft registered in Switzerland

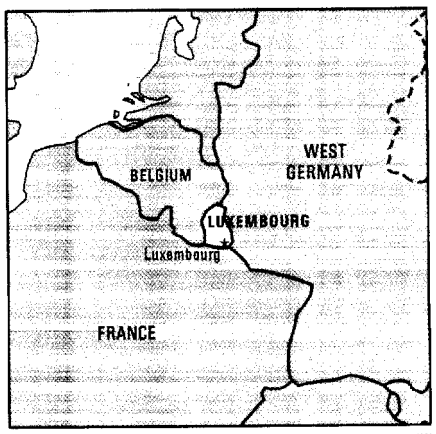
**Airfields:** none

**Telecommunications:** automatic telephone system serving about 14,800 telephones; no broadcast facilities; 5,500 radio and 4,700 TV receivers (programs from Switzerland)

### DEFENSE FORCES

Defense is responsibility of Switzerland

## LUXEMBOURG




(See reference map IV)

### LAND

1,000 sq. mi.; 25% arable, 27% meadows and pasture, 15% waste or urban, 33% forested, negligible amount of inland water

**Land boundaries:** 221 mi.

### PEOPLE

**Population:** 359,000, average annual growth rate 0.8% (7/66-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Luxembourger(s); adjective—Luxembourg

**Ethnic divisions:** 83% Luxembourger, including an estimated 5% of Italian descent; remainder French, German, Belgian, etc.

**Religion:** 97% Roman Catholic, remaining 3% Protestant and Jewish

**Language:** Luxembourgish, German, French; most educated Luxembourgers also speak English

**Literacy:** 98%

**Labor force:** (1974) 158,000; 10% agriculture (including forestry and fishing), 48% industry, 42% services; 30% of labor force is foreign, comprising workers from neighboring areas of Belgium, France, and West Germany, as well as Italy and Portugal, unemployment 0.1% August 1975

**Organized labor:** 45% of labor force

### GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

**Type:** constitutional monarchy

**Capital:** Luxembourg

**Political subdivisions:** unitary state, but for administrative purposes has 3 districts (Luxembourg, Diekirch, Grevenmacher) and 12 cantons



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**Legal system:** based on civil law system; constitution adopted 1868; judicial review of legislative acts in the Cassation Court only; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** parliamentary democracy; seven ministers comprise Council of Government headed by President, which constitutes the executive; it is responsible to the unicameral legislature, the Chamber of Deputies; the Council of State, appointed for indefinite term, exercises some powers of an upper house; judicial power exercised by independent courts

**Government leaders:** Grand Duke Jean, Head of State; Gaston Thorn, Prime Minister

**Suffrage:** universal and compulsory over age 18

**Elections:** every 5 years for entire Chamber of Deputies; latest elections May 1974

**Political parties and leaders:** Christian Social Union, Pierre Werner and Jacques Santer (Party President); Socialist, Lydie Schmit (Party President); Social Democrat, Henry Cravatte (Party President); Democratic, Gaston Thorn (Party President and Prime Minister); Communist, Dominique Urbany

**Voting strength in Chamber of Deputies (1974):** Christian Socialist, 18; Socialist Workers, 17; Democrats, 14; Social Democrats, 5; Communists, 5

**Communists:** 500 party members (1974)

**Other political or pressure groups:** group of steel industries representing iron and steel industry, Centrale Paysanne representing agricultural producers; Christian and Socialist labor unions, Federation of Industrialists; Artisans and Shopkeepers Federation

**Member of:** Benelux, BLEU, Council of Europe, EC, ECSC, EEC, EIB, EURATOM, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFC, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITU, NATO, OECD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WEU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $1,693 million (1974, in 1973 prices), $4,810 per capita; 1974 growth rate 5.5% at constant prices; 53% consumption, 27% investment, 11% government, 9% net exports of goods and services (1973)

**Agriculture:** mixed farming; main crops — grains, potatoes, fodder beets; food shortages — sugar, bread grains, fats; caloric intake, 3,150 calories per day per capita (1968-69)

**Major industries:** iron and steel, food processing, chemicals, metal products and engineering, tires

**Crude steel:** 6.4 million metric tons produced (1973), 18,630 kg. per capita

**Electric power:** 1,204,000 kw. capacity (1974); 2 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 6,900 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $1,493 million (f.o.b., 1973)

**Imports:** $1,329 million (c.i.f., 1973)

**Major trade partners:** Luxembourg and Belgium form an economic and customs union and report their foreign trade jointly (see Belgium); Luxembourg's principal exports are iron and steel products; principal imports are coal and consumer products; most foreign trade is with Germany, Belgium, and other EC countries

**Aid:** foreign aid to Luxembourg is included in aid to Belgium

**Budget (projected):** (1975) expenditures $650 million, revenues $659 million, surplus $9 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1974 average 1 franc = US$0.0257 floating; under the BLEU agreement, the Luxembourg franc is equal to the Belgian franc which circulates freely in Luxembourg

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 169 mi. standard gage; 100 mi. double track; 85 mi. electrified

**Highways:** 3,070 mi.; all paved; about 50 mi. limited access divided highway completed or under construction

**Pipelines:** refined products, 30 mi.

**Inland waterways:** 23 mi.; Moselle River

**Port:** (river) Mertert

**Civil air:** 10 major transport aircraft (includes 3 registered in Iceland)

**Airfields:** 1 total, 1 usable with permanent-surface runway 8,000-11,999 ft.

**Telecommunications:** adequate and efficient system; 146,100 telephones; 200,000 radiobroadcast receivers; 90,000 TV receivers; 2 AM, 1 FM, 2 TV stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 82,000; 69,000 fit for military service; about 3,000 reach military age (19) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1974, $17.5 million; 3.3% of central government budget

# MACAO

## LAND

6 sq. mi.; 10% agricultural, 90% urban

**Land boundaries:** 220 yds.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 6 n. mi.; fishing, 12 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 25 mi.



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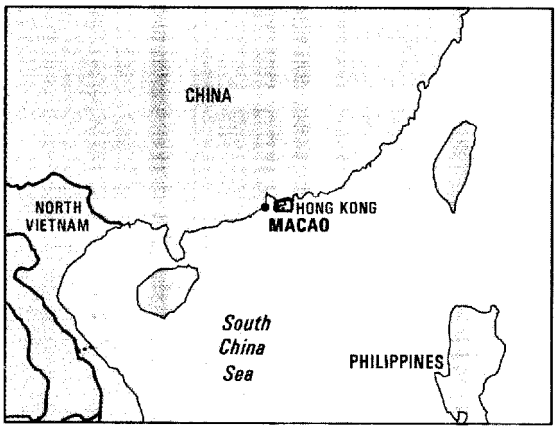
*MACAO/MADAGASCAR*




(See reference map VII)

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 251,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1972)

**Nationality:** noun—Macaon(s); adjective—Macaon

**Ethnic divisions:** 99% Chinese, 1% Portuguese

**Religion:** mainly Buddhist; 17,000 Catholics, about one-half are Chinese

**Language:** Chinese 98%, Portuguese 2%

**Literacy:** almost 100% among Portuguese and Macanese; no data on Chinese population

**Labor force:** 5% agriculture, 30% manufacturing, 3% construction, 1% utilities, 27% commerce, 8% transportation and communications, 26% services (1960 data)

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Province of Macao

**Type:** overseas province of Portugal

**Capital:** Lisbon (Portugal)

**Political subdivisions:** municipality of Macao, and 2 islands

**Legal system:** Portuguese civil law system

**Branches:** Governor, who dominates legislative and executive branches, assisted by Legislative Council with unknown number of appointed and 8 elected members; the Urban Council with 3 governor-appointed and 4 elected members; all high-ranking officials appointive under provisions of revised Organic Overseas Law; new organic law to have come into effect in January 1973 to replace legislative council with a legislative assembly

**Government leader:** Brigadier Jose Manuel Nobre De Carvalho, Governor

**Suffrage:** restricted to Portuguese citizens

**Elections:** conducted every 4 years; last held December 1972

**Political parties and leaders:** Portuguese National Union (Uniao Nacional) only legal party, as in Portugal; Governor is leading political figure

**Communists:** numbers unknown

**Other political or pressure groups:** wealthy Macanese and Chinese representing local interests, wealthy pro-Communist merchants representing China's interests; in January 1967 Macao Government acceded to Chinese demands which gave Chinese veto power over administration of the enclave

## ECONOMY

**Agriculture:** main crops — rice, vegetables; food shortages — rice, vegetables, meat; depends mostly on imports for food requirements

**Major industries:** textiles, fireworks

**Electric power:** 73,500 kw. capacity (1974); 175 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 700 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $108 million (f.o.b., 1974); textiles and clothing, foodstuffs, fireworks

**Imports:** $127 million (c.i.f., 1974)

**Major trade partners:** exports — Portuguese colonies 20%, West Germany 16%, Hong Kong 18%; imports — Hong Kong 67%, China 26% (1974)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 5.35 patacas = US$1 (December 1975)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Ports:** 1 major

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** none; 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** fairly modern facilities provide adequate services for domestic and international requirements; broadcast coverage is provided by AM and FM radiobroadcast facilities and a wired broadcast network; 8,459 telephones; 65,000 radio receivers; 2 AM and 2 FM radio stations; no TV stations; no submarine cables

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 60,000; 35,000 fit for military service

Defense is responsibility of Portugal

# MADAGASCAR

## LAND

230,000 sq. mi.; 5% cultivated, 58% pastureland, 21% forested, 8% wasteland, 2% rivers and lakes, 6% other

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 50 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 3,000 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 7,639,000, average annual growth rate 2.3% (7/69-7/70)



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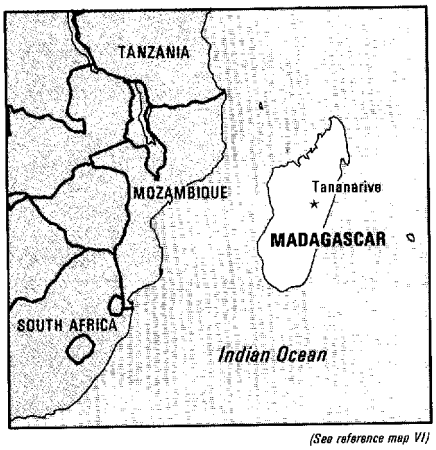
# MADAGASCAR




(See reference map VI)

**Nationality:** noun—Malagasy (sing. and pl.); adjective—Malagasy

**Ethnic divisions:** basic split between highlanders of predominantly Malayo-Indonesian origin, consisting of Merina (1,643,000) and related Betsileo (760,000), on the one hand, and coastal tribes with mixed Negroid, Malayo-Indonesian, and Arab ancestry on the other; coastal tribes include Betsimisaraka 941,000, Tsimihety 442,000, Sakalava 375,000, Antaisaka 415,000; there are also 38,000 French, 66,000 other

**Religion:** more than half animist; about 41% Christian, 7% Muslim

**Language:** French and Malagasy official

**Literacy:** 45% of population age 10 and over

**Labor force:** about 3.4 million, of which 90% are nonsalaried family workers engaged in subsistence agriculture; of 175,000 wage and salary earners, 26% agriculture, 17% domestic service, 15% industry, 14% commerce, 11% construction, 9% services, 6% transportation, 2% miscellaneous

**Organized labor:** 4% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Malagasy Republic

**Type:** republic; military has wielded real authority since May 1972

**Capital:** Tananarive

**Political subdivisions:** 6 provinces

**Legal system:** based on French civil law system and traditional Malagasy law; constitution of 1959 modified in October 1972 by law establishing provisional government institutions; legal education at National School of Law, University of Madagascar; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** executive—an 8-member Supreme Revolutionary Council; assisted by cabinet called Council of Ministers; National Popular Development Council created to replace the legislature in October 1972; Military Committee for Development; regular courts are patterned after French system, and a High Council of Institutions reviews all legislation to determine its constitutional validity

**Government leader:** Captain Didier Ratsiraka, President of Supreme Revolutionary Council

**Suffrage:** universal for adults

**Elections:** government in October 1972 postponed all political elections indefinitely

**Political parties and leaders:** Malagasy Socialist Party (PSM), led by Philibert Tsiranana and Andre Resampa, formed in 1974 as a result of union of Social Democratic Party (PSD) and Malagasy Socialist Union (USM); Congress Party for the Independence of Madagascar (AKFM), led by Richard Andriamanjato; National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar (MONIMA), led by Monja Jaona; parties are permitted to exist but are barred from positions of political authority because of postponement of elections

**Voting strength:** number of registered voters (1972)—3.5 million; (in 1973 elections) non-party candidates won 81% of seats in National Popular Development Council; AKFM won 33 seats, PSD 5, USM 1, MONIMA 14

**Communists:** Communist party of virtually no importance; small and vocal group of Communists has gained strong position in leadership of AKFM, the rank and file of which is non-Communist

**Other political or pressure groups:** Joint Struggle Committee (KIM), association of students, teachers, workers, and unemployed youth

**Member of:** EAMA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, OCAM, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $1.4 billion (1974), about $200 per capita; an increase of about 7.0% annually since 1971

**Agriculture:** cash crops — coffee, vanilla, sugar, tobacco, sisal, rice, cloves, raphia; food crops — rice, cassava, cereals, potatoes, corn, beans, bananas, coconuts, and peanuts; animal husbandry widespread; self-sufficient in foodstuffs, but some milk and cereals imported

**Fishing:** catch 49,000 metric tons (1972); exports $4.4 million (1971), imports $800,000 (1971)

**Major industries:** agricultural processing (meat canneries, soap factories, brewery, tanneries, sugar refining), light consumer goods industries (textiles, glassware), cement plant, auto assembly plant, paper mill, oil refinery

**Electric power:** 90,000 kw. capacity (1974); 240 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 30 kw.-hr. per capita



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**Exports:** $226 million (f.o.b., 1974); coffee 30%, rice 1%, vanilla 5%, sugar 4%; agricultural and livestock products account for about 85% of export earnings

**Imports:** $291 million (c.i.f., 1974); consumer goods about 30%, foodstuffs 15%, primary products (crude oil, fertilizers, metal products) 25%, capital goods 28% (1971)

**Major trade partners:** France (in 1971 accounted for 34% of exports and 56% of imports); U.S., preferential tariffs to EC and franc zone countries; trade with Communist countries remains a minute part of total trade

**Budget:** (FY75) revenues $450 million (including $78 million projected borrowing), expenditures $450 million of which $324 million current, $126 million development

**Monetary conversion rate:** 219.98 Malagasy francs = US$1 as of August 1975 (floating since February 1973); member of French franc zone

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 549 mi. of meter gage

**Highways:** 5,300 mi.; 1,875 mi. paved, 2,225 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 1,200 mi. improved and unimproved earth; remainder are tracks

**Inland waterways:** 600 mi. perennially navigable; Lac Alaotra (200 sq. mi.)

**Ports:** 4 major (Tamatave, Diego Suarez, Majunga, Tulear)

**Civil air:** 9 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 249 total, 129 usable; 28 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 46 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Telecommunications:** system above African average; includes open-wire lines, some radio-relay and coaxial links and a communication satellite ground station; 29,300 telephones; 605,000 radio and 7,100 TV receivers; 1 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations

### DEFENSE FORCES

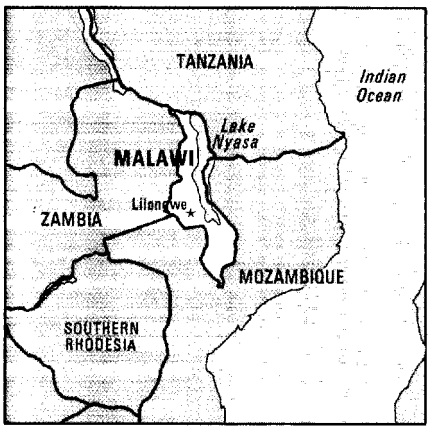
**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,683,000; 993,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually about 77,000

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1974, $25,536,864; about 6.3% of total budget

## MALAWI

### LAND

36,700 sq. mi.; about 31% of land area arable (of which less than half is cultivated), nearly 25% forested, 6% meadow and pasture, 38% other




(See reference map VI)

**Land boundaries:** 1,790 mi.

### PEOPLE

**Population:** 5,084,000, average annual growth rate 2.5% (7/72-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Malawian(s); adjective—Malawian

**Ethnic divisions:** over 99% native African, less than 1% European and Asian

**Religion:** majority animist; rest Christian and Muslim

**Language:** English and Chichewa official; Lomwe is second African language

**Literacy:** 6% of population over 21 years old

**Labor force:** 225,000 wage earners employed in Malawi (1974); 6,000 Europeans permanently employed; 300,000 Malawians live and work in Rhodesia, South Africa, and Zambia; 30% agriculture, 11% construction, 10% commerce, 13% manufacturing, 10% administration, 26% miscellaneous services

**Organized labor:** small minority of wage earners are unionized

### GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Malawi

**Type:** republic since July 1966; independent member of Commonwealth since July 1964

**Capital:** Lilongwe

**Political subdivisions:** 3 administrative regions and 23 districts

**Legal system:** based on English common law and customary law; constitution adopted 1964; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court of Appeal; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** strong presidential system with cabinet appointed by President; unicameral National Assembly of 60 elected and 15 nominated members; High Court with Chief Justice and at least 2 justices

**Government leader:** Life President H. Kamuzu Banda



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**Suffrage:** universal adult

**Elections:** scheduled for April 1971 but not held since MCP candidates were unopposed

**Political parties and leaders:** Malawi Congress Party (MCP), Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda

**Communists:** no Communist Party; may be a few Communist sympathizers

**Member of:** AFDB, EEC (associate member), FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $641 million (1974 current prices), $110 per capita; real growth rate 6.5% (1972-74)

**Agriculture:** cash crops — tea, tobacco, peanuts, cotton, tung; subsistence crops — corn, sorghum, millet, pulses, root crops, fruit, vegetables, rice

**Electric power:** 88,000 kw. capacity (1974); 216 million kw.-hr. produced (1974); 46 kw.-hr. per capita

**Major industries:** agricultural processing (tea, tobacco, sugar), sawmilling, cement, consumer goods

**Exports:** $122 million (f.o.b., 1974); tobacco, tea, groundnuts, sugar, maize, rice, cotton

**Imports:** $185 million (c.i.f., 1974); manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, building and construction materials, food, fuels, fertilizer

**Major trade partners:** exports — U.K., other EEC, Rhodesia, South Africa; imports — South Africa, U.K., Rhodesia, other EEC

**Aid:** economic — U.K. provides major development support, about $144 million (1964-74); U.S. aid commitments, $50 million (FY56-74); military — U.K., $2.4 million (1954-68)

**Budget:** (FY75) $123 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Malawi Kwacha = US$1.20

**Fiscal year:** 1 April - 31 March

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 352 mi. (3'6" gage)

**Highways:** 6,710 mi.; 540 mi. paved; 4,040 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 2,130 mi. unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** Lake Nyasa (Lake Malawi), 800 route mi. and Shire River, 90 mi.

**Ports:** 3 lake

**Civil air:** 6 major transport aircraft

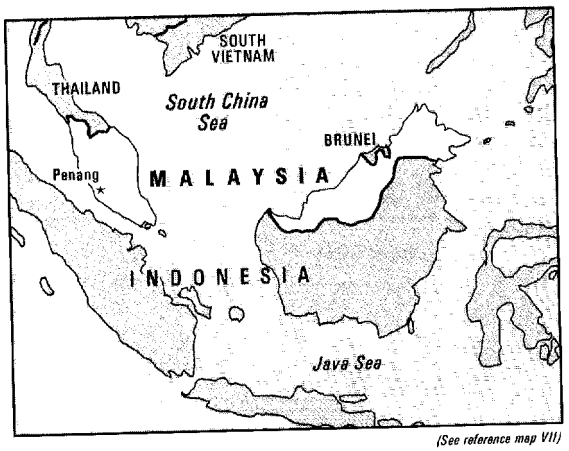
**Airfields:** 46 total, 45 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 7 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Telecommunications:** the system is barely above average for African countries and consists of thinly spread open-wire lines, radio-relay links, and radiocommunication stations; principal centers are Blantyre, Zomba, Lilongwe, and Muzuzu; 16,800 telephones; 125,000 radio receivers; 5 AM, 4 FM and no TV stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,041,000; about 528,000 fit for military service

## MALAYSIA




(See reference map VII)

**NOTE:** Malaysia, which came into being on 16 September 1963, consists of Peninsular Malaysia, which includes 11 states of the former Federation of Malaya, plus East Malaysia, which includes the 2 former colonies of North Borneo (renamed Sabah) and Sarawak

## LAND

**Peninsular Malaysia:** 50,700 sq. mi.; 20% cultivated, 26% forest reserves, 54% other

**Sabah:** 29,400 sq. mi.; 13% cultivated, 34% forest reserves, 53% other

**Sarawak:** 48,300 sq. mi.; 21% cultivated, 24% forest reserves, 55% other

**Land boundaries:** Peninsular Malaysia 315 mi., East Malaysia 1,110 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.

**Coastline:** Peninsular Malaysia, 1,285 mi., East Malaysia 1,620 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 12,227,000, average annual growth rate 3.0% (7/70-7/74)

**Peninsular Malaysia:** 10,213,000, average annual growth rate 2.8% (7/70-7/74)

**Sabah:** 860,000, average annual growth rate 4.9% (7/70-7/74)

**Sarawak:** 1,154,000, average annual growth rate 3.2% (7/70-7/74)



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## *MALAYSIA*

**Nationality:** noun—Malaysian(s); adjective—Malaysian

**Ethnic divisions:**

**Malaysia:** 44% Malay, 36% Chinese, 8% tribal, 10% Indian and Pakistani, 2% other

**Peninsular Malaysia:** 50.1% Malay, 36.9% Chinese, 11% Indian and Pakistani, 2% other

**Sabah:** 23.1% Chinese, 67.3% indigenous tribes, 9.6% other

**Sarawak:** 31.5% Chinese, 50% indigenous tribes, 17.5% Malay, 1% other

**Religion:**

**Peninsular Malaysia:** Malays nearly all Muslim, Chinese predominantly Buddhists, Indians predominantly Hindu

**Sabah:** 38% Muslim, 17% Christian, 45% other

**Sarawak:** 23% Muslim, 24% Buddhist and Confucianist, 16% Christian, 35% tribal religion, 2% other

**Language:**

**Peninsular Malaysia:** Malay (official); English, Chinese dialects, Tamil

**Sabah:** English, Malay, numerous tribal dialects, Mandarin and Hakka dialects predominate among Chinese

**Sarawak:** English, Malay, Mandarin, numerous tribal languages

**Literacy:**

**Peninsular Malaysia:** about 48%

**Sabah and Sarawak:** 23%

**Labor force:**

**Malaysia:** 3.45 million (1967)

**Peninsular Malaysia:** 2.9 million; 55% agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 11% manufacturing and construction, 34% trade, transport, and services

**Sabah:** 213,000 (1967); 80% agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 6% manufacturing and construction, 13% trade and transportation, 1% other

**Sarawak:** 341,000 (1967); 80% agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 6% manufacturing and construction, 13% trade, transportation, and services, 1% other

**Organized labor:** 370,000 (official 1967 est.) about 10.5% of total labor force; 28% of wage labor force; unemployment about 8% of total labor force, but higher in urban areas

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Malaysia

**Type:**

**Malaysia:** constitutional monarchy nominally headed by Paramount Ruler (King); a bicameral Parliament consisting of a 58-member Senate and a 154-member House of Representatives

**Peninsular Malaysian states:** hereditary rulers in all but Penang and Malacca where Governors appointed by Malaysian Government; powers of state governments limited by federal constitution

**Sabah:** self-governingstate within Malaysia in which it holds 16 seats in House of Representatives; foreign affairs, defense, internal security, and other powers delegated to federal government

**Sarawak:** self-governing state within Malaysia in which it holds 24 seats in House of Representatives; foreign affairs, defense, and internal security, and other powers are delegated to federal government

**Capital:**

**Peninsular Malaysia:** Kuala Lumpur

**Sabah:** Kota Kinabalu

**Sarawak:** Kuching

**Political subdivisions:** 13 states (including Sabah and Sarawak)

**Legal system:** based on English common law; constitution came into force 1963; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court at request of Supreme Head of the Federation; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** 9 state rulers alternate as Paramount Ruler for 5-year terms; locus of executive power vested in Prime Minister and cabinet, who are responsible to bicameral parliament; following communal rioting in May 1969, government imposed state of emergency and suspended constitutional rights of all parliamentary bodies; parliamentary democracy resumed in February 1971

**Peninsular Malaysia:** executive branches of 11 states vary in detail but are similar in design; a Chief Minister, appointed by hereditary ruler or Governor, heads an executive council (cabinet) which is responsible to an elected, unicameral legislature

**Sarawak and Sabah:** executive branch headed by Governor appointed by central government, largely ceremonial role; executive power exercised by Chief Minister who heads parliamentary cabinet responsible to unicameral legislature; judiciary part of Malaysian judicial system

**Government leader:** Head of State, Tun Abdul Razak

**Suffrage:** universal over age 20

**Elections:** minimum of every 5 years, last elections August 1974

**Political parties and leaders:**

**Peninsular Malaysia:** National Front, a confederation of 9 political parties dominated by United Malays National Organization (UMNO), Tun Abdul Razak; only opposition party of consequence — Democratic Action Party (DAP)

**Sabah:** United Sabah National Organization (USNO), Tun Mustapha bin Dato Harun; Sabah Chinese Association (SCA), Khoo Siak Chiew; no organized opposition

**Sarawak:** coalition Sarawak Alliance composed of the Pekaka/Bumipatra Party, the United People's



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Party (SUPP), Ong Kee Hui and Sarawak Chinese Association; opposition Sarawak National Party (SNAP), Stephen Ningkan

**Voting strength:**

**Peninsular Malaysia:** (1974 election) National Front controls 135 of 154 seats in lower house of parliament

**Sabah:** (1974 Assembly Elections) Alliance unopposed, opposition candidates disqualified

**Sarawak:** (1974 elections) National Front 30 out of 48 state assembly seats

**Communists:**

**Peninsular Malaysia:** approx. 1,700 armed insurgents on Thailand side of Thai/Malaysia border; approx. 300 on Malaysian side

**Sarawak:** 170 armed insurgents in Sarawak

**Sabah:** insignificant

**Member of:** ADB, ASEAN, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:**

**Malaysia:** $8.7 billion (1974), $715 per capita; average annual real growth 6.4% (1968-74), 6% (1974)

**Agriculture:**

**Peninsular Malaysia:** natural rubber, rice, oil palm; 10%-15% of rice requirements imported

**Sabah:** mainly subsistence; main crops — rubber, timber, coconut, rice; food deficit — rice

**Sarawak:** main crops — rubber, timber, pepper; food deficit — rice

**Fishing:** catch 359,000 metric tons, $151 million (1972)

**Major industries:**

**Peninsular Malaysia:** rubber and oil palm processing and manufacturing, light manufacturing industry, tin mining and smelting, logging and processing timber

**Sabah:** logging, petroleum production

**Sarawak:** agriculture processing, petroleum production and refining, logging

**Electric power:**

**Peninsular Malaysia:** 1,075,000 kw. capacity (1974); 5 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 515 kw.-hr. per capita

**Sabah:** 75,000 kw. capacity (1974); 190 million kw.-hr. produced (1974); 252 kw.-hr. per capita

**Sarawak:** 63,000 kw. capacity (1974); 174 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 158 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $5 billion (f.o.b., 1974); natural rubber, palm oil, tin, timber, petroleum

**Imports:** $4.4 billion (c.i.f., 1974)

**Major trade partners:** exports—22% Singapore, 18% Japan, 12% U.S.; imports — 24% Japan, 10% U.K., 8% Singapore, 8% U.S.

**Aid:** economic — U.K. (1946-69) $260 million disbursed; Japan (1966-68) $50 million extended; IBRD (1959 - July 1974) $500 million (committed); U.S. (1954-74) $118 million; military — (FY62-74) $59 million committed

**Budget:** 1975 revenues $2.1 billion; expenditures $3.0 billion; deficit $900 million; 16% military, 84% civilian

**Monetary conversion rate:** (Malaysia) 2.5 Malaysian dollars = US$1 (August 1975)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:**

**Peninsular Malaysia:** 1,035 mi. 3′3⅜″ gage; 8 mi. double track; government-owned

**East Malaysia:** 96 mi. meter gage in Sabah

**Highways:**

**Peninsular Malaysia:** 11,247 mi.; 9,809 mi. hard surfaced (mostly bituminous surface treatment), 975 mi. crushed stone/gravel, 463 mi. improved or unimproved earth

**East Malaysia:** about 2,823 mi. (1,022 in Sarawak, 1,801 in Sabah); 509 mi. hard surfaced (mostly bituminous surface treatment), 1,853 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 767 mi. earth

**Inland waterways:**

**Peninsular Malaysia:** 1,985 mi.

**East Malaysia:** 2,540 mi. (975 mi. in Sabah, 1,565 mi. in Sarawak)

**Ports:**

**Peninsular Malaysia:** 3 major, 10 minor

**East Malaysia:** 4 major, 7 minor (3 major, 3 minor in Sabah; 1 major, 4 minor in Sarawak)

**Civil air:** 27 major transport aircraft (including 1 Boeing 707 leased from U.K.)

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 90 mi.; refined products, 35 mi.

**Airfields:**

**Peninsular Malaysia:** 73 total, 73 usable; 16 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 12 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Sabah:** 33 total, 33 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000 to 11,999 ft.; 4 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Sarawak:** 45 total, 45 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Telecommunications:**

**Peninsular Malaysia:** good intercity service provided mainly by microwave relay; international service good; good coverage by radio and television broadcasts; 217,000 telephones; 425,000 radio and



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355,000 TV receivers; 30 AM stations; no FM, 15 TV stations; submarine cables extend to India, Ceylon, and Singapore; connected to SEACOM submarine cable terminal at Singapore by microwave relay; 1 ground satellite station

**Sabah:** adequate intercity radio-relay network extends to Sarawak via Brunei; 18,500 telephones; 35,274 radio receivers; 3,014 TV receivers; 4 AM, 1 FM, 5 TV stations; SEACOM submarine cable links to Hong Kong and Singapore

**Sarawak:** adequate intercity radio-relay network extends to Sabah via Brunei; 22,000 telephones; 104,289 radio and 500 TV receivers; 1 AM, no FM, no TV stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:**

**Peninsular Malaysia:** males 15-49, 2,299,000; 1,456,000 fit for military service

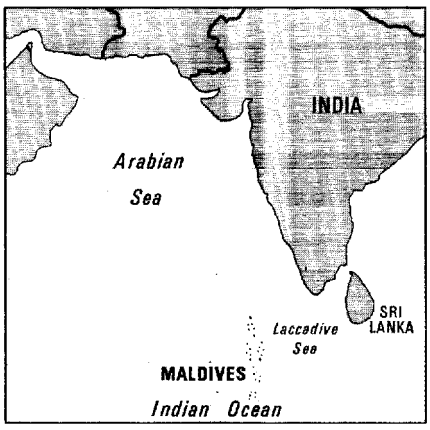
**Sabah:** males 15-49, 177,000; 113,000 fit for military service

**Sarawak:** males 15-49, 252,000; 159,000 fit for military service; conscription age for Malaysia is 21 — an age reached by about 122,000 annually

External defense dependent on loose Five Power Defense Agreement (FPDA) which replaced Anglo-Malayan Defense Agreement of 1957 as amended in 1963

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, $442.6 million; about 15% of central government budget

# MALDIVES




(See reference map VII)

## LAND

115 sq. mi.; 2,000 islands grouped into 12 atolls, about 220 islands inhabited

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** the land and sea between latitudes 7°9′N. and 0°45′S. and between longitudes 72°30′E. and 73°48′E; these coordinates form a rectangle of approximately 37,000 sq. n. mi.; territorial sea ranges from 2.75 to 55 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 400 mi. (approx.)

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 132,000, average annual growth rate 2.1% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Maldivian(s); adjective—Maldivian

**Ethnic divisions:** admixtures of Sinhalese, Dravidian, Arab and Negro

**Religion:** official Sunni Muslim

**Language:** Divehi (dialect of Sinhala)

**Literacy:** largely illiterate

**Labor force:** fishing industry employs most of the male population

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Maldives

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Male

**Political subdivisions:** 19 administrative districts corresponding to atolls

**Legal system:** based on Islamic law with admixtures of English common law primarily in commercial matters; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** popularly elected unicameral national legislature (Majlis) (members elected for 5-year terms); elected President, chief executive; appointed Chief Justice responsible for administration of Islamic law

**Government leader:** President Ibrahim Nasir

**Suffrage:** universal over age 21

**Political parties and leaders:** no organized political parties; country governed by the Didi clan for the past eight centuries

**Communists:** negligible number

**Member of:** Colombo Plan, FAO, GATT (de facto), IMCO, ITU, U.N., UPU, WHO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** under $100 per capita

**Agriculture:** crops — coconut and millet; shortages — rice, wheat

**Fishing:** catch 69,200 metric tons (1972)

**Major industries:** fishing; some coconut processing

**Electric power:** 2,500 kw. capacity (1974); 9 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 76 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $2.4 million (f.o.b., 1968); fish

**Imports:** $2 million (c.i.f., 1968)

**Major trade partner:** Sri Lanka

**Aid:** U.K. (1960-65), $1.4 million drawn; Sri Lanka (1967), $1 million committed



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**Monetary conversion rate:** 6.39 rupees = US$1
**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** none

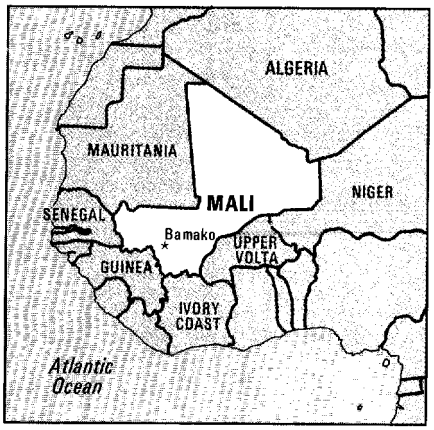
**Ports:** 2 minor

**Civil air:** 2 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 1 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Telecommunications:** minimal domestic and international telecommunication facilities; 300 telephones; 2,400 radio sets; 1 AM station

# MALI




(See reference map VI)

## LAND

465,000 sq. mi.; only about a fourth of area arable, forests negligible, rest sparse pasture or desert

**Land boundaries:** 4,635 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 5,686,000, average annual growth rate 2.3% (7/72-7/73)

**Nationality:** noun—Malian(s); adjective—Malian

**Ethnic divisions:** 99% native African including tribes of both Berber and Negro descent

**Religion:** 90% Muslim, 9% animist, 1% Christian

**Language:** French official; several African languages, of which Mande group most widespread

**Literacy:** under 5%

**Labor force:** approximately 100,000 salaried, 50,000 of whom are employed by the government; most of population engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry

**Organized labor:** UNTM, which claimed all eligible employees, dissolved; thirteen national unions currently directed by a government controlled Coordination Committee of Mali Trade Unions (CCSM)

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Mali

**Type:** republic; under military regime since November 1968

**Capital:** Bamako

**Political subdivisions:** 6 administrative regions; 42 administrative districts (cercles), arrondissements, villages; all subordinate to central government

**Legal system:** based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1960, amended 1961; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Section of Court of State; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** executive authority exercised by Military Committee of National Liberation (MCNL) composed of 11 army officers; under MCNL functional cabinet composed of civilians and army officers; judiciary

**Government leaders:** Col. Moussa Traore, president of MCNL, Chief of State and head of government

**Suffrage:** universal over age 21

**Political parties and leaders:** political activity proscribed by military government

**Elections:** MCNL promises elections at unspecified date

**Communists:** a few Communists and some sympathizers

**Member of:** AFDB, CEAO, ECA, FAO, GATT (de facto), IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMF, ITU, Niger River Commission, OAU, OMVS (Organization for the development of the Senegal River Valley), Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** about $457 million (1974), $83 per capita; annual real growth rate negative since 1972

**Agriculture:** main crops — millet, sorghum, rice, corn, peanuts; cash crops — peanuts, cotton, livestock

**Fishing:** catch 90,000 metric tons (1971) exports $670,000 (1971)

**Major industries:** small local consumer goods and processing

**Electric power:** 27,000 kw. capacity (1974); 60 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 10 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $60 million (f.o.b., 1974); livestock, peanuts, dried fish, cotton, skins

**Imports:** $183 million (c.i.f., 1974); textiles, vehicles, petroleum products, machinery, and sugar

**Major trade partners:** mostly with franc zone and Western Europe; also with U.S.S.R., China



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**Budget:** 1974 est. — receipts $54 million, current expenditures $69 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 439.96 Mali francs = US$1, August 1975

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 400 mi. meter gage

**Highways:** approximately 8,200 mi.; 1,010 mi. bituminous, 1,050 mi. improved earth, 6,140 mi. unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 1,141 mi. navigable

**Civil air:** 4 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 42 total, 38 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 11 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

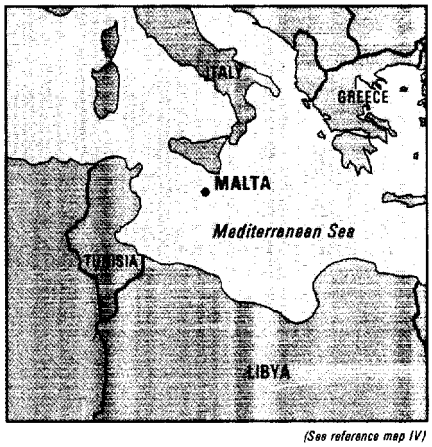
**Telecommunications:** system poor and provides only minimum service to government, business, and public; open-wire and radiocommunication used for long distance telecommunications; radio sometimes only link to outlying points; 7,800 telephones; 75,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, no FM, and no TV stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,304,000; 732,000 fit for military service; no conscription

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1973, $9,954,042; about 16.7% of total budget

## MALTA




(See reference map IV)

## LAND

121 sq. mi.; 45% agricultural, negligible amount forested, remainder urban, waste, or other (1965)

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 6 n. mi. (fishing 12 n. mi.)

**Coastline:** 87 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 320,000 (official estimate for 31 March 1975)

**Nationality:** noun—Maltese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Maltese

**Ethnic divisions:** mixture of Arab, Sicilian, Norman, Spanish, Italian, British

**Religion:** 98% Roman Catholic

**Language:** English and Maltese

**Literacy:** about 83%; compulsory education introduced in 1946

**Labor force:** 107,500; 29% services, 23% government, 24% manufacturing, 6% agriculture, 4% construction, 4% transportation and communications, 5% utilities and drydocks; 5% unemployed

**Organized labor:** approximately 35% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Malta

**Type:** parliamentary democracy, independent republic within the Commonwealth since December 1974

**Capital:** Valletta

**Political subdivisions:** 2 main populated islands, Malta and Gozo, divided into 10 electoral districts (divisions)

**Legal system:** based on English common law; constitution adopted 1961, came into force 1964; has accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**Branches:** executive, consisting of prime minister and cabinet; legislative, comprising 55-member House of Representatives; independent judiciary

**Government leader:** Prime Minister Dom Mintoff

**Suffrage:** universal over age 21; registration required

**Elections:** at the discretion of the Prime Minister, but must be held before the expiration of a 5-year electoral mandate; last election June 1971

**Political parties and leaders:** Nationalist Party, Georgio Borg Olivier; Malta Labor Party, Dom Mintoff

**Voting strength (1971 election):** Labor, 29 seats (52.7%); Nationalist, 26 seats (47.2%)

**Communists:** less than 100 (est.)

**Member of:** Commonwealth, Council of Europe, FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WHO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $395 million (1974), $1,240 per capita; 69% private consumption, 24% gross investment

**Agriculture:** overall, 20% self-sufficient; adequate supplies of vegetables, poultry, milk and pork



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products; shortages in beef, grain, animal fodder, and fruits at various seasons; main products — potatoes, cauliflowers, grapes, wheat, barley, tomatoes, citrus, cut flowers, green peppers, hogs, poultry, eggs; 2,680 calories per day per capita

**Major industries:** ship repair yard, building industry, food manufacturing, textiles, tourism

**Shortages:** most consumer and industrial needs (fuels and raw materials) must be imported

**Electric power:** 115,000 kw. capacity (1974); 312.0 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 920 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $134 million (f.o.b., 1974); textiles, scrap metal, wine, agricultural products, and footwear

**Imports:** $360 million (c.i.f., 1974)

**Major trade partners:** EC-nine 65% (U.K. 25%, Italy 15%); U.S. 5%; Communist countries 5% (1974)

**Aid:** economic — U.S., $34 million (FY49-73), $10.5 million in 1972, and $14.9 million in 1973; Agreement (loans and grants) (1964-74), $140 million; U.N. Special Fund, $2.2 million through FY72; U.N. Technical Assistance, $1.4 million through FY72; China, $45 million (1972)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Maltese pound = US$2.67 (Smithsonian Agreement), December 1971; the Maltese pound began floating in June 1972, with the rate being determined between that of sterling and that of the currencies of Maltas major trading partners; average trade conversion factor, year 1974: 1 Maltese pound = US$2.59

**Fiscal year:** 1 April - 31 March

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Highways:** 760 mi., 650 mi. paved (asphalt), 80 mi. crushed stone or gravel, 30 mi. improved and unimproved earth

**Ports:** 1 major (Valletta), 2 minor

**Civil air:** 2 major transport aircraft (both leased)

**Airfields:** 4 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** modern automatic telephone system centered in Valletta; 48,800 telephones; 140,000 radio and 75,000 television receivers; 3 AM, 3 FM, and 1 TV stations; 8 submarine cables, including 1 coaxial

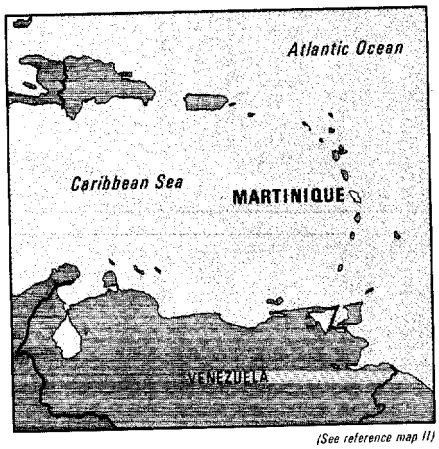
## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 89,000; 67,000 fit for military service

**Supply:** has received 2 patrol boats, small arms, and mortars from Libya; vehicles and engineer equipment from Italy

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 March 1976, $9,079,000; about 4.5% of central government budget

# MARTINIQUE




(See reference map II)

## LAND

425 sq. mi.; 31% cropland, 16% pasture, 29% forest, 24% wasteland, built on

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 180 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 347,000, average annual growth rate 0.5% (7/70-7/73)

**Nationality:** noun—Martiniquais (sing. and pl.); adjective—Martiniquais

**Ethnic divisions:** 90% African and African-Caucasian-Indian mixture, less than 5% East Indian Lebanese, Chinese, 5% Caucasian

**Religion:** 95% Roman Catholic, 5% Hindu and pagan African

**Language:** French, Creole patois

**Literacy:** over 70%

**Labor force:** 100,000; 23% agriculture, 20% public services, 11% construction and public works, 10% commerce and banking, 10% services, 9% industry, 17% other

**Organized labor:** 11% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Overseas Department of Martinique

**Type:** overseas department of France; represented by 3 deputies in the French National Assembly and 2 Senators in the Senate

**Capital:** Fort-de-France

**Political subdivisions:** 2 arrondissements; 34 communes, each with a locally elected municipal council

**Legal system:** French legal system; highest court is a court of appeal based in Martinique with jurisdiction over Guadeloupe, French Guiana, and Martinique



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**Branches:** executive, prefect appointed by Paris; legislative, popularly elected council of 36 members and a Regional Council including all members of the local general council and the locally elected deputies and senators to the French parliament; judicial, under jurisdiction of French judicial system

**Government leader:** Prefect Herve Bourseilleur

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** General Council elections coincide with those for the French National Assembly, normally every five years; last General Council election took place in March 1973; last local election held September 1973, last French Presidential election May 1974

**Political parties and leaders:** Union of Democrats for the Republic (UDR), Emile Maurice; Progressive Party of Martinique (PPM), Aime Cesaire; Communist Party of Martinique (PCM), Armand Nicolas; Democratic Union of Martinique (UDM), Leon-Laurent Valere; Socialist Party, leader unknown; Federation of the Left, leader unknown

**Voting strength:** UDR, 2 seats in French National Assembly; PPM, 1 seat (1973 election)

**Communists:** 1,000 estimated

**Other political or pressure groups:** Proletarian Action Group (GAP), Socialist Revolution Group (GRS)

**Member of:** WFTU

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $339 million (at market prices, 1971), $930 per capita; real growth rate (1971) 8.5%

**Agriculture:** bananas, sugarcane, and pineapples

**Major industries:** agricultural processing, particularly sugar milling and rum distillation; cement, oil refining and tourism

**Electric power:** 32,000 kw. capacity (1974); 144 million kw.-hrs. produced (1974), 420 kw.-hrs. per capita

**Exports:** $72 million (f.o.b., 1974); bananas, refined petroleum products, rum, sugar, pineapples

**Imports:** $293 million (c.i.f., 1974); foodstuffs, clothing and other consumer goods, raw materials and supplies, and petroleum

**Major trading partners:** exports — France 82%, Italy 9%, other 9%; imports — France 70%, United States 6%, Netherlands Antilles 3%, Netherlands 3%, other 18% (1968)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 4.44 French francs = US$1 (1974)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 900 mi.; 600 mi. paved, 300 mi. gravel and earth

**Ports:** 1 major (Fort-de-France), 5 minor

**Civil air:** no major transport

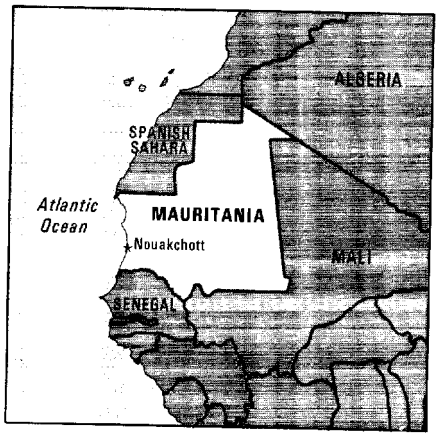
**Airfields:** 3 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** domestic facilities inadequate; 29,300 telephones, inter-island VHF radio links; satellite earth station; 1 AM, 1 FM, and 5 TV stations; about 40,000 radio and 17,000 TV receivers

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, included in France

# MAURITANIA




(See reference map VI)

## LAND

419,000 sq. mi. ; less than 1% suitable for crops, 10% pasture, 90% desert

**Land boundaries:** 3,180 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 30 n. mi. (fishing, 6 n. mi. exclusive rights, 6 n. mi. contiguous zone)

**Coastline:** 490 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 1,339,000, average annual growth rate 2.5% (7/68-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Mauritanian(s); adjective—Mauritanian

**Ethnic divisions:** 80% Moor, 20% Negro

**Religion:** nearly 100% Muslim

**Language:** Hassaniya Arabic is the national language spoken by some 80% of the population, French is the working language for government and commerce

**Literacy:** about 10%



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**Labor force:** about 18,000 wage earners (1973); remainder of population in farming and herding

**Organized labor:** 18,000 union members claimed by single union, Mauritanian Workers' Union

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Islamic Republic of Mauritania

**Type:** republic; one-party presidential rule since 1960

**Capital:** Nouakchott

**Political subdivisions:** 12 regions and a capital district

**Legal system:** based on French civil law system and Islamic law; constitution adopted 1961; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** president; Executive; separate judiciary (appointed by president)

**Government leader:** President Moktar Ould Daddah

**Suffrage:** universal for adults

**Elections:** presidential and parliamentary election every 5 years; most recent August 1971

**Political parties and leaders:** Mauritanian Peoples Party is only legal party, Secretary General Moktar Ould Daddah

**Communists:** no Communist Party, but there is a scattering of Maoist sympathizers

**Member of:** AFDB, Arab League, CEAO, EAMA, EIB (associate), FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, OAU, OMVS (Organization for the Development of the Senegal River Valley), Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** about $230 million (1972), average annual increase in current prices about 5.0% (1968-72), about $190 per capita

**Agriculture:** most Mauritanians are nomads or subsistence farmers; main products — livestock, livestock, small grains, dates; cash crop — gum arabic; livestock

**Fishing:** catch, traditional river fishing, 15,000 metric tons (1969), traditional sea fishing, 2,750 metric tons (valued at $437,000); fish supplied to processing plants by foreign fishing fleets from France, Spain, Canary Islands using Mauritanian waters; exports 22,100 metric tons, $8 million (1970)

**Major industries:** mining of iron ore, salt fishing, exploitation of copper resources planned

**Electric power:** 38,600 kw. capacity (1974); 78 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 70 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $185 million (f.o.b., 1974); iron ore, fish, gum arabic

**Imports:** $177 million (c.i.f., 1974); sugar, cloth, tea, and fuels

**Major trade partners:** (trade figures not complete because Mauritania has a form of customs union with Senegal and much local trade unreported) France and other EC members, U.K., and U.S. are main overseas partners

**Budget:** 1974 est. — receipts $67.9 million, current expenditures $67.4 million, investment expenditures $7.2 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 41.33 Ouguyia = US$1 as of June 1975 (currency floating since February 1973) (official)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 400 mi. standard gage, single track, privately owned

**Highways:** 3,800 mi.; 350 mi. paved; 380 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or otherwise improved; 3,070 mi. unimproved

**Inland waterways:** 500 mi.

**Ports:** 1 major (Nouakchott), 2 minor

**Civil air:** 7 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 30 total, 30 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft.; 16 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** telephone poor, telegraph fair; 1,300 telephones; 81,500 radio receivers; 1 AM, no FM or TV stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 306,000; 146,000 fit for military service; conscription law not implemented

**Supply:** primarily dependent on France

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975 (revised), $17,054,253; 16.1% of total budget

# MAURITIUS

## LAND

720 sq. mi. (excluding dependencies); 50% agricultural, intensely cultivated; 39% forests, woodlands, mountains, river, and natural reserves; 3% built-up areas; 5% water bodies, 2% roads and tracks, 1% permanent wastelands

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 110 mi.



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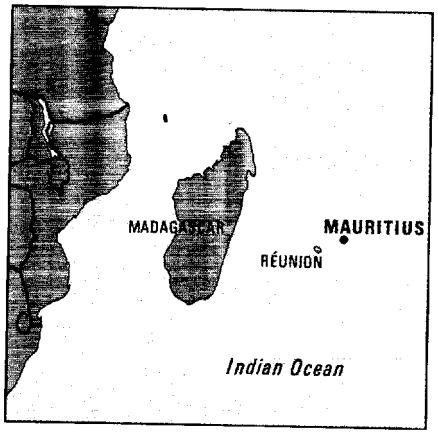
# *MAURITIUS*




(See reference map VI)

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 890,000, average annual growth rate 1.1% (1/73-1/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Mauritian(s); adjective—Mauritian

**Ethnic divisions:** Indians 67%, Creoles 29%, Chinese 3.5%, English and French 0.5%

**Religion:** 51% Hindu, 33% Christian (mostly Catholic with a few Anglican Protestants), 16% Muslim

**Language:** English official language; Hindi, Chinese, French Creole

**Literacy:** estimated 60% for those over 21, and 90% for those of school age

**Labor force:** 175,000; 50% agriculture, 6% industry; 20% government services; 14% are unemployed, under-employed, or self-employed, 10% other

**Organized labor:** about 35% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Mauritius

**Type:** independent state since 1968, recognizing Elizabeth II as chief of state

**Capital:** Port Louis

**Political subdivisions:** 5 organized municipalities and various island dependencies

**Legal system:** based on French civil law system with elements of English common law in certain areas; constitution adopted 6 March 1968

**Branches:** executive power exercised by Prime Minister and 21-man Council of Ministers; unicameral legislature (National Assembly) with 62 members elected by direct suffrage, 8 specially elected, and one nominated

**Government leader:** Prime Minister Dr. Seewoosagur Ramgoolam

**Suffrage:** universal over age 21

**Elections:** last held in August 1967; next scheduled in 1972 postponed at least 4 years by constitutional amendment

**Political parties and leaders:** a loose government coalition consisting of Labor Party (S. Ramgoolam) and Muslim Committee of Action (A. R. Mohamed); opposition parties — Parti Mauricien Social Democrate (G. Duval), Independent Forward Bloc (S. Bissoondoyal), Mauritius Democratic Union (M. Lesage), Mouvement Militant Mauritian (P. Berenger), Mouvement Militant Mauritian Socialiste Progressist (D. Virahsawmy)

**Voting strength:** Muslim Committee of Action, 4 seats; Independent Forward Bloc, 4 seats; Mauritius Labor Party, 41 seats; Mauritius Democratic Union, 5 seats; Parti Mauricien Social Democrate, 15 seats; Mouvement Militant Mauritian Socialiste Progressist, 1 seat; 1 seat vacant

**Communists:** may be 2,000 sympathizers; several Communist organizations; Mauritius Lenin Youth Organization, Mauritius Women's Committee, Mauritius Communist Party, Mauritius People's Progressive Party, Mauritius Young Communist League, Mauritius Liberation Front, Chinese Middle School Friendly Association, Mauritius/USSR Friendship Society

**Other political or pressure groups:** Tamil United Party, Mauritius Workers Party

**Member of:** Commonwealth, FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, OCAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $370 million est. (1974), $420 per capita

**Agriculture:** sugar crop is major economic asset; about 40% of land area is planted to sugar; tea production rising slowly; most food imported — rice is the staple food — and since cultivation is already intense and expansion of cultivable areas is unlikely, heavy reliance on food imports except sugar and tea will continue

**Shortage:** land

**Industries:** mainly confined to processing sugarcane, tea; some small-scale, simple manufactures; tobacco fiber; some fishing; tourism, diamond cutting, weaving and textiles, electronics

**Electric power:** 73,800 kw. capacity (1974); 204 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 231 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $312 million (f.o.b., 1974); mainly sugar, tea, molasses

**Imports:** $309 million (c.i.f., 1974); foodstuffs 30%, manufactured goods about 25%

**Major trade partners:** all EC-nine countries and U.S. have preferential treatment, U.K. buys over 50% of Mauritius' sugar export at heavily subsidized prices; small amount of sugar exported to Canada, U.S., and Italy; imports from U.K. and EC primarily,



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also from South Africa, Australia, and Burma; some minor trade with China

**Budget:** revenues $172 million, current expenditures $168 million, investment expenditure $65 million (1976)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 6.32 Mauritian rupees = US$1 in August 1975 (floating with pound sterling)

**Fiscal year:** 1 July - 30 June

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Highways:** 1,100 mi.; 990 mi. paved, 110 mi. earth

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Ports:** 1 major (Port Louis), 2 minor

**Airfields:** 6 total, 5 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft.

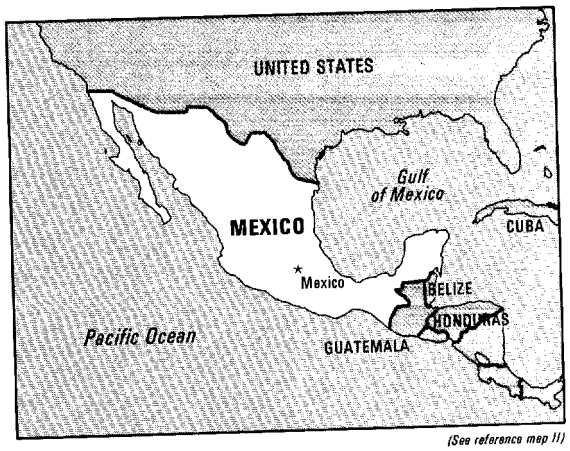
**Telecommunications:** 22,600 telephones; radio telegraph service with Reunion, Malagasy Republic, Seychelles, Zanzibar, and other places in Africa; 1 AM, no FM, and 4 TV stations; 160,000 radio and 25,300 TV sets; submarine cables extend to Republic of South Africa and Seychelles Islands

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 206,000; 103,000 fit for military service

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 June 1973, $3,981,038; 6.5% of total budget

# MEXICO




(See reference map II)

## LAND

764,000 sq. mi.; 12% cropland, 40% pasture, 22% forested, 26% other (including waste, urban areas and public lands)

**Land boundaries:** 2,620 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 5,800 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 61,009,000, average annual growth rate 3.3% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Mexican(s); adjective—Mexican

**Ethnic divisions:** 60% mestizo, 30% Indian or predominantly Indian, 9% white or predominantly white, 1% other

**Religion:** 97% nominally Roman Catholic, 3% other

**Language:** Spanish

**Literacy:** 65% estimated; 84% claimed officially

**Labor force (1973):** 15.7 million (defined as those 12 years of age and older); 39.5% agriculture, 16.7% manufacturing, 16.6% services, 16.8% construction, utilities, commerce, and transport, 3% government, 7.4% unspecified activities

**Organized labor:** 20% of total labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** United Mexican States

**Type:** federal republic operating in fact under a centralized government

**Capital:** Mexico

**Political subdivisions:** 31 states, Federal District

**Legal system:** mixture of U.S. constitutional theory and civil law system; constitution established in 1917; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**Branches:** dominant executive, bicameral legislature, Supreme Court

**Government leader:** President Luis Echeverria

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18; compulsory but unenforced

**Elections:** national elections July 1976

**Political parties and leaders:** Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), Porfirio Munoz Ledo; National Action Party (PAN), Efrain Gonzalez Morfin; Popular Socialist Party (PPS), Jorge Cruickshank Garcia; Authentic Party of the Revolution (PARM), Pedro Gonzalez Azcuaga

**Voting strength:** (1973 congressional elections) PRI 69.5%, PAN 14.7%, PPS 3.5%, PARM 1.8%, others 0.8%, annulled 9.7%

**Communists:** estimated 5,000 in Communist Party

**Other political or pressure groups:** Roman Catholic Church, Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM), Confederation of Industrial Chambers (CONCAMIN), Confederation of National Chambers of Commerce (CONCANACO), National Cofederation of Campesinos (CNC), National Confederation of Popular Organizations (CNOP), Revolutionary Confederation of Workers and Peasants (CROC)

**Member of:** FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, LAFTA,



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OAS, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $64.8 billion (1974 est.), $1,120 per capita; 70% private consumption, 9% public consumption, 21% domestic investment (1973 est.); real growth rate 1974, 6.0% est.

**Agriculture:** main crops — corn, cotton, wheat, coffee, sugarcane, sorghum, oilseeds, pulses, and vegetables; general self-sufficiency with minor exceptions in meat and dairy products; caloric intake, 3,110 calories per day per capita (1968)

**Fishing:** catch 402,500 metric tons, $95.1 million (1971); exports $61,060,000, imports $12,516,000 (1970)

**Major industries:** processing of food, beverages, and tobacco; chemicals, basic metals and metal products, petroleum products, mining, textiles and clothing, and transport equipment

**Crude steel:** 5.2 million metric tons capacity (1973); 5.1 million metric tons produced (1974); 90 kilograms per capita (1974)

**Electric power:** 9,000,000 kw. capacity (1974); 38 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 660 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $2,894 million (f.o.b., 1974); cotton, coffee, nonferrous minerals (including lead and zinc), sugar, shrimp, petroleum, sulfur, salt, cattle and meat, fresh fruit and tomatoes

**Imports:** $6,219 million (c.i.f., 1974); machinery, equipment, industrial vehicles, and intermediate goods

**Major trade partners:** exports — U.S. 65%, EC 11%, Japan 4% (1974); imports—U.S. 65%, EC 16%, Japan 3%

**Aid:** economic — extensions from U.S. (FY46-73), $1,228 million in loans; $164.2 million in grants; from international organizations (FY46-73), $2,337 million; from other Western countries (1960-66), $122.7 million; military — assistance from U.S. (FY46-72), $14 million

**Budget:** 1974 est. federal, revenues $5,660 million, expenditures $7,800 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 12.5 pesos = US$1 (official)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 12,300 mi.; 11,610 mi. 4′8½″ gage; 690 mi. 3′0″ gage; 64 mi. electrified; 12,233 mi. government owned, 67 mi. privately owned

**Inland waterways:** 1,800 mi. navigable rivers and coastal canals

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 2,410 mi.; refined products, 2,090 mi.; natural gas, 3,470 mi.

**Ports:** 9 major, 20 minor

**Civil air:** 132 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 1,497 total, 1,467 usable; 116 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 12,000 ft., 22 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 242 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 9 seaplane stations

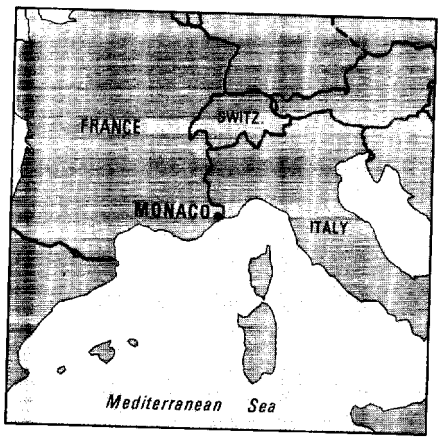
**Telecommunications:** highly developed telecom system with extensive radio relay links; connection into Central American microwave net; communication satellite ground station; 2.6 million telephones, about 6.5 million radio and 4.8 million TV receivers, 600 AM, 100 FM, and 115 TV stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 12,821,000; 9,758,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually, 675,000

**Military budget:** for year ending 31 December 1975, $581.0 million; about 4.6% of direct federal budget (includes merchant marine and military industry)

# MONACO




(See reference map IV)

## LAND

0.6 sq. mi.

**Land boundaries:** 2.3 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 2.6 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 24,000 (official estimate for 31 December 1973)

**Nationality:** noun—Monacan(s) or Monegasque(s); adjective—Monacan or Monegasque

**Ethnic divisions:** Rhaetian stock

**Religion:** Roman Catholicism is official state religion



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**Language:** French

**Literacy:** almost complete

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Principality of Monaco

**Type:** constitutional monarchy

**Capital:** Monaco

**Political subdivisions:** 4 sections

**Legal system:** based on French law; new constitution adopted 1962; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** National Council (18 members); Communal Council (15 members, headed by a mayor)

**Government leader:** Prince Rainier III

**Suffrage:** universal

**Elections:** National Council every 5 years; most recent 1973

**Political parties and leaders:** National Democratic Entente, Democratic Union Movement, Monegasque Actionist (1973)

**Voting strength:** figures for 1973: National Democratic Entente, 16 seats; Democratic Union Movement and Monegasque Actionist, 1 seat each

**Member of:** IAEA, IHO, IPU, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** 55% tourism; 25%-30% industry (small and primarily tourist oriented); 10%-15% registration fees and sales of postage stamps; about 4% traceable to the Monte Carlo casino

**Major industries:** chemicals, food processing, precision instruments, glassmaking, printing

**Electric power:** 8,000 kw. capacity (1974); 80 million kw.-hr. supplied by France (1974), 2,000 kw.-hr. per capita

**Trade:** full customs integration with France, which collects and rebates Monacan trade duties

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 franc = US$0.2253

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 1 mi (see France)

**Highways:** none; city streets

**Ports:** 1 minor

**Civil air:** no major aircraft

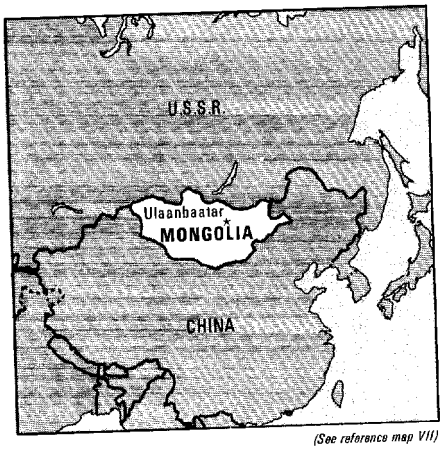
**Airfields:** none

**Telecommunications:** served by the French communications system; automatic telephone system with about 21,300 telephones; 2 AM, 1 FM, and 1 TV station; 12,000 radio and 16,000 TV receivers

## DEFENSE FORCES

France responsible for defense

# MONGOLIA




(See reference map VII)

## LAND

604,100 sq. mi.; almost 90% of land area is pasture or desert wasteland, varying in usefulness, less than 1% arable, 10% forested

**Land boundaries:** 4,975 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 1,466,000, average annual growth rate 3.1% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Mongolian(s); adjective—Mongolian

**Ethnic divisions:** 90% Mongol, 4% Kazakh, 2% Chinese, 2% Russian, 2% other

**Religion:** predominantly Tibetan Buddhist, about 4% Muslim, limited religious activity because of Communist regime

**Languages:** Khalkha Mongol used by over 90% of population; minor languages include Turkic, Russian, and Chinese

**Literacy:** about 80%

**Labor force:** primarily agricultural, over half the population is in the labor force, including a large percentage of Mongolian women; shortage of skilled labor (no reliable information available)

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Mongolian Peoples Republic

**Type:** Communist state

**Capital:** Ulaanbaatar

**Political subdivisions:** 18 provinces and 2 autonomous municipalities (Ulaanbaatar and Darhan)

**Legal system:** blend of Russian, Chinese, and Turkish systems of law; new constitution adopted 1960; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Ulaanbaatar State



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University; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** constitution provides for a People's Great Hural (national assembly) and a highly centralized administration

**Party and government leaders:** Y. Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the MPRP and Chairman of the People's Great Hural; J. Batmunh, Chairman of the Council of Ministers

**Suffrage:** universal; age 18 and over

**Elections:** national assembly elections held every 4 years; last elections held in June 1973

**Political party:** Mongolian People's Revolutionary (Communist) Party (MPRP); estimated membership, 58,000 (claimed 1972)

**Member of:** CEMA, ESCAP, IAEA, ILO, IPU, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**Agriculture:** livestock raising predominates; main crops — wheat, oats, barley

**Industries:** processing of animal products; building materials; mining

**Electric power:** 246,600 kw. capacity (1974); 740 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 521 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** beef for slaughter meat products, wool, fluorspar, other minerals

**Imports:** machinery and equipment, petroleum, clothing, building materials sugar, and tea

**Major trade partners:** nearly all trade with Communist countries (approx. 80% with U.S.S.R.); total turnover over $600 million (1974)

**Aid:** heavily dependent on U.S.S.R.

**Monetary conversion rate:** 3.31 tugriks = US$1 (arbitrarily established)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 909 route mi.; all broad gage (5'0") (1974)

**Inland waterways:** 385 miles of principal routes (1975)

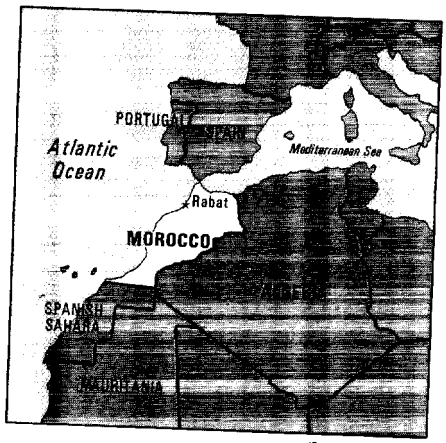
**Freight carried:** rail — 5.1 million short tons, 1,046 million short ton mi. (1974); highway—about 16.0 million short tons (1973); 1,120 million short ton/mi. (1974)

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Supply:** military equipment supplied by U.S.S.R.

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, 268 million tugriks, 10% of total budget

# MOROCCO




(See reference map VI)

## LAND

158,100 sq. mi.; about 32% arable and grazing land, 17% forest and esparto, 51% desert, waste, and urban

**Land boundaries:** 1,240 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi. (fishing, 70 n. mi.)

**Coastline:** 1,140 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 17,687,000, average annual growth rate 3.2% (7/71-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Moroccan(s); adjective—Moroccan

**Ethnic divisions:** 99.1% Arab-Berber, 0.2% Jewish, 0.7% non-Moroccan

**Religion:** 98.7% Muslim, 1.1% Christian, 0.2% Jewish

**Language:** Arabic (official); several Berber dialects; French is language of much business, government, diplomacy, and postprimary education

**Literacy:** 20%

**Labor force:** 6.3 million (1971 est.) 50% agriculture, 15% industry, 26% services, 9% other

**Organized labor:** about 5% of the labor force, mainly in the Union of Moroccan Workers (UMT)

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Kingdom of Morocco

**Type:** constitutional monarchy (constitution adopted 1972)

**Capital:** Rabat

**Political subdivisions:** 28 provinces and 2 prefectures

**Legal system:** based on Islamic law and French and Spanish civil law system; judicial review of



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legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of Supreme Court; modern legal education at branches of Mohamed V University in Rabat and Casablanca and Karaouine University in Fes; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** constitution provides for Prime Minister and ministers named by and responsible to King; King has paramount executive powers; unicameral legislature in abeyance until elections are held (two-thirds to be directly elected, one third indirectly); judiciary independent of other branches

**Government leaders:** King Hassan II; Prime Minister Ahmed Osman

**Suffrage:** universal over age 20

**Elections:** last parliamentary elections held 21 and 28 August 1970 for Council of Representatives which was dissolved in March 1972; elections for new parliament created by Constitution adopted 15 March 1972 have not been held

**Political parties and leaders:** Istiqlal Party, M'hamed Boucetta; Popular Movement (MP), Mahjoubi Aherdan; Constitutional and Democratic Popular Movement (MPCD), Dr. Abdelkrim Khatib; National Union of Popular Forces (UNFP), split into competitive factions under Abdallah Ibrahim and Mahjoub Ben Seddik of Casablanca-based faction and Abderrahim Bouabid of Rabat-based faction with latter becoming Socialist Union of Popular Forces (USFP) in September 1974; Democratic Constitutional Party (PDC), Mohamed Hassan Ouazzani; Party for Progress and Socialism (PPS), legalized in August 1974, successor to Party for Progress and Socialisim (PPS), is front for Moroccan Communist Party (MCP), which was proscribed in 1959, Ali Yata; Istiqlal and the UNFP formed a National Front in July 1970 to oppose the new constitution, boycotted the parliamentary elections and the 1972 constitutional referendum

**Voting strength:** August 1970 elections were nonpolitical; 1 March 1972 constitutional referendum tallied 98.7% for new constitution, 1.25% opposed and National Front abstained from voting

**Communists:** 300 est.

**Member of:** AFDB, Arab League, EC (association until 1974), FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, OAU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $6 billion (1975 est. in 1974 dollars), about $350 per capita; average annual real growth 4% during 1970-73

**Agriculture:** cereal farming and livestock raising predominate; main products — wheat, barley, citrus fruit, wine, vegetables, olives; some fishing

**Fishing:** catch 246,000 metric tons, $21.0 million (1972); exports $37.9 million (1971)

**Major sectors:** mining and mineral processing (phosphates, smaller quantities of iron, manganese, lead, zinc, and other minerals), food processing, textiles, construction and tourism

**Electric power:** 745,000 kw. capacity (1974); 2.6 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 152 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $1,706 million (f.o.b., 1974); phosphates 55%, agricultural goods 25%, other 20%

**Imports:** $1,914 million (f.o.b., 1974); raw material and semi-finished goods 42%, food 24%, equipment 20%, consumer goods 14%

**Major trade partners:** exports — France 32%, West Germany 8%, Italy 8%, Benelux 7%, U.K. 2%; imports — France 31%, U.S. 8%, West Germany 7%, Italy 6% (1972)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 4.15 dirhams=US$1 (trade rate in 1974)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 1,091 mi. standard gage, 93 mi. double track; 493 mi. electrified

**Highways:** 32,180 mi.; 11,203 mi. bituminous, 3,244 mi. gravel, crushed stone, and improved earth, 17,733 mi. unimproved earth

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 85 mi.; refined products, 305 mi.; natural gas, 60 mi.

**Ports:** 8 major (including Spanish-controlled Ceuta and Melilla), 10 minor

**Civil air:** 12 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 83 total, 83 usable; 24 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 12,000 ft., 11 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 36 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 4 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** superior system by African standards composed of open-wire lines, coaxial, multiconductor and submarine cables and radio-relay links; principal centers Casablanca and Rabat, secondary centers Fes, Marrakech, Oujda, Sebaa Aioun, Tangier and Tetouan; 181,000 telephones; 1.5 million radio and 336,000 TV receivers; 24 Moroccan AM, 1 Voice of America AM, 3 FM, 17 TV stations; 11 submarine cables; 1 satellite ground station

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 3,779,000; 2,242,000 fit for military service; about 185,000 reach military age (18) annually; limited conscription

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, $339,248,800; 8.7% of total budget



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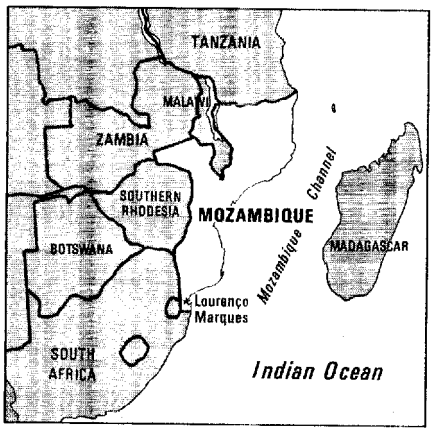
# MOZAMBIQUE




(See reference map VI)

## LAND

303,769 sq. mi.; 30% arable, of which 1% cultivated, 56% woodland and forest, 14% wasteland and inland water

**Land boundaries:** 2,875 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 6 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

**Coastline:** 1,535 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 9,116,000, average annual growth rate 2.0% (7/71-7/72)

**Nationality:** noun—Mozambican(s); adjective—Mozambique

**Ethnic divisions:** 97% African, 3% European, Asian, and Mulatto

**Religion:** 65.6% animist, 21.5% Christian, 10.5% Muslim, 2.4% other

**Language:** Portuguese (official); many tribal dialects

**Literacy:** 7%-10% (est.)

**Labor force:** (1963 est.) 610,000; 50,000 non-African wage earners, 560,000 African wage earners in Mozambique; 290,000 additional African wage earners temporarily working in Rhodesia and South Africa; unemployment serious problem; most native Africans provide unskilled labor or remain in subsistence agricultural sector

**Organized labor:** approx. 47,000 (end of 1970); 75% are white

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Peoples Republic of Mozambique

**Type:** peoples republic; achieved independence from Portugal in June 1975

**Capital:** Lourenco Marques

**Political subdivisions:** 10 districts administered by district governors; municipalities governed by appointed official

**Legal system:** based on Portuguese civil law system and customary law

**Branches:** none established

**Government leader:** President Samora Machel; Vice-President Marcelino dos Santos

**Suffrage:** not yet established

**Elections:** information not available on future election schedule

**Political parties and leaders:** the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO), led by Samora Machel, is only legal party

**Communists:** none known

**Member of:** OAU, U.N.

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $2.3 billion (1972), about $250 per capita; average annual growth probably stagnant or falling

**Agriculture:** cash crops — raw cotton, cashew nuts, sugar, tea, copra, sisal; other crops — corn, wheat, peanuts, potatoes, beans, sorghum, and cassava; self-sufficient in food except for wheat which must be imported

**Major industries:** food processing (chiefly sugar, tea, wheat, flour, cashew kernels); chemicals (vegetable oil, oilcakes, soap, paints); petroleum products; beverages; textiles; nonmetallic mineral products (cement, glass, asbestos, cement products); tobacco

**Electric power:** 442,000 kw. capacity (1974); 558 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 66 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $240 million (f.o.b., 1974); cashew nuts, cotton, sugar, mineral products, timber products, tea, copra, petroleum products

**Imports:** $480 million (c.i.f., 1974 prelim.); (c.i.f., 1972); machinery and electrical equipment, cotton textiles, vehicles, petroleum products, wine, iron and steel

**Major trade partners:** over one-third of foreign trade with Portugal; South Africa, U.S., U.K., West Germany

**Aid:** mainly from Portugal

**Budget:** (FY75) balanced at $530 million prelim.

**Monetary conversion rate:** 26.68 escudos = US$1 as of August 1975 (approximate realigned rate), floating

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 1,965 mi.; 1,877 mi. 3'6" gage (6 mi. double track), 88 mi. 2'5½" gage

**Highways:** 20,000 mi.; 1,740 mi. paved; 18,260 other (mostly earth)

**Inland waterways:** approx. 2,330 mi. of navigable routes



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**Pipelines:** crude oil, 190 mi.

**Ports:** 3 major (Lourenco Marques, Beira, Nacala), 2 significant minor

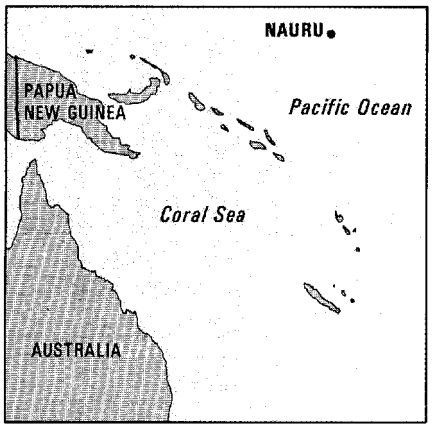
**Civil air:** 13 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 332 total, 327 usable; 28 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft.; 39 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

### DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 2,204,000; 1,108,000 fit for military service

## NAURU




(See reference map VIII)

### LAND

8.2 sq. mi.; insignificant arable land, no urban areas, extensive phosphate mines

### WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 15 mi.

### PEOPLE

**Population:** 7,000 (official estimate for 30 June 1969)

**Nationality:** noun—Nauruan(s); adjective—Nauruan

**Ethnic divisions:** 48% Nauruans, 19% Chinese, 7% Europeans, 26% other Pacific Islanders

**Religion:** Christian (⅔ Protestant, ⅓ Catholic)

**Language:** Nauruan, a distinct Pacific Island tongue; English, the language of school instruction, spoken and understood by nearly all

**Literacy:** nearly universal

### GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Nauru

**Type:** republic; independent since January 1968

**Capital:** no capital city per se; government offices in Uaboe District

**Political subdivisions:** 14 districts

**Branches:** President elected from and by Parliament for an unfixed term; popularly elected unicameral legislature, the Parliament; Cabinet to assist the President, four members, appointed by President from Parliament members

**Government leader:** President Hammer De Roburt

**Suffrage:** universal adult

**Elections:** last held in January 1971

**Political parties and leaders:** there are no political parties; De Roburt is only significant political figure

**Member of:** no present plans to join U.N.; enjoys "special membership" in Commonwealth; South Pacific Commission, ESCAP, INTERPOL, ITU, UPU

### ECONOMY

**GNP:** $28 million (1970), $4,000 per capita (est.)

**Agriculture:** negligible; almost completely dependent on imports for food, water

**Major industries:** mining of phosphates, about 2 million tons per year (1970)

**Electric power:** 8,300 kw. capacity (1974); 24 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 3,428 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $27 million (f.o.b., 1970 est.), consisting entirely of phosphates

**Imports:** $5 million (c.i.f., FY70)

**Major trade partners:** exports—Australia 58%, New Zealand 22%, Japan 18%; imports—Australia 75%, U.K. 8%, New Zealand 5%, Japan 5%

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Australian dollar = US$1.31 (official) (1975)

**Fiscal year:** 1 July - 30 June

### COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** about 17 mi.; 13 mi. paved, 4 mi. improved earth

**Inland waterways:** none

**Ports:** 1 minor

**Civil air:** 3 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 1, coral-surfaced, 5,270 ft.

**Telecommunications:** adequate intraisland and international radiocommunications provided via Australian facilities; 540 telephones; 3,575 radio receivers, 1 AM, but no TV or FM radiobroadcasting facilities

### DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, about 1,800; fit for military service, about 1,000; average number reaching military age (18) annually, 1975-79, less than 100

No formal defense structure and no regular armed forces



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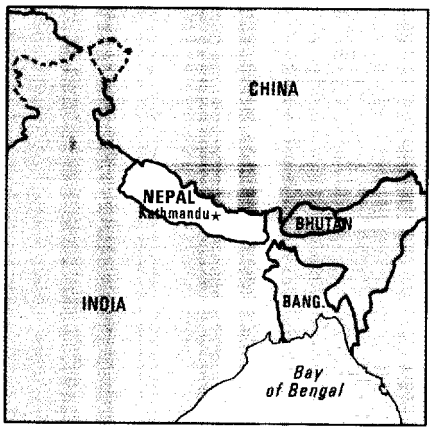
# NEPAL




(See reference map VII)

## LAND

54,600 sq. mi.; 16% agricultural area, 14% permanent meadows and pastures, 38% alpine land (unarable), waste, or urban; 32% forested

**Land boundaries:** 1,720 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 12,731,000, average annual growth rate 2.2% (6/71-6/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Nepalese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Nepalese

**Ethnic divisions:** two main categories, Indo-Nepalese (about 80%) and Tibeto-Nepalese (about 20%), representing considerable intermixture of Indo-Aryan and Mongolian racial strains; country divided among many quasi-tribal communities

**Religion:** only official Hindu Kingdom in world, although no sharp distinction between many Hindu and Buddhist groups; small groups of Muslims and Christians

**Language:** 20 mutually unintelligible languages divided into numerous dialects; Nepali official language and lingua franca for much of the country; same script as Hindi

**Literacy:** about 12%

**Labor force:** 4.1 million; 95% agriculture, 5% industry; great lack of skilled labor

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Kingdom of Nepal

**Type:** constitutional monarchy; King Birendra exercises autocratic control over multitiered panchayat system of government

**Capital:** Kathmandu

**Political subdivisions:** 75 districts, 14 zones

**Legal system:** based on Hindu legal concepts and English common law; legal education at Nepal Law College in Kathmandu; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** Council of Ministers appointed by the King; indirectly elected National Panchayat (Assembly)

**Government leader:** King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva; Prime Minister Nagendra Prasad Rijal

**Suffrage:** universal over age 21

**Elections:** village and town councils (panchayats) elected by universal suffrage; district, zonal, and National Panchayat members indirectly elected, most for 6-year terms; 15 National Panchayat members elected from five class organizations (women, workers, youth, and ex-servicemen), four directly elected by all voters possessing a B.A. or its equivalent, and 16 are appointed by the King

**Political parties and leaders:** all political parties outlawed

**Communists:** the combined membership of the two wings of the Communist Party of Nepal (CPN) may be on the order of 6,500, the majority (perhaps 5,000) in the pro-Chinese wing; the CPN continues to operate more or less openly, but internal dissension has greatly hindered its effectiveness

**Other political or pressure groups:** proscribed Nepali Congress Party led by B.P. Koirala from exile in India

**Member of:** ADB, Colombo Plan, FAO, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, Seabeds Committee, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $1,071 million (FY73 at current prices), less than $100 per capita; 2% real growth in FY73

**Agriculture:** over 90% of population engaged in agriculture; main crops — rice, corn, wheat, sugarcane, oilseeds

**Major industries:** small rice, jute, sugar, and oilseed mills; match, cigarette, and brick factories

**Electric power:** 64,000 kw. capacity (1974); 110 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 9 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $48 million est. (FY70); rice and other food products, jute, timber

**Imports:** $84 million est. (FY70); manufactured consumer goods, fuel, construction materials, food products

**Major trade partner:** over 80% India

**Monetary conversion rate:** 12.5 Nepalese rupees = US$1 (October 1975)

**Fiscal year:** 15 July - 14 July

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 105 mi., all narrow gage (2'6"); mostly government owned; all in Terai close to Indian border; only 33 mi. sector from border to Bizalpura



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presently in use; a 28 mi. segment has been abandoned and 44 mi. utilized to transport rock from quarry near Dharau to Kosi Dam near Rajbiras

**Highways:** 1,686 mi.; 510 mi. paved, 270 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 906 mi. improved and unimproved earth, 200 mi. of seasonally motorable tracks

**Civil air:** 5 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 57 total, 56 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 6 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

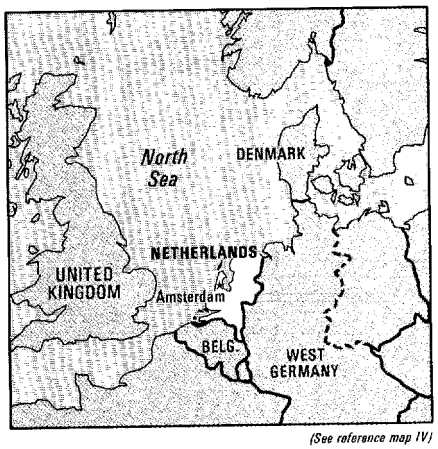
**Telecommunications:** poor telephone and telegraph service; good radiocommunication and broadcast service; international radiocommunication service is poor; 9,162 telephones, 76,000 radio and no TV sets, 3 AM, no FM, and no TV stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 3,073,000; 1,550,000 fit for military service; 140,000 reach military age (17) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 15 July 1975, $9.7 million; 5.6% of total budget

# NETHERLANDS




(See reference map IV)

## LAND

13,100 sq. mi.; 70% cultivated, 5% waste, 8% forested, 8% inland water, 9% other

**Land boundaries:** 635 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

**Coastline:** 280 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 13,715,000, average annual growth rate 0.9% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Netherlander(s); adjective—Netherlands

**Ethnic divisions:** 99% Dutch, 1% Indonesian and other

**Religion:** 41% Protestant, 40% Roman Catholic, 19% unaffiliated

**Language:** Dutch

**Literacy:** 98%

**Labor force:** 4.7 million; 30% manufacturing, 24% services, 16% commerce, 10% agriculture, 9% construction, 7% transportation and communications, 4% other; 4.8% unemployment (August 1975)

**Organized labor:** 33% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Kingdom of the Netherlands

**Type:** constitutional monarchy

**Capital:** Amsterdam, but government resides at The Hague

**Political subdivisions:** 11 provinces governed by centrally appointed commissioners of Queen

**Legal system:** civil law system incorporating French penal theory; constitution of 1815 frequently amended, reissued 1947; judicial review in the Supreme Court of legislation of lower order than Acts of Parliament; legal education at six law schools; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**Branches:** executive, (Queen and Cabinet of Ministers), which is responsible to bicameral states general (parliament); independent judiciary

**Government leader:** Head of State, Queen Juliana; Johannes den Uyl, Prime Minister

**Suffrage:** universal over age 21

**Elections:** must be held at least every 4 years for lower house (most recent November 1972), and every 3 years for upper house (most recent March 1974)

**Political parties and leaders:** Catholic People's Party (KVP), Dr. D. de Zeeuw; Antirevolutionary (ARP), A. Veerman; Labor (PvdA), Mrs. Ien Van Den Heuvel; Liberal (VVD), Mrs. H. van Sommeren-Downer; Christian Historical Union (CHU), Otto W. A. Barou Van Verschuer; Democrats '66 (D-66), Jan ter Brink; Communist (CPN), Henk Hoekstra; Pacifist Socialist (PSP), P. A. Burggraff; Political Reformed (SGP), H. G. Abma; Reformed Political Union (GVP), G. Veurink; Radical Party (PPR), Marcel Van Dam; Democratic Socialist '70 (DS-70), Fred L. Polak; Farmers' Party (BP), Hendrik Koekoek; Roman Catholic Party (RKPN), leader unknown

**Voting strength (1972 election):** 17.7% KVP, 14.4% VVD, 8.8% ARP, 4.8% CHU, 27.4% PvdA, 4.2% D-66, 4.1% DS-70, 4.5% CPN, 1.5% PSP, 4.8% PRP, 2.2% SGP, 1.8% GVP, 1.9% BP, .9% RKP

**Communists:** 9,000 members; 329,973 votes in 1972 election



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**Other political or pressure groups:** great multinational firms; Socialist, Catholic, and Protestant trade unions; Federation of Catholic and Protestant Employers Associations; the non-denominational Federation of Netherlands Enterprises

**Member of:** ADB, Benelux, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, ECE, EEC, EIB, ELDO, EMA, ESRO, EURATOM, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WEU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $69.2 billion (1974 in current prices), $5,120 per capita; 56% consumption, 22% investment, 17% government; 5% foreign balance; 1974 growth rate 3.3% in constant prices

**Agriculture:** animal husbandry predominates; main crops — horticultural crops, grains, potatoes, sugar beets; food shortages — grains, fats, oils; calorie intake, 3,186 calories per day per capita (1970-71)

**Fishing:** catch 323,000 metric tons, $150 million (1973); exports 251,398 metric tons, imports 131,438 metric tons (1973)

**Major industries:** food processing, metal and engineering products, electrical and electronic machinery and equipment, chemicals, and petroleum products

**Shortages:** crude petroleum, raw cotton, base metals and ores, pulp, pulpwood, lumber, feedgrains, and oilseeds

**Crude steel:** 6.1 million metric ton capacity; 5.8 million metric tons produced (1974), 430 kilograms per capita

**Electric power:** 12,200,000 kw. capacity (1974); 55.2 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 3,350 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $32,698 million (f.o.b., 1974); foodstuffs, machinery, transportation equipment, consumer manufactures, chemicals, petroleum products, textiles

**Imports:** $32,512 million (c.i.f., 1974); machinery, transportation equipment, consumer manufactures, crude petroleum, foodstuffs, chemicals, raw cotton, base metals and ores, pulp

**Major trade partners:** (1974) 64% EC, 28% W. Germany, 13% Belgium-Luxembourg, 6% U.S.

**Aid:** economic — U.S., $1,367 million authorized (FY46-73); IBRD, $236 million authorized (FY46-73), none since 1958; military — U.S., $1,255 million authorized (FY49-73), none since FY65; net official aid delivered to less developed areas and multilateral agencies, $1,458 million (FY62-72), $315 million (1972)

**Budget:** (1974) revenues $18.6 billion, expenditures $19.7 billion, deficit $1.1 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 2.689 guilders = US$1, average 1974, floating

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 1,862 mi., standard gage; 1,758 government-owned (NS), 1,023 mi. electrified, 970 mi. double track; 104 mi. privately-owned

**Highways:** approximately 63,100 mi. including 900 mi. of limited access, divided "Motorways"; about 51,400 mi. paved (bituminous, concrete, stone block) and 1,700 mi. unpaved (gravel, crushed stone, stabilized earth)

**Inland waterways:** 3,940 mi., of which 35% is usable by craft of 1,000 short-ton capacity or larger

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 260 mi.; refined products, 600 mi.; natural gas, 2,790 mi.

**Ports:** 8 major, 5 minor

**Civil air:** 110 major transport aircraft (including 8 aircraft registered in the Netherlands but leased from a foreign country)

**Airfields:** 28 total, 27 usable; 16 with permanent-surface runways; 13 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 3 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Telecommunications:** highly developed, excellently maintained, and well integrated; extensive system of multiconductor cables, supplemented by radio-relay links; 4.86 million telephones; 9 million radiobroadcast and 3.65 million TV receivers; 5 AM, 12 FM, and 11 TV stations; 12 coaxial submarine cables; communications satellite ground station

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 3,393,000; 3,046,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually 117,000

**Military budget:** proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, $2,735 million; about 12% of central government budget

# NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

## LAND

394 sq. mi.; 5% arable, 95% waste, urban, or other

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 226 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 241,000, average annual growth rate 1.5% (1/74-1/75)

**Nationality:** noun—Netherlands Antillean(s); adjective—Netherlands Antillean



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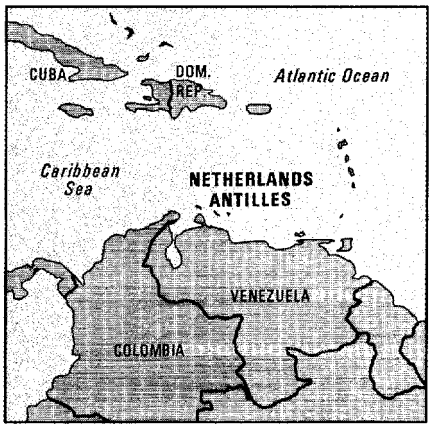
## *NETHERLANDS ANTILLES*




(See reference map II)

**Ethnic divisions:** 85% largely mixed Negro stock except on Aruba where 12% Negro and approx. 55% mixed Carib Indian and European; rest European with some Chinese, especially on Aruba

**Religion:** predominantly Roman Catholic; sizable Protestant, smaller Jewish minorities

**Language:** officially Dutch; predominantly English; colloquial "papiamento," a Spanish-Portuguese-Dutch-English mixture

**Literacy:** 75%-80%

**Labor force:** 66,000; 1% agriculture, 21% industry, 21% unemployed, 8% construction, 41% government and services, 8% other

**Organized labor:** approx. 15% of labor force

### GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Netherlands Antilles

**Type:** territory within Kingdom of the Netherlands, enjoying complete domestic autonomy

**Capital:** Willemstad; Curacao, center of government

**Political subdivisions:** 4 island territories — Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, and the Windward Islands — St. Eustatius, southern part of St. Martin (northern part is French), Saba

**Legal system:** based on civil law system, with some English common law influence; Dutch Country Statute of 1955 serves as constitution

**Branches:** federal executive power, under nominal head of Governor (appointed by the Crown), exercised by 8-member Council of Ministers or Cabinet; legislative power rests with 22-member Legislative Council; independent court system under control of Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Justice (administrative functions under Minister of Justice); each island territory has island council headed by Lieutenant Governor for local administration

**Government leaders:** Minister-President Juan Evertsz

**Suffrage:** universal age 18 and over

**Elections:** general elections held every 4 years, last held August 1973; Island council elections every 2 years, last held April and May 1975

**Political parties and leaders:** the Democratic Party (DP); Antilles Social Progress Movement (MASA) led by Ciro Kroon; the Aruba Patriotic Party (PPA) led by S. J. Trompe; the National People's Party (NVP), S. D. Abbad; the Aruba People's Party (AVP) led by Dominico Guzman Croes; the National Aruban Union Party/Independent Aruban Party (UNA/PIA) led by A. Werleman/M. Croes; Bonaire Democratic Party led by L. A. Abraham; Windward Island Democratic Party led by A. C. Wathey; Social Progressive Action Party, S. R. Goeloe; Antillean Reform Union (URA), Roberto Suriel; Curacao Independent Party (COP), Peter Vander Hoven; Radical People's Party (PRP), Max de Castro; Worker's Party (Frente Obrero); People's Electoral Movement (MEP), separatist party

Voting strength (1973 general election): DP/PPA, 8 seats; NVP, 5 seats; Frente Obrero, 3 seats, MEP, 5 seats; labor coalition, 1 seat

**Communists:** no Communist Party

**Member of:** EC (associate), WCL, WHO

### ECONOMY

**GNP:** $209 million (1973), $890 per capita

**Agriculture:** little production

**Major industries:** petroleum refining on Curacao and Aruba; tourism on Curacao, Aruba, and St. Martin; phosphate mining on Curacao

**Electric power:** 300,000 kw. capacity (1974); 1.5 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 5,600 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $1,379 million (f.o.b., 1973); petroleum products, phosphate

**Imports:** $1,604 million (c.i.f., 1973); crude petroleum, food manufactures

**Major trade partners:** exports — U.S. 43%, EC 16%, Latin America 13%, U.K. 10%, Canada 7%; imports — Venezuela 72%, U.S. 10%, Netherlands 4% (1968)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1.79 Netherlands Antillean florins (NAF)=US$1, official

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 700 mi.; 350 mi. paved, 220 mi. otherwise improved, 130 mi. unimproved

**Ports:** 3 major (Willemstad, Oranjestad, Caracor Baai), 6 minor

**Civil air:** 6 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 7 total, all usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station



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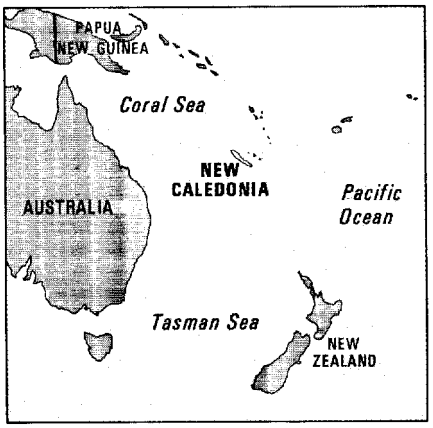
**Telecommunications:** generally adequate telecom facilities; extensive interisland VHF links; 40,000 telephones, 132,000 radio and 35,000 TV receivers, 11 AM and 3 TV stations, 5 submarine cables, including 1 coaxial

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 60,000; 34,000 fit for military service; about 2,000 reach military age (20) annually

Defense is responsibility of the Netherlands

# NEW CALEDONIA




(See reference map VIII)

## LAND

8,500 sq. mi.; 6% cultivable, 22% pasture land, 15% forests, 57% waste or other

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi. (fishing, 3 n. mi.)

**Coastline:** 1,400 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 136,000, average annual growth rate 3.8% (7/61-7/72)

**Nationality:** noun—New Caledonian(s); adjective—New Caledonian

**Ethnic divisions:** Melanesian-Polynesian admixture, over 28,000 Europeans of French extraction

**Religion:** natives 90% Christian

**Language:** Melanesian-Polynesian dialects

**Literacy:** unknown

**Labor force:** size unknown; Javanese and Tonkinese laborers were imported for plantations and mines in pre-World War II period; immigrant labor now coming from Wallis Islands, New Hebrides, and French Polynesia

**Organized labor:** unorganized

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Overseas Territory of New Caledonia

**Type:** French overseas territory; represented in French parliament by one deputy and one Senator

**Capital:** Noumea

**Political subdivisions:** 4 islands or island group dependencies — Isle of Pines, Loyalty Islands, Huon Islands, Island of New Caledonia

**Legal system:** French law

**Branches:** administered by Governor, who is also High Commissioner for France in the Pacific; responsible to French Ministry for Overseas France and Governing Council; Assemblee Territoriale

**Government leader:** Jean Risterucci, Governor and French High Commissioner

**Suffrage:** restricted (1957 election roll listed 32,370 males and females over 21 years of age, of whom 18,964 were classed as indigenous inhabitants)

**Elections:** Assembly elections in 1972

**Political parties:** Union Caledonienne, Entente Democratique et sociale, Union Multiraciale, Mouvement Liberal Caledonien, Union Democratique, Mouvement Populaire Caledonien

**Voting strength (1972 election):** Union Caledonienne, 12 seats; Entente Sociale et Democratique, 6 seats; Union Multiraciale, 5 seats; Mouvement Liberal Caledonien, 5 seats; Union Democratique, 4 seats; Mouvement Populaire Caledonien, 2 seats; Caledonie Francaise, 1 seat

**Communists:** number unknown; Union Caledonienne strongly leftist; some politically active Communists were deported during 1950's; small number of North Vietnamese

**Other political parties and pressure groups:** several lesser parties

**Member of:** EIB (associate), WFTU

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $193 million, $1,800 per capita (1971 est.)

**Agriculture:** large areas devoted to cattle grazing; major products — coffee and vegetables; 60% self sufficient in beef; must import grains and vegetables

**Industry:** mining of nickel

**Electric power:** 261,000 kw. capacity (1974); 1.6 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 12,698 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $263 million (f.o.b., 1974); 99% nickel

**Imports:** $283 million (c.i.f., 1974); machinery, transport equipment, food

**Major trade partners:** (1972) exports — France 55%, Japan 24%, U.S. 11%; imports — France 52%, Australia 13%, rest of EEC 12%

**Monetary conversion rate:** 86 CFP francs = US$1 (1972)



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### COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 3,206 mi.; 228 mi. paved; 808 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized surface; 495 mi. improved earth; 1,675 mi. earth

**Inland waterways:** none

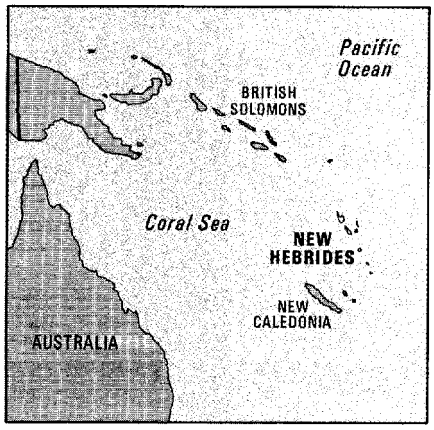
**Ports:** 1 major (Noumea), 21 minor

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 31 total, 31 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 airfield over 8,000 ft.; 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** 14,364 telephones; 30,500 radio and 13,000 TV sets; 1 AM, no FM, and 3 TV stations; 1 earth satellite station

## NEW HEBRIDES




(See reference map VIII)

### LAND

About 5,700 sq. mi.

### WATER

**Limits of territorial waters:** 3 n. mi.

**Coastline:** about 1,570 mi.

### PEOPLE

**Population:** 97,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (7/68-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—New Hebridean(s); adjective—New Hebrides

**Ethnic divisions:** 92% indigenous Melanesian, 3% European, remainder Vietnamese, Chinese, and various Pacific Islanders

**Religion:** most at least nominally Christian

**Literacy:** probably 10%-20%

### GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** New Hebrides Condominium

**Type:** Anglo-French condominium

**Capital:** Vila

**Political subdivisions:** 4 administrative districts

**Legal system:** 3 sets of courts; one each for French and British subjects, one for New Hebrides native affairs

**Branches:** Advisory Council of 30 members with no real legislative powers, majority elected

**Government leader:** two resident commissioners, one French, one British

**Political parties and leaders:** New Hebrides National Party, founded 1971, chairman, Walter Lini

### ECONOMY

**Agriculture:** export crops of copra, cocoa, coffee, some livestock and fish production; subsistence crops of copra, taro, yams

**Electric power:** 4,200 kw. capacity (1974); 11 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 122 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $14 million (1973); copra, frozen fish

**Imports:** $28 million (1973)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 pound = US$2.37 (official currency), 0.74 Australian $ = US$1, 86 Colonial Franc Pacifique (CFP) = US$1 (1972)

### COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** at least 150 mi. sealed or all-weather roads

**Inland waterways:** none

**Ports:** 2 minor

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Telecommunications:** 1 AM broadcast station; 10,000 radio receivers, and 800 telephones

### DEFENSE FORCES

**Personnel:** no military forces maintained, however, the French and British maintain constabularies of about 70 men each

## NEW ZEALAND

### LAND

103,736 sq. mi.; 3% cultivated, 50% pasture; 10% parks and reserves; 20% waste, water, etc., 1% urban, 16% forested; 4 principal islands, 2 minor inhabited islands, several minor uninhabited islands

### WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

**Coastline:** about 9,400 mi.

### PEOPLE

**Population:** 3,164,000, average annual growth rate 2.2% (1/74-1/75)



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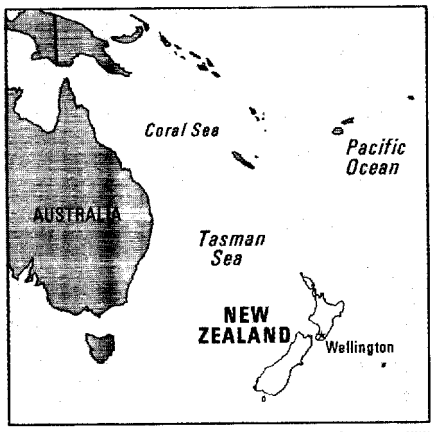
# *NEW ZEALAND*




(See reference map VIII)

**Nationality:** noun—New Zealander(s); adjective—New Zealand

**Ethnic divisions:** 93% European, 7% Maori

**Religion:** 90% Christian, 9% none or unspecified; 1% Hindu, Confucian, and other

**Literacy:** 98%

**Labor force:** 1,176,600; 13% agriculture, 33% manufacturing and construction, 9% transportation and communications, 24% commerce and finance, 21% administrative and professional (1974 figures)

**Organized labor:** 52% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Dominion of New Zealand (rarely used)

**Type:** independent state within Commonwealth, recognizing Elizabeth II as head of state

**Capital:** Wellington

**Political subdivisions:** 112 counties

**Legal system:** based on English law, with special land legislation and land courts for Maori tribesmen; constitution consists of various documents, including certain acts of the U.K. and New Zealand Parliaments; legal education at Victoria, Auckland, Canterbury, and Otago Universities; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**Branches:** unicameral legislature (General Assembly, commonly called Parliament); Cabinet responsible to Parliament; 3-level court system (Magistrates' Courts, Supreme Court, and Court of Appeal)

**Government leader:** Prime Minister Robert D. Muldoon

**Suffrage:** universal age 18 and over

**Elections:** held at 3 year intervals or sooner if parliament is disolved by Prime Minister; last election November 1975

**Political parties and leaders:** National Party (Government), Robert D. Muldoon; Labour Party (Opposition), Wallace E. Rowling; Social Credit Political League, Bruce Beetham; Communist Party, George Victor Wilcox; pro-Soviet Socialist Unity Party, George Edward Jackson

**Voting strength (1975 election):** National Party 53 seats, Labour Party 34 seats

**Communists:** CPNZ about 300, SUP about 100

**Member of:** ADB, ANZUS, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, DAC, ESCAP, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, OECD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $11.7 billion (1974), $3,870 per capita; real average annual growth (1969-74) 3.8%

**Agriculture:** fodder and silage crops about one-half of area planted in field crops; main products — wool, meat, dairy products; New Zealand is food surplus country; caloric intake, 3,500 calories per day per capita (1964)

**Fishing:** catch 58,000 metric tons (1972), $29.4 million 1973

**Major industries:** food processing, textile production, machinery, transport equipment; wood and paper products

**Electric power:** 4,653,000 kw. capacity (1974); 18.3 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 6,101 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $2.1 billion including re-exports (f.o.b., trade year 1975); principal products (1974) — meat 30%, wool 20%, dairy products 17%

**Imports:** $3.7 billion (c.i.f., trade year 1975); machinery 30%, manufactured goods 24%, chemicals 12% (1974)

**Major trade partners:** trade year 1975); exports—22% U.K., 12% U.S., 12% Japan, 11% Australia; imports—19% Australia, 19% U.K., 14% Japan, 13% U.S.

**Aid:** gross official aid deliveries to LDC and multilateral agencies 1973, $27.6 million

**Budget:** expenditures, 3,325 million NZ$, receipts, 3,070 million NZ$ (FY75)

**Monetary conversion rate:** NZ$1 = US$1.06, October 1975

**Fiscal year:** 1 April - 31 March

**NOTE:** trade data are for year ending 30 June 1975; trade year and fiscal year do not correspond

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 2,982 mi.; all 3'6" gage; 170 mi. double track; 70 mi. electrified; over 99% government owned

**Highways:** 57,400 mi. (1974); 27,925 mi. paved, 29,475 mi. gravel or crushed stone

**Inland waterways:** 1,000 mi.; of little importance to transportation



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**Pipelines:** natural gas, 488 mi.
**Ports:** 3 major
**Civil air:** 57 major transport aircraft
**Airfields:** 182 total, 177 usable; 22 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 48 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 4 seaplane stations

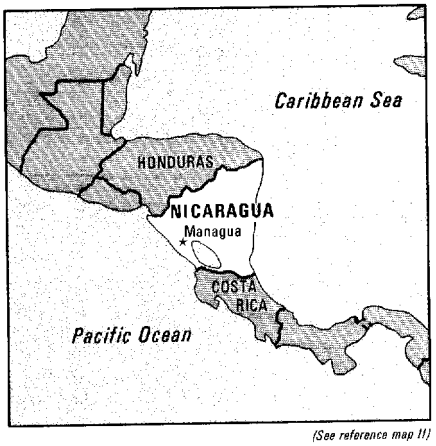
**Telecommunications:** excellent international and domestic systems; 1,410,532 telephones; 2,700,000 radio and 760,847 TV sets; 60 AM stations in 31 cities, no FM, and 4 TV stations, and 120 repeaters; submarine cables extend to Australia and Fiji Islands; 1 ground satellite station

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 723,000; 610,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually about 25,000

**Military budget:** proposed for fiscal year ending 31 March 1976, $238.3 million; about 4% of central government budget

# NICARAGUA




(See reference map II)

## LAND

57,100 sq. mi.; 7% arable, 7% prairie and pasture, 50% forest, 36% urban, waste, or other

**Land boundaries:** 760 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi. (fishing, 200 n. mi.; continental shelf, including sovereignty over superjacent waters)

**Coastline:** 565 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 2,188,000, average annual growth rate 3.3% (7/70-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Nicaraguan(s); adjective—Nicaraguan

**Ethnic divisions:** 69% mestizo, 17% white, 9% Negro, 5% Indian

**Religion:** 95% Roman Catholic

**Language:** Spanish (official); small English-speaking minority on Atlantic coast

**Literacy:** 50% of population 10 years of age and over

**Labor force:** 620,000 (1974 est.); 50% agriculture, 12% manufacturing, 14% services, 24% other; shortage of skilled labor, but underemployment of unskilled labor except during harvest

**Organized labor:** about 5% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Nicaragua

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Managua

**Political subdivisions:** 1 national district and 16 departments

**Legal system:** based on Spanish civil law system; constitution adopted in 1974; legal education at Universidad Nacional de Nicaragua and Universidad Centroamericana; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** President (traditionally dominant) bicameral legislature, judiciary elected by legislature, and Supreme Electoral Tribunal (4th branch)

**Government leaders:** President Anastasio Somoza

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18 if married or literate, otherwise 21

**Elections:** every 6 years; municipal elections every 3 years

**Political parties and leaders:** Nationalist Liberal Party (PLN), Anastasio Somoza; Nicaraguan Conservative Party (PCN), Edmundo Paguaga

**Voting strength (1974 elections):** PLN, 95% of votes; 5% of votes; PCN will, however, occupy 40% of legislative seats by constitutional provision

**Communists:** Communist movement split into hard-line Nicaraguan Socialist Party (PSN) illegal, 60 members; soft-line Nicaraguan Communist Party (PCN) illegal, 40 members, and small pro-Castro Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) activist, 50-60 members; about 1,000 sympathizers

**Other political or pressure groups:** Democratic Union of Liberation (UDEL), an opposition front lacking legal status of a political party, composed of anti-Somoza political movements and labor groups with orientations ranging from conservative to Christian Democrat to Communist, leadership includes Pedro J. Chamorro, Ramiro Sacasa, Ignacio Zelaya, Manuel Morales, Domingo Sanchez

**Member of:** CACM, FAO, GATT, IADB, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, IPU,



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ITU, OAS, ODECA, Seabeds Committee U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $1,230 million (1973 prices, 1974), $580 per capita; 70% private consumption, 6% government consumption, 27% domestic investment, −3% net foreign balance (1973); real growth rate 1974, 11%

**Agriculture:** main crops — cotton, coffee, sugarcane, rice, corn, beans, cattle; caloric intake, 2,300 calories per day per capita (1966)

**Fishing:** catch 11,200 metric tons (1972); $9.6 million (1970); exports $6.1 million (1971)

**Major industries:** food processing, chemicals, metal products, textiles and clothing

**Electric power:** 217,000 kw. capacity (1974); 700 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 345 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $382 million (f.o.b., 1974); cotton, coffee, chemical products, meat, sugar

**Imports:** $563 million (c.i.f., 1974); food and non-food agricultural products, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, transportation equipment, machinery, construction materials, clothing, petroleum

**Major trade partners:** exports — U.S. 33%, Japan 12%, CACM 22%, West Germany 9%; imports —U.S. 34%, CACM 27%, Japan 7%, West Germany 7%, Venezuela 5% (1973)

**Aid:** economic — extensions from U.S. (U.S. FY46-73), $137 million loans, $76 million grants; international organizations (U.S. FY46-73), $240 million; military — from U.S. (U.S. FY46-73), $17 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 7 cordobas = US$1 (official)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 220 mi.; 200 mi. of 3'6" gage, government owned; 20 mi. narrow gage, privately owned

**Highways:** 8,050 mi.; 850 mi. paved, 3,200 mi. otherwise improved, 4,000 mi. unimproved

**Inland waterways:** 1,380 mi., including 2 large lakes

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 45 mi.

**Ports:** 4 major (Carinto, Puerto Cabezas, Puerto Somaza, San Juan del Sur), 6 minor

**Civil air:** 10 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 421 total, 414 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 8 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

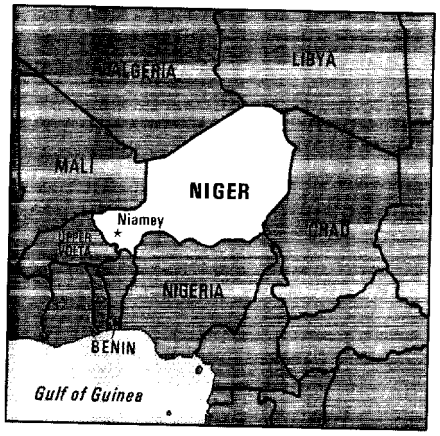
**Telecommunications:** low-capacity wire and radio-relay network; connection into Central American microwave net; satellite ground station; 18,500 telephones; est. 700,000 radio and 75,000 TV receivers; 75 AM, 30 FM, and 7 TV stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 516,000; 316,000 fit for military service; 23,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, $19.7 million for the Ministry of Defense, including civil functions (e.g., police and civil air); 7.4% of central government budget

# NIGER




*(See reference map VI)*

## LAND

489,000 sq. mi.; about 3% cultivated, perhaps 20% somewhat arable, remainder desert

**Land boundaries:** 3,570 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 4,662,000, average annual growth rate 2.7% (7/70-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Nigerois (sing. and pl.); adjective—Niger

**Ethnic divisions:** main Negroid groups 75% (of which, Hausa 50%, Djerma and Songhai 21%); Caucasian elements include Tuareg, Toubous, and Tamacheks; mixed group includes Fulani

**Religion:** 80% Muslim, remainder largely animists and a very few Christians

**Language:** French official, many African languages; Hausa used for trade

**Literacy:** about 5%

**Labor force:** 26,000 wage earners; bulk of population engaged in subsistence agriculture and animal husbandry

**Organized labor:** negligible

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Niger



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*NIGER/NIGERIA*

**Type:** republic; military regime in power since April 1974

**Capital:** Niamey

**Political subdivisions:** 7 departments, 32 arrondissements

**Legal system:** based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1960, suspended 1974; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** executive authority exercised by Provisional Supreme Military Council (SMC) composed of 12 army officers

**Government leader:** President Lt. Col. Seyni Kountche

**Suffrage:** universal over age 21

**Elections:** political activity banned

**Political parties and leaders:** political parties banned

**Communists:** no Communist party; some sympathizers in outlawed Sawaba party

**Member of:** AFDB, CEAO, EAMA, ECA, Entente, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITU, Lake Chad Basin Commission, Niger River Commission, OAU, OCAM, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $400 million (1972 est.), $100 per capita

**Agriculture:** commercial — peanuts, cotton, livestock; main food crops — millet, sorghum, niebe beans, vegetables

**Major industries:** cement plant, brick factory, rice mill, small cotton gins, oil presses, slaughterhouse, and a few other small light industries; uranium production began in 1971

**Electric power:** 61,200 kw. capacity (1974); 59 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 13 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $62 million (f.o.b., 1973); about 60% peanuts and related products, rest largely livestock, hides, skins; exports understated because much regional trade not recorded

**Imports:** $86 million (c.i.f., 1973); fuels, machinery, transport equipment, foodstuffs, consumer goods (largely for European residents); sizable imports unrecorded

**Major trade partners:** France (over 50%), other EC countries, Nigeria, UDEAC countries, U.S.; preferential tariff to EC and franc zone countries

**Aid:** economic — France (1960 to mid-1967) $68 million; EC (FY61-73) $100 million; U.S. (FY61-73) $26 million; West Germany, Israel, Republic of China, and U.N. have also extended aid; military — $2.8 million (1954-68)

**Budget:** projected to balance at about $70 million (1975)

**Monetary conversion rate:** about 219.98 Communaute Financiere Africaine=US$1 as of August 1975, floating since February 1973

**Fiscal year:** 1 October - 30 September

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** approx. 4,640 mi.; 580 mi. bituminous, 1,640 mi. gravel, 2,420 mi. unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** Niger River navigable 185 miles from Niamey to Gaya on the Dahomey frontier from mid-December through March

**Ports:** Niger landlocked; outlet to sea is Cotonou, Dahomey

**Civil air:** 5 major transport aircraft

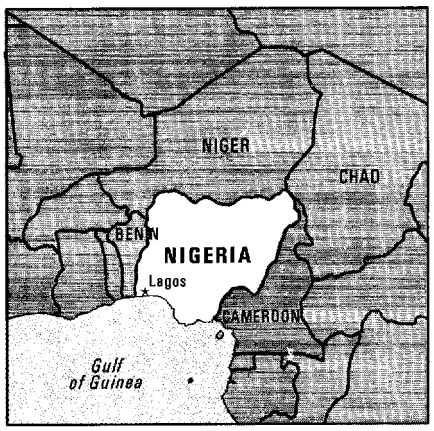
**Airfields:** 63 total, 60 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 17 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Telecommunications:** principal telecommunication center Niamey; telephone poor, telegraph fair, 3,300 telephones; 100,000 radio and 500 TV receivers; 4 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,042,000; 556,000 fit for military service; about 43,000 reach military age (18) annually

## NIGERIA




(See reference map VI)

## LAND

357,000 sq. mi.; 24% arable (13% of total land area under cultivation), 35% forested, 41% desert, waste, urban, or other

**Land boundaries:** 2,507 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 30 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 530 mi.



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# *NIGERIA*

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 63,825,000, average annual growth rate 2.9% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Nigerian(s); adjective—Nigerian

**Ethnic divisions:** 250 tribal groups, of which most important are Hausa-Fulani (north), Ibo and Yoruba (south); these 3 tribes total over 60% of population; about 27,000 non-Africans

**Religion:** 47% Muslim, 34% Christian, 19% other

**Literacy:** est. 25%

**Language:** English official; Hausa, Yoruba, and Ibo also widely used

**Labor force:** approx. 22.5 million; about 41% of total population; roughly 1.3 million wage earners, of whom 560,000 work in modern enterprises

**Organized labor:** about 530,000 wage earners, approx. 2.4% of total labor force, belong to some 700 unions

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** The Federal Republic of Nigeria

**Type:** federal republic since 1963; under military rule since January 1966

**Capital:** Lagos

**Political subdivisions:** 12 states, headed by a military governor

**Legal system:** based on English common law, tribal law, and Islamic law; new constitution to be prepared; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction with reservations

**Branches:** Federal Military Government; decrees issued by Supreme Military Council, advised by largely civilian Federal Executive Council

**Government leader:** Brigadier Murtala Muhammed, Head of Federal Military Government and Commander in Chief of Nigerian Armed Forces

**Suffrage:** universal adult suffrage (except for women in former Northern Region)

**Elections:** the military has promised to restore power to an elected civilian regime when state and federal legislative elections are held between October 1978 and October 1979

**Political parties and leaders:** political parties and politically active tribal societies were dissolved by decree on 24 May 1966; some sub rosa political activity continues

**Communists:** the banned Socialist Workers and Farmers Party and the Nigerian Trade Union Congress have a limited political following, no influence on government

**Member of:** AFDB, Commonwealth, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, Lake Chad Basin Commission, Niger River Commission, OAU, OPEC, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $23 billion (1974 current prices), $380 per capita; 10% growth rate (1973-74)

**Agriculture:** main crops — peanuts, cotton, cocoa, rubber, yams, cassava, sorghum, palm kernels, millet, corn, rice; livestock; almost self-sufficient

**Fishing:** catch 156,000 metric tons (1970); imports $3.7 million (1971)

**Major industries:** mining — crude oil, natural gas, coal, tin, columbite; processing industries — oil palm, peanut, cotton, rubber, petroleum, wood, hides, skins; manufacturing industries — textiles, cement, building materials, food products, footwear, chemical, printing, ceramics

**Electric power:** 1,330,000 kw. capacity (1974); 2.6 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 42 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $9.3 billion (f.o.b., 1974); oil (92%), peanuts, palm products, cocoa, rubber, cotton, timber, tin

**Imports:** $2.8 billion (c.i.f., 1974); machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, chemicals

**Major trade partners:** U.K., EC, U.S.

**Budget:** FY75 est. — current revenue $5.1 billion, current expenditure $1.5 billion, capital expenditure $2.6 billion, $1 billion transferred to States

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Naira = US$1.62 (official)

**Fiscal year:** 1 April - 31 March

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 2,180 route mi.; 3'6" gage

**Highways:** 55,425 mi.; 9,500 mi. paved (mostly bituminous surface treatment); 45,925 mi. laterite, gravel, crushed stone, improved earth

**Inland waterways:** 5,330 mi. consisting of Niger and Benue rivers and smaller rivers and creeks; additionally, the newly formed Kainji Lake has several hundred miles of navigable lake routes

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 645 mi.; natural gas, 40 mi.; refined products, 3 mi.

**Ports:** 2 major (Lagos, Port Harcourt), 10 minor

**Civil air:** 17 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 91 total, 77 usable; 15 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 25 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 4 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** composed of radio-relay links, open-wire lines, and radiocommunication stations; principal center Lagos, secondary centers Ibadan and Kaduna; 106,300 telephones; 5 million radio and 90,000 TV receivers; 25 AM, 6 FM, and 8 TV stations; 2 submarine cables; 1 satellite ground station



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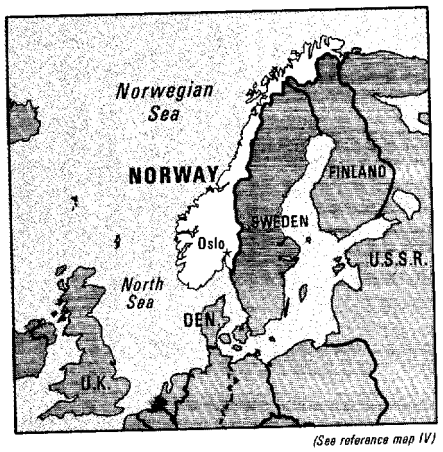
## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 14,199,000; 8,233,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually 740,000

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 March 1976, $1,283,400,000; 17.9% of total budget

## NORWAY




(See reference map IV)

## LAND

**Norway:** 125,000 sq. mi.; Svalbard, 24,000 sq. mi.; Jan Mayen, 144 sq. mi.; 3% arable, 2% meadows and pastures, 21% forested, 74% other

**Land boundaries:** 1,603 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 4 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

**Coastline:** mainland 2,125 mi.; islands 1,500 mi. (excludes long fjords and numerous small islands and minor indentations which total as much as 10,000 mi. overall)

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 4,022,000, average annual growth rate 0.6% (1/74-1/75)

**Nationality:** noun—Norwegian(s); adjective—Norwegian

**Ethnic divisions:** homogeneous white population, small Lappish minority

**Religion:** 96% Evangelical Lutheran, 4% other Protestant and Roman Catholic, 1% other

**Language:** Norwegian, small Lapp and Finnish-speaking minorities

**Literacy:** 99%

**Labor force:** 1.7 million; 11.4% agriculture, forestry, fishing, 25.3% mining and manufacturing, 8.1% construction, 16.3% commerce, 9.9% transportation and communication, 28.5% services; 1.0% unemployed

**Organized labor:** 60% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Kingdom of Norway

**Type:** constitutional monarchy

**Capital:** Oslo

**Political subdivisions:** 19 counties, 404 communes, 47 towns

**Legal system:** mixture of customary law, civil law system, and common law traditions; constitution adopted 1814, modified 1884; Supreme Court renders advisory opinions to legislature when asked; legal education at University of Oslo; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**Branches:** legislative authority rests jointly with Crown and parliament (Storting); executive power vested in Crown but exercised by cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 5 superior courts, 104 lower courts

**Government leaders:** King Olav V; Prime Minister Trygve Bratteli

**Suffrage:** universal, but not compulsory, over age 20

**Elections:** held every 4 years (next in September 1977)

**Political parties and leaders:** Anti-Tax Party, Arve Loennum; Conservative, Kaare Willoch; Christian People's, Lars Korvald; Center, Erland Steenberg, Dagfinn Vaarvik; Liberal, Hans H. Rossbach, Eva Kolstad; New Liberal People's, Ole Myrvoll, Magne Lerheim; Labor, Reiulf Steen; combined Socialist Left Party, Berit Aas, chairman

**Voting strength (1973 election):** 5% Anti-tax; 17.5% Conservative; 12.2% Christian Peoples; 11% Center; 3.5% Liberal; 3.4% New Liberal Peoples; 35.3% Labor; 11.2% Socialist Electoral Alliance (includes Democratic Socialist, Socialist People's, and Communist Party)

**Communists:** 2,500 est.; a number of sympathizers as indicated by the 22,500 Communist votes cast in the 1969 election

**Member of:** ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EC (Free Trade Agreement), EFTA, ESRO (observer), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IEA (associate member), IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, NATO, Nordic Council, OECD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $23.4 billion in 1974 (at 1974 prices), $5,860 per capita; 52.3% private consumption; 33.8% investment; 16.5% government; net foreign balance −2.6%; 1974 growth rate 3.7%, in constant prices



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**Agriculture:** animal husbandry predominates; main crops — feed grains, potatoes, fruits, vegetables; 40% self-sufficient; food shortages — food grains, sugar; caloric intake, 2,940 calories per day per capita (1969-70)

**Fishing:** catch 2.4 million metric tons (1974); value $290 million (1974); exports $28 million

**Major industries:** food processing, shipbuilding, wood pulp, paper products, metals, chemicals

**Shortages:** most raw materials with the exception of timber, iron, copper, and ilmenite ore, dairy products and fish

**Crude steel:** 944,000 metric tons produced (1974), 236 kilograms per capita

**Electric power:** 15,400,000 kw. capacity (1974); 76.7 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 15,500 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $6,313 million (f.o.b., 1974); principal items—metals, pulp and paper, fish products, ships, chemicals

**Imports:** $8,314 million (c.i.f., 1974); principal items—foodstuff, ships, fuels, motor vehicles, iron and steel, chemical compounds, textiles

**Major trade partners:** EC 44.4% (U.K. 12.8%, West Germany 12.7%, Denmark 6.7%); Sweden 18.3%; U.S. 6.9%; Sino-Soviet countries 3.3% (1974)

**Aid:** economic — U.S., $482 million authorized (FY46-73), $39.7 million in 1973; IBRD, $145 million authorized through 1973, none since 1964; net official economic aid delivered to less developed areas and multilateral agencies, $134.2 million (1960-69); $36.8 million (1970); $42.4 million (1971), $63 million (1972), $87 million (1973), $133 million (1974), $177 million (appropriated for 1975), $228 million (proposed for 1976); military—U.S., $914.3 million authorized (FY46-73), none since 1967

**Budget:** (1975) revenues $6,817 million, expenditures $7,498 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 kroner = US$0.1786

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 2,662 mi.; State (NSB) operates 2,636 mi. standard gage, 2,589 mi. single track, 1,516 mi. electrified, 47 mi. double track; 10 mi. standard gage electrified privately owned; 16 mi. meter (3'3⅜") gage electrified privately owned

**Highways:** 46,000 mi.; 9,000 mi. paved, 37,000 mi. crushed stone and gravel

**Inland waterways:** 980 mi.; 5-8 ft. draft vessels maximum

**Pipelines:** refined products, 33 mi.

**Ports:** 9 major, 69 minor

**Civil air:** 54 major transport aircraft

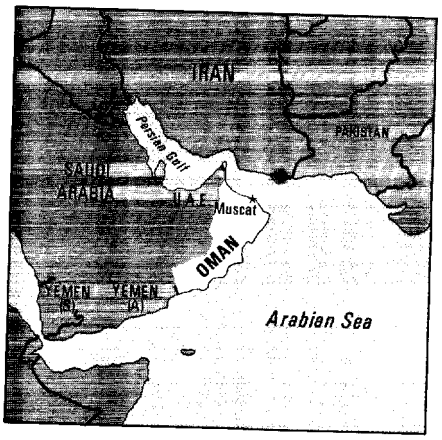
**Airfields:** 93 total, 93 usable; 48 with permanent-surface runways; 10 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 14 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 20 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** high-quality domestic and international telephone, telegraph, and telex service; 1.38 million telephones; 2.2 radiobroadcast and 1.02 million TV receivers; 36 AM, 316 FM, and 654 TV stations; 5 coaxial submarine cables; COMSAT station

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 918,000; 755,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually, 32,000

# OMAN




(See reference map V)

## LAND

About 82,000 sq. mi.; negligible amount forested, remainder desert, waste, or urban

**Land boundaries:** 860 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi. (fishing 50 n. mi.)

**Coastline:** 1,300 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 505,000, average annual growth rate 2.9% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Omani(s); adjective—Omani

**Ethnic divisions:** almost entirely Arab with small groups of Iranians, Baluchis, and Indians

**Religion:** Muslim

**Language:** Arabic

**Literacy:** very low

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Sultanate of Oman



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**Type:** absolute monarchy; nominally independent but under strong U.K. influence

**Capital:** Muscat

**Legal system:** based on English common law and Islamic law; no constitution; ultimate appeal to the Sultan; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Government leader:** Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id Al Bu Sa'id

**Other political or pressure groups:** none

**Member of:** Arab League, FAO, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IMF, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $900 million (1974 est.), $1,840 per capita est.

**Agriculture:** based on subsistence farming (fruits, dates, cereals, cattle, camels, fish) and trade

**Major industries:** petroleum discovery in 1964; production began in 1967; production 1975 est. 320,000 b/d; pipeline capacity 400,000 b/d; revenue for 1974 est. at $687 million

**Electric power:** 27,000 kw. capacity (1974); 70 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 143 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** mostly petroleum; non-oil exports $1.2 million (1974)

**Imports:** $711 million (1974)

**Major trade partners:** U.K., Gulf states, India, Australia, China, Japan

**Aid:** bilateral assistance pledged, $134 million in 1974, IBRD $8 million; aid commitment by Oman, $39 million to miltilateral institutions

**Budget:** (1974 revised) revenues $695 million, expenditures $720 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Riyal Omani= US$2.90 (as of October 1973)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Highways:** 1,750 mi. total; 3 mi. bituminous surface, remainder motorable natural-surface track

**Pipelines:** crude oil 230 mi.

**Ports:** 1 major (Qaboos), 6 minor

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 145 total, 139 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 51 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

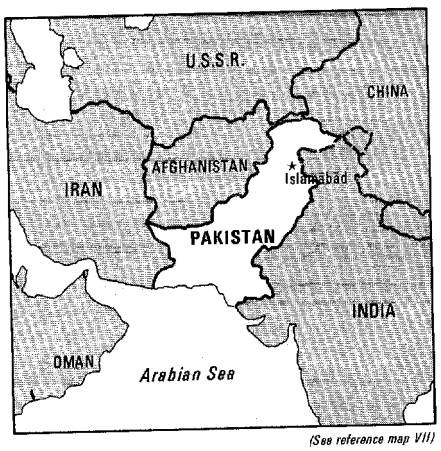
**Telecommunications:** fair international and domestic service; 3,400 telephones; 1 AM station

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 118,000; 68,000 fit for military service

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending December 1974, est. $87,000,000, about 14.9% of total budget

# PAKISTAN




(See reference map VIII)

## LAND

310,000 sq. mi. (includes Pakistani part of Jammu-Kashmir); 40% arable, including 24% cultivated; 23% unsuitable for cultivation; 34% unreported, probably mostly waste; 3% forested

**Land boundaries:** 3,650 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi. (fishing 50 n. mi.; plus right to establish 100 n. mi. conservation zones beyond territorial sea)

**Coastline:** 650 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 71,461,000 (excluding Junagardh, Manavadar, Gilgit, Baltistan, and the disputed area of Jammu-Kashmir), average annual growth rate 3.2% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Pakistani(s); adjective—Pakistani

**Religion:** 97% Muslim, 3% other

**Language:** official, Urdu; total spoken languages —7% Urdu, 64% Punjabi, 12% Sindhi, 8% Pushtu, 9% other; English is lingua franca

**Literacy:** about 14%

**Labor force:** 12.7 million (est. 1961); 60% agriculture, 16% industry, 7% commerce, 15% service, 2% unemployed

**Organized labor:** 5% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Islamic Republic of Pakistan

**Type:** parliamentary, federal republic; constitution adopted April 1973, effective August 1973, provides for bi-cameral legislature, strong prime minister

**Capital:** Islamabad

**Political subdivisions:** 4 provinces — Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan, and Northwest Frontier — with the capital territory of Islamabad and certain tribal areas centrally administered; Pakistan claims that Azad



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Kashmir is independent pending a settlement of the dispute with India, but it is in fact under Pakistani control

**Legal system:** based on English common law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**Government leaders:** President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry; Prime Minister Z. A. Bhutto

**Suffrage:** universal from age 21

**Elections:** elections for National Assembly based on one-man/one-vote formula, and for provincial assemblies were held in December 1970; under 1973 Constitution, next National Assembly elections must be held no later than 1977

**Political parties and leaders:** Pakistan People's Party (PPP), Z. A. Bhutto; Pakistan Muslim League (QML), Abdul Qaiyum Khan; Tehrik-i-Istiqlal, Asghar Khan; United Muslim League (UML), Pir of Pigaro; National Awami Party (NAP), Abdul Wali Khan (party outlawed in February 1975); Jamaat-i-Islami (JI), Tofail Mohammed; Markazi Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Pakistan (MJUP), Maulana Shah Ahmed Noorani; Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Islam (JUI), Mufti Mahmud; several of these parties belong to United Democratic Front (UDF), an opposition coalition

**Communists:** party membership very small; several thousand sympathizers

**Other political or pressure groups:** military remains potentially strong political force

**Member of:** ADB, CENTO, Colombo Plan, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, RCD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $9.9 billion (FY75) at exchange rate of 9.9 rupees = US$1 prevailing June 1973, $140 per capita; real growth 2.5% (FY75)

**Agriculture:** extensive irrigation; main crops — wheat and cotton; foodgrain shortage, 1.5 million tons imported in FY75

**Fishing:** catch 208,200 metric tons (1974)

**Major industries:** cotton textiles, food processing, tobacco, engineering, chemicals, natural gas

**Electric power:** 2,370,000 kw. capacity (1974); 10.4 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 152 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $1,047 million (f.o.b., FY75); cotton (raw and manufactured), rice

**Imports:** $2,140 million (c.i.f., FY75); wheat, crude oil, machinery, transport equipment, chemicals

**Major trade partners:** U.S., U.K., Japan, West Germany

**Budget:** expenditures, FY76—current expenditures, $1,438 million; capital expenditures, $1,385 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 9.9 rupees = US$1 (since February 1973)

**Fiscal year:** 1 July - 30 June

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 5,465 mi.; 277 mi. meter gage, 4,808 mi. broad gage, 380 mi. narrow gage; 635 mi. double track; 178 mi. electrified; government owned

**Highways:** 43,500 mi.; 11,922 mi. paved, 8,040 mi. gravel, 1,146 mi. improved earth; 22,392 mi. unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 1,150 mi.

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 143 mi.; natural gas, 1,200 mi.

**Ports:** 1 major, 5 minor

**Civil air:** 20 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 112 total, 109 usable; 65 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 25 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 50 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

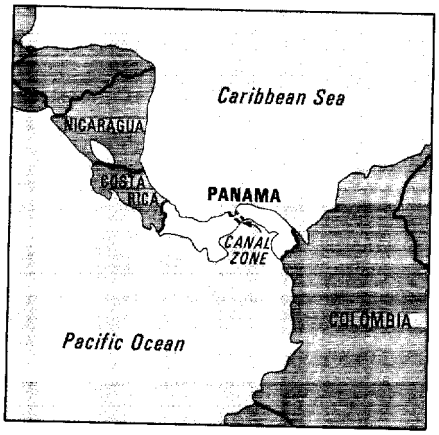
**Telecommunications:** excellent international radiocommunication service over CENTO links; domestic wire and radiocommunication and broadcast service very good; 195,325 (est.) telephones; 1,015,000 radio and 125,000 TV sets; 20 AM, no FM, 3 TV stations, and 3 repeaters; 1 ground satellite station

## DEFENSE

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 17,093,000; 9,494,000 fit for military service; 833,000 reach military age (17) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 June 1975 $607 million; about 31% of total budget

# PANAMA




(See reference map II)

## LAND

29,208 sq. mi. (excluding Canal Zone, 553 sq. mi.); 24% agricultural land (9% fallow, 4% cropland, 11% pasture), 20% exploitable forest, 56% other forests, urban, and waste

**Land boundaries:** 390 mi.



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*PANAMA*

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 200 n. mi. (continental shelf including sovereignty over superjacent waters)

**Coastline:** 1,545 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 1,693,000, average annual growth rate 3.1% (7/73-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Panamanian(s); adjective—Panamanian

**Ethnic divisions:** 70% mestizo, 14% Negro, 9% white, 7% Indian and other

**Religion:** over 90% Roman Catholic, remainder mainly Protestant

**Language:** Spanish; about 14% speak English as native tongue; many Panamanians bilingual

**Literacy:** 82% of population 10 years of age and over

**Labor force:** 482,200 (1972 est.); 39.5% commerce, finance and services; 33.9% agriculture, hunting and fishing; 9.7% manufacturing and mining; 6.8% construction; 5% Canal Zone; 3.9% transportation and communications; 1.2% utilities; national average of 6.8% unemployed; shortage of skilled labor but an oversupply of unskilled labor

**Organized labor:** 8.4% of labor force (1972 est.)

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Panama

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Panama

**Political subdivisions:** 9 provinces, 1 intendancy

**Legal system:** based on civil law system; constitution adopted in 1972; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of Panama; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**Branches:** popularly elected unicameral legislature which elects the President; presidentially appointed Supreme Court

**Government leaders:** Demetrio Lakas is Constitutional President and Chief of State, but subordinate to Gen. Omar Torrijos, the National Guard Commandant who was given special powers for 6 years by the Constitutional Assembly in 1972

**Suffrage:** universal and compulsory over age 21

**Elections:** elections for assembly of representatives of the corregimientos August 1972; next election August 1978

**Political parties and leaders:** political parties suspended pending revision of electoral code; Communist Party illegal but allowed to operate

**Voting strength (1968 election):** 55% Arnulfo Arias Madrid (National Union Coalition), 42% David Samudio (People's Alliance), 3% Antonio Gonzalez Revilla (Christian Democratic Party); no parties were active in the 1972 elections

**Communists:** 100 active and several hundred inactive members People's Party (PdP); Communist; 1,000 sympathizers; National Liberation Movement (MLN) and Vanguard of National Action (VAN) inactive as pro-Castro organizations, 40-60 members

**Other political or pressure groups:** National Council of Private Enterprise (CONEP)

**Member of:** FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OAS, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** 1,460 million (1973 est.), $930 per capita; 62% private consumption, 14% government consumption, 30% gross fixed investment, −6% net foreign balance (1973); real growth (1974), 3.5%

**Agriculture:** main crops — bananas, rice, corn, coffee, sugarcane; self-sufficient in most basic foods; 2,450 calories per day per capita (1969)

**Fishing:** catch 56,500 metric tons, $10.4 million (1971); exports $13.3 million (1971); imports $2.0 million (1971)

**Major industries:** food processing, metal products, construction materials, petroleum products, clothing

**Electric power (including Canal Zone):** 380,000 kw. capacity (1974); 1.1 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 715 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $205 million (f.o.b., 1974); bananas, petroleum products, shrimp, sugar, meat, coffee

**Imports:** $800 million (c.i.f., 1974); manufactures, transportation equipment, crude petroleum, chemicals, foodstuffs

**Major trade partners:** exports — U.S. 44%, Canal Zone NA, West Germany 15%; imports — U.S. 35%, Ecuador 11%, Venezuela 7% (1973)

**Aid:** economic — from U.S. (FY46-73), $254 million loans, $137 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-73), $178 million; from other Western countries (1960-71), $28.9 million; military — assistance from U.S. (FY46-73), $6 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 balboa=US$1 (official)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 305 mi.; 48 mi. 5'0" gage, 107 mi. 3'0" gage; 150 mi. plantation feeder lines

**Highways:** 4,450 mi.; 1,400 mi. paved, 1,150 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 1,900 mi. improved and unimproved earth; Panama Canal Zone 145 mi.; 140 mi. paved; 5 mi. gravel

**Inland waterways:** 500 mi. navigable by shallow draft vessels; 51-mile Panama Canal



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**Pipelines:** refined products, 60 mi.

**Ports:** 2 major (Cristobal/Colon/Coco Solo, Balboa/Panama City), 10 minor

**Civil air:** 27 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 121 total, 119 usable; 26 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft.; 13 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

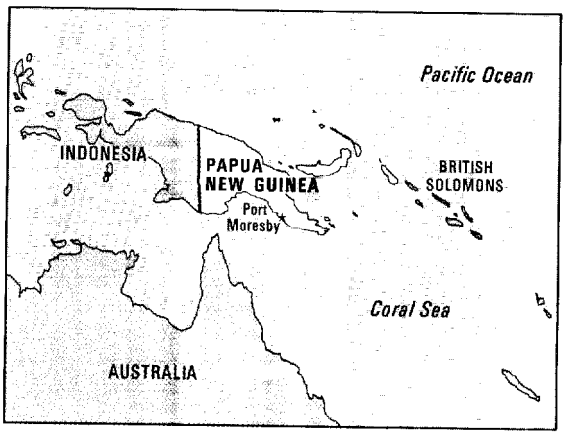
**Telecommunications:** domestic and international telecom facilities well developed, including nearly nationwide radio-relay system; connection into central American microwave net; communications satellite ground station; 127,000 telephones; 575,000 radio and 240,000 TV receivers; 80 AM, 30 FM, and 13 TV stations; 1 coaxial submarine cable

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 366,000; 252,000 fit for military service; no conscription

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1972, $18 million; about 11% of central government budget

# PAPUA NEW GUINEA




(See reference map VIII)

## LAND

183,540 sq. mi.

**Land boundaries:** 600 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

**Coastline:** about 3,200 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 2,714,000, average annual growth rate 2.3% (7/66-7/73)

**Nationality:** noun—Papua New Guinean(s); adjective—Papua New Guinean

**Ethnic divisions:** predominantly Melanesian and Papuan, some Negrito, Micronesian, and Polynesian types

**Religion:** over one-half of population nominally Christian (490,000 Catholic, 320,000 Lutheran, other Protestant sects); remainder animist

**Language:** 700 indigenous languages; pidgin English and 2 or 3 native languages are linguae francae for over one-half of population; English spoken by 1% to 2% of population

**Literacy:** 1%; in English, 0.1%

**Labor force:** no available figures; mostly subsistence farmers

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Papua New Guinea

**Type:** independent state within Commonwealth recognizing Elizabeth II as head of state

**Capital:** Port Moresby

**Political subdivisions:** 18 administrative districts (12 in New Guinea, 6 in Papua)

**Legal system:** based on English common law

**Branches:** executive—Executive Council; legislature — House of Assembly (100 members, plus 4 appointed); judiciary — court system consists of Supreme Court of Papua New Guinea and various inferior courts (District Courts, Local Courts, Children's Courts, Wardens' Courts)

**Government leader:** Governor General, Sir John Guise; Prime Minister, Michael Somare

**Suffrage:** universal adult suffrage

**Elections:** preferential-type elections for 100-member House of Assembly every 4 years

**Political parties:** Pangu Party is principal political group; 5 or 6 other small parties and numerous independents

**Voting strength (1972 election):** Pangu Party and Allies won 52 seats, United Party 42 seats, Independence 6 seats

**Communists:** no significant strength

**Member of:** ADB, Commonwealth, IBRD, IMF, U.N., WHO (associate)

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $1.3 billion (1973 est.); real average annual growth rate (1960-69) 7.5%

**Agriculture:** main crops — coconuts, coffee, cocoa, tea

**Major industries:** sawmilling and timber processing, copper mining (Bougainville)

**Electric power:** 223,000 kw. capacity (1974); 560 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 203 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $721 million (f.o.b., FY74); principal products — copper, coconut products, coffee beans, timber



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**Imports:** $365 million (f.o.b., FY74)

**Major trade partners:** Australia, U.K., Japan

**Aid:** economic — Australia — $254 million extended 1973; World Bank group (1968-September 1969) — $7.5 million committed; U.S. (FY70-74) $32.5 million extended

**Budget:** (75-76) receipts 400 Australian dollars, expenditures 408 Australian dollars

**Monetary conversion rate:** Kina $1 = A$1

**Fiscal year:** 1 July - 30 June

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** approx. 8,910 mi.; about 5,225 mi. suitable for heavy and medium traffic, and about 3,685 mi. suitable for light traffic

**Inland waterways:** 6,800 mi.

**Ports:** 5 principal, 8 minor

**Civil air:** 22 major transport aircraft; Air Niugini, new national airline, began operations in November 1973

**Airfields:** 514 total, 478 usable; 13 with permanent-surface runways; 46 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 with runway 8,000 ft. — Nadzab

**Telecommunications:** Papua New Guinea telecom services are adequate and are being improved; principal telecom centers include Goroka, Lae, Madang, Mount Hagen, and Wewak in New Guinea; and Daru, Port Moresby and Samarai in Papua; facilities provide radiobroadcast, radiotelephone and telegraph, coastal radio, aeronautical radio and international radiocommunication services; numerous privately owned radio facilities exist; submarine cables extend from Madang to Australia and Guam; 32,384 telephones, 102,000 radios, but no TV sets; 29 AM, no FM and no TV facilities

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 693,400; about 329,000 fit for military service

Defense is responsibility of Australia

# PARAGUAY

## LAND

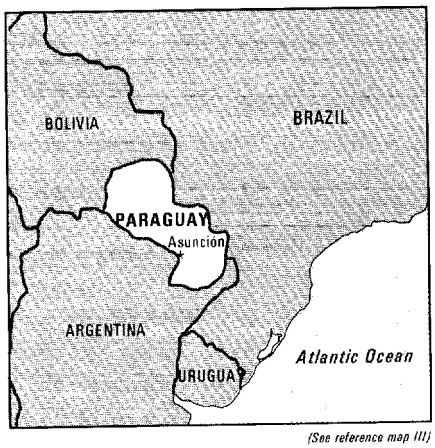
157,000 sq. mi.; 2% under crops, 24% meadow and pasture, 52% forested, 22% urban, waste, and other

**Land boundaries:** 2,140 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 2,582,000, average annual growth rate 2.7% (10/62-7/72)

**Nationality:** noun—Paraguayan(s); adjective—Paraguayan




(See reference map III)

**Ethnic divisions:** 95% mestizo, 5% white and Indian

**Religion:** 97% Roman Catholic

**Language:** Spanish and Guarani

**Literacy:** officially estimated at 74% above age 10, but probably much lower (40%)

**Labor force:** 800,000 (1971 est.); 55% agriculture, forestry, fishing; 8% transport and other services; 19% manufacturing and construction; 13% commerce and professions; 5% miscellaneous (est. 1962)

**Organized labor:** about 5% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Paraguay

**Type:** republic; under authoritarian rule

**Capital:** Asuncion

**Political subdivisions:** 16 departments and the national capital, 154 municipalities

**Legal system:** based on Argentine codes, Roman law, and French codes; constitution promulgated 1967; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; legal education at National University of Asuncion and Catholic University of Our Lady of the Assumption; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** President heads executive; bicameral legislature; judiciary headed by Supreme Court

**Government leader:** President (General) Alfredo Stroessner

**Suffrage:** universal; compulsory between ages of 18-60

**Elections:** President and Congress elected together every 5 years; last election held in February 1973

**Political parties and leaders:** Colorado Party, Juan Ramon Chavez; Liberal Party (Levi-Liberal Party), Carlos Levi Ruffinelli; Febrerista Party, Roque Gaona; Radical Liberal Party (regular Liberal Party), Domingo Laino; Christian Democratic Party (not officially inscribed), Livis Resck



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**Voting strength (February 1973 general election):** 84% Colorado Party, 13% Radical Liberal Party, 3% Liberal Party, Febrerista Party boycotted elections

**Communists:** Oscar Creydt faction and Miguel Angel Soler faction (both illegal); est. 3,000 to 4,000 party members and sympathizers in Paraguay, very few are hard core; party in exile is small and deeply divided

**Other political or pressure groups:** Popular Colorado Movement (MoPoCo) led by Epifanio Mendez Fleitas, in exile

**Member of:** FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFC, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITU, LAFTA, OAS, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $1.0 billion (1974, in 1973 dollars), $400 per capita; 84% consumption; 16% gross domestic investment (1973); real growth rate 1974 est., 8.0%

**Agriculture:** main crops — oilseeds, cotton, wheat, manioc, sweet potatoes, tobacco, corn, rice, sugarcane; self-sufficient in most foods; caloric intake, 2,580 calories per day per capita (1963-64); protein intake, 70 grams per day per capita (20 grams of animal origin)

**Major industries:** meat packing, oilseed crushing, milling, brewing, textiles, light consumer goods, cement

**Electric power:** 202,000 kw. capacity (1974); 300 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 125 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $172.9 million (f.o.b., 1974); meat, timber, oilseeds, tobacco, cotton, quebracho extract, hides, yerba mate, coffee

**Imports:** $198.2 million (f.o.b., 1974); foodstuffs, machinery, transport equipment, fuels and lubricants, textiles, chemicals

**Major trade partners:** U.S. 15%, Argentina 14%, West Germany 13%, U.K. 9%

**Aid:** economic assistance — extensions from U.S. (FY46-74), $79.0 million loans, $70.5 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-73), $195.5 million; from other Western countries (1960-70), $21.9 million; military — assistance from U.S. (FY57-74), $19.0 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 126 guaranies = US$1 (official rate)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 652 mi.; 273 mi. standard gage, 85 mi. 3'3⅜" gage, 294 mi. various narrow gage (privately owned)

**Highways:** 9,900 mi.; 400 mi. bituminous treated, 3,100 mi. otherwise improved, 6,400 mi. unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 1,970 mi.

**Ports:** 1 major (Asuncion), 9 minor (all river)

**Civil air:** 7 major transport aircraft

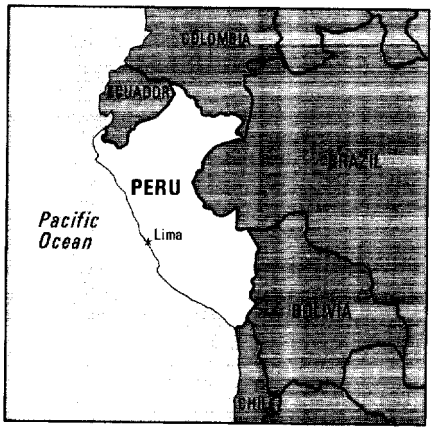
**Airfields:** 917 total, 822 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 22 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** local telecom facilities in Asuncion good, intercity microwave net; 33,000 telephones; 750,000 radio and 60,000 TV receivers; 25 AM, 8 FM, and 1 TV station; COMSAT station under construction

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 614,000; 465,000 fit for military service; average number currently reaching military age (17) annually, 28,000

# PERU




(See reference map III)

## LAND

496,000 sq. mi. (other estimates range as low as 482,000 sq. mi.); 2% cropland, 14% meadows and pastures, 55% forested, 29% urban, waste, other

**Land boundaries:** 3,810 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 200 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 1,500 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 15,037,000 (excluding Indian jungle population which was estimated at 101,000 in 1961), average annual growth rate 2.9% (7/61-6/72)

**Nationality:** noun—Peruvian; adjective—Peruvian

**Ethnic divisions:** 46% Indian; 38% mestizo (white-Indian); 15% white; 1% Negro, Japanese, Chinese



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*PERU*

**Religion:** predominantly Roman Catholic
**Language:** Spanish, Quechua, Aymara
**Literacy:** 45% to 50%
**Labor force:** 4.4 million (1973); 46% agriculture, 17% services, 14% manufacturing, 9% trade, 4% construction, 4% transportation, 2% mining, 4% other
**Organized labor:** 25% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Peru

**Type:** republic; under military regime since October 1968

**Capital:** Lima

**Political subdivisions:** 23 departments with limited autonomy plus constitutional Province of Callao

**Legal system:** based on civil law system; military government rules by decree; legal education at the National Universities in Lima, Trujillo, Arequipa, and Cuzco; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** executive, legislative, judicial; congress disbanded after 3 October 1968 ouster of President Fernando Belaunde Terry

**Government leader:** President, General Francisco Morales Bermudez Cerrutti

**Suffrage:** obligatory for citizens (defined as adult men and women and married persons over age 18) until age 60

**Elections:** none scheduled

**Political parties and leaders:** Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Juan Lituma Portocarrero, President, supports the government; opposition parties include the Popular Action Party (AP), Fernando Belaunde Terry (in exile but expected to return to Peru late in 1975 or in early 1976); American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA), Victor Raul Haya de la Torre; and Popular Christian Party (PPC), Luis Bedoya Reyes

**Voting strength (1963 election):** 39% AP-PDC, 34% APRA, 25% UNO, 1% Communist, 1% other

**Communists:** pro-Soviet (PCP/S) 2,000; pro-Chinese (2 factions) 1,200

**Other political or pressure groups:** government-sponsored social mobilization system (SINAMOS) which is being restructured; a pro-government political organization is currently in the formative stage

**Member of:** FAO, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, LAFTA and Andean Pact, OAS, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $8.56 billion (1974), $590 per capita; 73% private consumption, 10% public consumption, 12% gross investment (1972); 5% net foreign balance; real growth rate 1974, 6.3%

**Agriculture:** main crops — wheat, potatoes, beans, barley, coffee, cotton, sugarcane; imports—wheat, meat, lard and oils, rice, corn; caloric intake, 2,300 calories per day per capita (1964)

**Fishing:** catch 3.9 million metric tons (1974); exports $250.0 million (1974)

**Major industries:** mining of metals, petroleum, fishing, textiles and clothing, food processing, cement, auto assembly, steel, ship-building, metal fabrication

**Electric power:** 2,500,000 kw. capacity (1974); 6.9 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 500 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $2,405 million (f.o.b., 1974); fish and fish products, copper, silver, iron, cotton, sugar, lead, zinc, petroleum, coffee

**Imports:** $1,795 million (1974); foodstuffs, machinery, transport equipment, iron and steel semimanufactures, chemicals, pharmaceuticals

**Major trade partners:** exports — U.S. 33%, Western Europe 30.2%, Japan 14%, Communist Bloc countries 10.2%, Latin America 7%; imports — U.S. 29%, Western Europe 34%, Latin America 15%, Japan 8% (1972)

**Aid:** economic — extensions from U.S. (FY46-73), $583 million loans, $216 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-73), $506 million; from other Western countries (1960-72), $136.1 million; Communist countries (1969-74) $263 million; military — assistance from U.S. (FY49-73), $143 million; from Communist countries (1974), $38 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 45 soles = US$1 (trade); 43.38 soles = US$1 (non-trade)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** approx. 1,560 mi.; 1,227 mi. 4′8½″ gage; 41 mi. gage less than 3′0″; 282 mi. 3′0″ gage; 9 mi. double track

**Highways:** 31,500 mi.; 3,100 mi. paved, 6,200 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 9,200 mi. improved earth, 1,300 mi. unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 5,400 mi. of navigable tributaries of Amazon River system and 130 mi. Lake Titicaca

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 200 mi.; natural gas and natural gas liquids, 40 mi.

**Ports:** 7 major, 20 minor

**Civil air:** 34 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 306 total, 306 usable; 22 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 12,000 ft., 19 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 49 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** fairly adequate for most requirements; new radio-relay system under



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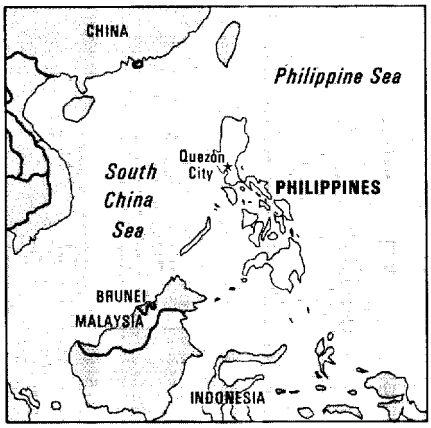
construction; communications satellite ground station; 335,000 telephones; 2.2 million radio and 500,000 TV receivers; 200 AM, 7 FM, and 31 TV stations

### DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 3,355,000; 2,273,000 fit for military service; average number currently reaching military age (20) annually, 150,000

**Military budget:** a biennial budget for 1 January 1975 through 31 December 1976, $871 million; about 15.2% of central government biennial budget

## PHILIPPINES




(See reference map VII)

### LAND

116,000 sq. mi.; 53% forested, 30% arable land, 5% permanent pasture, 12% other

### WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 0-300 n. mi. (under an archipelago theory, waters within straight lines joining appropriate points of outermost islands are considered internal waters; waters between these baselines and the limits described in the Treaty of Paris, December 10, 1898, the U.S.-Spain Treaty of November 7, 1900, and the U.S.-U.K. Treaty of January 2, 1930 are considered to be the territorial sea)

**Coastline:** about 14,000 mi.

### PEOPLE

**Population:** 43,531,000, average annual growth rate 3.2% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Filipino(s); adjective—Philippine

**Ethnic divisions:** 91.5% Christian Malay, 4% Muslim Malay, 1.5% Chinese, 3% other

**Religion:** 83% Roman Catholic, 10% Protestant, 4% Muslim, 3% Buddhist and other

**Language:** Tagalog (renamed Pilipino) is the national language of the Philippine Republic; English is the language of school instruction and government business

**Literacy:** about 83%

**Labor force:** 11 million; 60% agriculture, forestry, fishing, 12% manufacturing, 10.5% commerce, 10.5% government and services (business, recreation, domestic, personal), 3.5% transport, storage, communication, 3% construction; 0.5% other

### GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of the Philippines

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Quezon

**Political subdivisions:** 72 provinces

**Legal system:** based on Spanish, Islamic, and Anglo-American law; parliamentary constitution passed 1973; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of the Philippines, Ateneo de Manila University, and 71 other law schools; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations; currently being ruled under martial law

**Branches:** new constitution (currently suspended) provides for unicameral National Assembly, and a strong executive branch under a prime minister; judicial branch headed by Supreme Court with descending authority in a Court of Appeals, courts of First Instance in various provinces, municipal courts in chartered cities, and justices of the peace in towns and municipalities; these justices have considerably more authority than do justices of the peace in the U.S.

**Government leader:** President Ferdinand E. Marcos

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** elections suspended for the indefinite future

**Political parties and leaders:** political parties currently in limbo because of martial law

**Communists:** about 1,900 armed insurgents

**Member of:** ADB, ASEAN, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WMO

### ECONOMY

**GNP:** $14.0 billion (1974), $340 per capita, 5.8% real growth, 1974

**Agriculture:** main crops — rice, corn, coconut, sugarcane, bananas, abaca, tobacco

**Fishing:** catch 1.3 million metric tons (1974)

**Major industries:** agricultural processing, textiles, chemicals and chemical products



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**Electric power:** 2,993,000 kw. capacity (1974); 11.9 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 287 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $2,625 million (f.o.b., 1974); sugar, coconut products, logs and lumber, copper concentrates, abaca

**Imports:** $3,140 million (f.o.b., 1974); petroleum, industrial equipment, grains

**Major trade partners:** (1974) exports—42% U.S., 35% Japan; imports—28% Japan, 23% U.S.

**Aid:** economic — U.S. (FY46-74), $2.1 billion committed; Japan (CY70-74), $266 million committed; IBRD/IDA (CY66-74), $466 committed; military — U.S. (FY46-74), $735 million committed

**Budget:** (FY75) revenues $2.1 billion, expenditures $2.5 billion, deficit $0.4 billion; 11% military, 84% civilian

**Monetary conversion rate:** 7.5 pesos=US$1, August 1975

**Fiscal year:** 1 July - 30 June

### COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 2,177 mi.; 2 common-carrier systems (3'6" gage) totaling about 727 mi.; 19 industrial systems with 4 different gages totaling 1,450 mi.; 34% government owned

**Highways:** 61,600 mi. (1974); 12,610 mi. paved; 29,725 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized soil surface; 19,265 mi. improved earth

**Inland waterways:** 2,000 mi.; limited to shallow-draft (less than 5 ft.) vessels

**Pipelines:** refined products, 157 mi.

**Ports:** 11 major, 100 minor

**Civil air:** 52 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 334 total, 312 usable; 46 with permanent-surface runways; 7 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 25 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

### DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 9,318,000; 6,691,000 fit for military service; about 400,000 reach military age (20) annually

**Supply:** limited small arms ammunition, small patrol craft, and helicopter production; other materiel obtained almost exclusively from U.S.; naval ships and equipment from Australia, Japan, Singapore, U.S., and Italy; aircraft and helicopters from West Germany and U.S.

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 June 1975, $403 million; about 19% of total budget

## POLAND

### LAND

120,600 sq. mi.; 49% arable, 14% other agricultural, 27% forested, 10% other

(See reference map IV)

**Land boundaries:** 1,920 mi.

### WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

**Coastline:** 305 mi.

### PEOPLE

**Population:** 34,200,000, average annual growth rate 1.1% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Pole(s); adjective—Polish

**Ethnic divisions:** 98.7% Polish, 0.6% Ukrainians, 0.5% Belorussians, less than 0.05% Jews, 0.2% other

**Religion:** 95% Roman Catholic (about 75% practicing), 5% Uniate, Greek Orthodox, Protestant, and other

**Language:** Polish, no significant dialects

**Literacy:** about 98%

**Labor force:** 16.3 million; 38% agriculture, 26% industry, 36% other non-agricultural

### GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Polish Peoples Republic (PRL)

**Type:** Communist state

**Capital:** Warsaw

**Political subdivisions:** 49 provinces

**Legal system:** mixture of Continental (Napoleonic) civil law and Communist legal theory; constitution adopted 1952; court system parallels administrative divisions with Supreme Court, composed of 104 justices, at apex; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at 7 law schools; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** legislative, executive, judicial system dominated by parallel Communist party apparatus

**Government leader:** Piotr Jaroszewicz, Premier; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of Council of State (President)

**Suffrage:** universal and compulsory over age 18

**Elections:** parliamentary and local government every 4 years



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**Dominant political party and leader:** Polish United Workers' Party (PZPR) (Communist), Edward Gierek, First Secretary

**Voting strength (1972 election):** 97% voted for Communist-approved single slate

**Communists:** 2,320,000 party members (January 1974)

**Other political or pressure groups:** National Unity Front (FJN), including United Peasant Party (ZSL), Democratic Party (SD), progovernment pseudo-Catholic Pax Association and Christian Social Association, Catholic independent Znak group; powerful Roman Catholic Church, Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, Primate

**Member of:** CEMA, GATT, ICAO, IHO, Indochina Truce Commission, IPU, Korea Truce Commission, Seabeds Committee, U.N. and all specialized agencies except IMF and IBRD, Warsaw Pact, Vietnam ICCS (International Commission for Control and Supervision), WFTU

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $69.1 billion in 1974 at 1973 prices, $2,050 per capita; 1974 growth rate 7.6%

**Agriculture:** self-sufficient for minimum requirements; main crops — grain, sugar beets, oilseeds, potatoes, exporter of livestock products and sugar; importer of grains; 3,200 calories per day per capita (1970)

**Fishing:** catch 582,400 metric tons (1974)

**Major industries:** machine building, iron and steel, extractive industries, chemicals, shipbuilding, and food processing

**Crude steel:** 14.6 million metric tons produced (1974), about 430 kg. per capita

**Electric power:** 19,130,000 kw. capacity (1974); 91.6 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 2,710 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $8,321 million (f.o.b., 1974); 34% machinery and equipment, 39% fuels, raw materials, and semimanufactures, 13% agricultural and food products, 9% light industrial products

**Imports:** $10,489 million (f.o.b., 1974); 42% machinery and equipment; 41% fuels, raw materials, and semimanufactures; 17% agricultural and food products; 5% light industrial products

**Major trade partners:** $18,803 million (1974); 49% with Communist countries, 51% with West

**Monetary conversion rate:** 3.32 zlotys = US$1 (commercial); 19.92 zlotys = US$1 (noncommercial)

**Fiscal year:** same as calendar year; economic data are reported for calendar years except for caloric intake which is reported for the consumption year, 1 July - 30 June

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 16,530 route mi.; 14,450 mi. standard gage, 2,080 mi. narrow gage; 4,645 mi. double track; 3,225 mi. electrified; government owned (1975)

**Highways:** 190,095 mi.; 40,390 mi. paved; 39,480 mi. crushed stone, gravel; 110,225 mi. earth (improved and unimproved) (1974)

**Inland waterways:** 3,158 mi. navigable streams and canals (1975)

**Pipelines:** 2,200 mi. for natural gas; 875 mi. for crude oil; 200 mi. for refined products

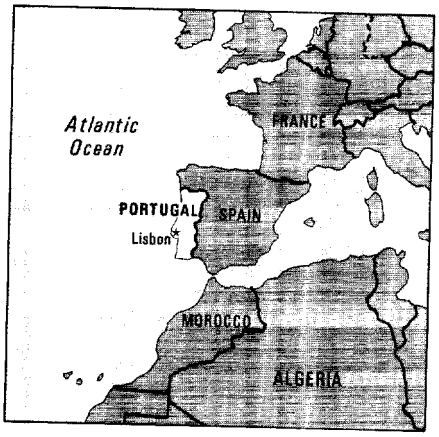
**Freight carried:** rail — 499.3 million short ton, 85.6 billion short ton/mi. (1974); highway 1,550.0 million short tons, 18.5 billion short ton/mi. (1974); waterway—12.8 million short tons, 1.5 billion short ton/mi. excl. int. transit traffic (1974)

**Ports:** 4 major (Gdansk, Gdynia, Szczecin, Swinoujscie), 6 minor (1975)

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military budget announced:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, 49.9 billion zlotys; about 8.4% of total budget and 4.3% of est. GNP

## PORTUGAL




(See reference map IV)

## LAND

**Metropolitan Portugal:** 36,400 sq. mi., including the Azores and Madeira Islands; 48% arable, 6% meadow and pasture, 31% forested, 15% waste and urban, inland water, and other

**Land boundaries:** 750 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 6 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

**Coastline:** 535 mi. (excludes Azores (440 mi.) and Madeira (140 mi.))



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# *PORTUGAL*

## PEOPLE

**Population:** metropolitan Portugal (including the Azores and Madeira Islands), 8,782,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1974)

**Nationality:** noun—Portuguese (sing. & pl.); adjective—Portuguese

**Ethnic divisions:** homogeneous Mediterranean stock in mainland, Azores, Madeira Islands

**Religion:** 97% Roman Catholic, 1% Protestant sects, 2% other

**Language:** Portuguese

**Literacy:** 65% (a figure considered high by some sources)

**Labor force:** 3 million; 25% agriculture, 31% industry, 24% services; 8% military, 12% other; government estimates that over 400,100 persons or 5% of labor force are unemployed

**Organized labor:** about one-third of labor force is organized in trade unions; legislation promulgated May 1975 unites consenting unions under one confederation, the Communist-dominated Intersyndical

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Portugal

**Type:** republic, provisional government formed May 1974, after military coup by group of young military officers, known as the Armed Forces Movement, who overturned the Caetano regime; major political parties signed document in April 1975 agreeing to continued military rule for the next 3 to 5 years

**Capital:** Lisbon

**Political subdivisions:** 18 districts in mainland Portugal and 4 "autonomous districts" in Azores and Madeira Islands; 2 overseas provinces—Portuguese Timor and Macao

**Legal system:** civil law system; constitution adopted 1933, frequently amended since; new constitution is being written by popularly elected constituent assembly according to guidelines set by the Armed Forces Movement; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Universities of Lisbon and Coimbra; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**Branches:** executive with President and Prime Minister included in Armed Forces Movement's 28-man Revolutionary Council; legislative branch under new constitution will have civilian assembly and Armed Forces General Assembly; judicial controlled by executive branch

**Government leaders:** President Francisco da Costa Gomes; Prime Minister Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo

**Suffrage:** new election law passed in October 1974 enfranchises all citizens over 18, including emigrants who left Portugal less than 5 years ago; a few thousand persons have been declared ineligible to vote because of their activities under the previous regime

**Elections:** Constituent Assembly election held on April 25, 1975; new constitution will set date for election of a civilian legislative assembly, probably in early 1976

**Political parties and leaders:** the Portuguese Socialist Party (PSP), led by Mario Soares, the Portuguese Communist Party (PCP), under Alvaro Cunhal, and the Popular Democratic Party (PPD) headed by Francisco Sa Carneiro are the best organized; other significant groups include the center-right Social Democratic Center Party (CDS), led by Adelino Amaro da Costa, and the Communist-leaning Portuguese Democratic Movement (MDP), under Francisco Pereira da Moura

**Voting strength:** (1975) the Socialists polled 38% of the vote for a constituent assembly; the PPD received 26%, the Communists 13%, the CDS 8%, and the MDP 4%

**Communists:** membership has increased and cannot be determined since the party became overt in April 1974

**Other political or pressure groups:** Association for the Study of Economic and Social Development (SEDES) authorized in October 1970 as a discussion group with political overtones

**Member of:** EFTA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO (restricted membership), IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, ITU, NATO, OECD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UPU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** continental Portugal — $14.1 billion est. (1974), $1,650 per capita; 71.2% consumption, 20.2% investment, 13.6% government, −5.0% net exports of goods and services (1972), real growth rate 2.5% in 1974

**Agriculture:** generally underdeveloped; main crops — grains, potatoes, olives, grapes for wine; food shortages — sugar, wheat; caloric intake, 2,730 calories per day per capita (1969)

**Fishing:** landed 283,540 metric tons, $144 million (1974)

**Major industries:** cotton textiles, cork processing, fish canning, petroleum refining, pulp and paper, chemical fertilizer

**Shortages:** coal, petroleum, cotton, steel

**Crude steel:** 317,000 metric tons produced (1974), 50 kg. per capita

**Electric power:** 3,200,000 kw. capacity (1974), 10.5 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 1,000 kw.-hr. per capita



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**Exports:** $2,262 million (f.o.b. 1974); principal items — cotton textiles, cork and cork products, canned fish, wine, timber and timber products, resin

**Imports:** $4,459 million (c.i.f., 1974); principal items — petroleum, cotton, industrial machinery, iron and steel, chemicals

**Major trade partners:** (1974) EC 45% (U.K. 14%, W. Germany 12%, France 7%, Italy 5%); U.S. 9%; Angola 7%; Spain 4%; Sweden 4%

**Aid:** economic — U.S., $240 million (FY49-73), $13 million authorized FY73; IBRD, $57.5 million authorized (1964-66), none since 1966; net official aid to less developed areas and multilateral agencies $578 million (1961-70), $79.5 million (1969), $57.1 million (1970); military — U.S., $345 million authorized (FY1949-73)

**Budget:** 1974 — receipts $2.275 billion, expenditures $2.957 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 escudo = US$0.0394 (1974 average); 1 escudo = US$0.0375 (August 1975)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 2,230 mi.; 472 mi. meter gage (3′3⅜″), 1,758 mi. broad gage (5′5⅝″); 265 mi. double track; 268 mi. electrified

**Highways:** 18,500 mi.; 11,000 mi. bituminous, bituminous treatment, concrete and stoneblock; 7,200 mi. gravel and crushed stone; 300 mi. improved earth; plus an additional 10,500 mi. of unimproved earth roads (motorable tracks)

**Inland waterways:** 508 mi. navigable; relatively unimportant to national economy, used by shallow-draft craft limited to 330-ton cargo capacity

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 7 mi.

**Ports:** 6 major, 34 minor

**Civil air:** 30 major transport aircraft

**Airfields (including Azores and Madeira Islands):** 61 total, 54 usable; 31 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 10 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 10 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 6 seaplane stations

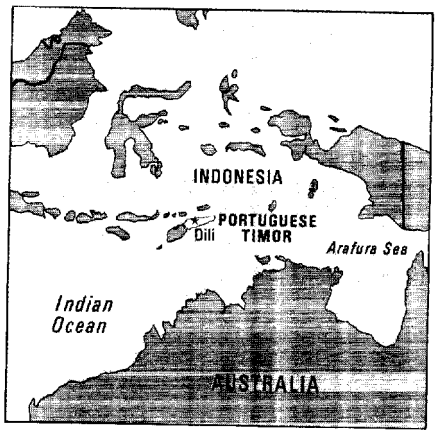
**Telecommunications:** facilities are generally adequate; 1.05 million telephones; 1.8 million radio and 725,000 television receivers; 38 AM, 34 FM, and 40 TV stations; 2 coaxial submarine cables; COMSAT station

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 2,079,000; 1,686,000 fit for military service; average number reaching age (20) annually, about 75,000

**Military budget:** proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, $762.2 million; about 33% of central government budget

# PORTUGUESE TIMOR




(See reference map VIII)

## LAND

7,000 sq. mi.; 34% forest, 33% grassland, and 33% cultivated

**Land boundaries:** 90 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 6 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

**Coastline:** 400 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 703,000, average annual growth rate 2.9% (12/70-7/72)

**Nationality:** noun—Portuguese Timoran(s); adjective—Portuguese Timoran

**Ethnic divisions:** 95% indigenous Timorese belonging to the Malay racial group; 9 ethnic divisions, each speaking a distinct dialect of Malay structure; approx. 4,600 Chinese and 10,000 halfcastes

**Religion:** 17% Christian (almost equally divided between Catholic and Protestant), remainder practice animism

**Language:** an estimated 9-15 dialects, of Malay origin but mutually unintelligible; 75% of the population speaks the Tetum dialect

**Literacy:** rate of literacy is unknown, but is very low; in 1971 total school enrollment was 35,000 out of total school-age population of 80,000; 5% of natives can speak Portuguese

**Labor force:** 90% engaged in primitive village subsistence economy, 10% engaged as town laborers and domestics

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Province of Timor

**Type:** overseas province of Portugal

**Capital:** Dili

Indonesian troops invaded Portuguese Timor on December 7. Although Portugal was still the de jure



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administering power, Lisbon had publicly admitted that it could no longer control the situation in the territory and had withdrawn all Portuguese officials from the capital at Dili. Indonesia is expected to hold a referendum in Timor, probably under U.N. auspices, in order to ratify its annexation of East Timor.

**Member of:** ITU

### ECONOMY

**GNP:** less than $100 per capita

**Agriculture:** staple crops — corn, rice, sweet potatoes; cash crops — coffee, copra, rubber

**Major industries:** minimal light manufacturing, tourism

**Electric power:** 3,500 kw. capacity (1974); 12 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 18 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $4.6 million (f.o.b., 1973); 90% coffee, 6% copra, timber, and rubber

**Imports:** $7.1 million (c.i.f., 1973); textiles, machinery and equipment, petroleum, foodstuffs

**Major trade partners:** exports — Portugal, EEC, Singapore; imports — EEC, Singapore, Macao, Hong Kong, Australia

**Budget:** 1973 expeditures of $10.1 million, $4.6 million of which was provided by Portugal

**Monetary conversion rate:** Portuguese escudo known in Timor as pataca; 28.75 patacas=US$1

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 463 mi.; 293 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 170 mi. improved and unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** none

**Ports:** 1 minor

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 11 total, 10 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 5 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

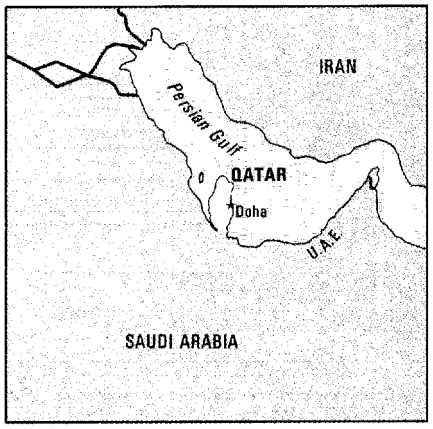
**Telecommunications:** domestic and international radio stations used primarily for administrative and military purposes; 1 low-power AM radiobroadcast station; unreliable open-wire lines and 58 small manual switchboards serve 912 telephones; 13,500 radio sets

## QATAR

### LAND

About 4,000 sq. mi.; negligible amount forested; mostly desert, waste, or urban

**Land boundaries:** 35 mi.




(See reference map V)

### WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 350 mi.

### PEOPLE

**Population:** 195,000, average annual growth rate 10.8% (7/64-7/69)

**Nationality:** noun—Qatari(s); adjective— Qatari

**Ethnic divisions:** 56% Arab; 23% Iranian; 14% Pakistani; 7% other

**Religion:** Muslim

**Language:** Arabic

**Literacy:** 10%-15%

**Labor force:** 48,000 (1969)

### GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** State of Qatar

**Type:** traditional monarchy; independence declared in 1971

**Capital:** Ad Dawhah

**Legal system:** discretionary system of law controlled by the ruler, although new civil codes are being implemented; Islamic law is significant in personal matters; a constitution was promulgated in 1970

**Government leader:** Amir Khalifa ibn Hamad Al-Thani

**Suffrage:** no specific provisions for suffrage laid down

**Elections:** constitution calls for elections for part of State Advisory Council, semi-legislative body, but none have been held

**Political parties and pressure groups:** none; a few small clandestine organizations are active

**Branches:** Council of Ministers

**Member of:** Arab League, FAO, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, OAPEC, OPEC, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO



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## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $1.6 billion (1974) $9,090 per capita

**Agriculture:** farming and grazing on small scale; commercial fishing increasing in importance; most food imported; rice and dates staple diet

**Major industries:** oil production and refining; crude oil production from onshore and offshore averaged 280,000 b/d (current); oil revenues accrued $2.0 billion in 1974, representing 91% of government/royal family income; major development projects include $7 million harbor at Ad Dawhah, fertilizer plant, 2 desalting plants, refrigerated storage for fishing, and a cement plant

**Electric power:** capacity 85,000 kw. (1974); 279 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 1,505 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** crude oil dominates; non-oil exports $19 million (1974 est.)

**Imports:** $265 million (c.i.f., 1974 est.)

**Aid:** aid donor, pledged $450 million 1974, disbursed $200 million

**Budget:** (1975) budgeted expenditures $495 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Qatar-Dubai riyal = US$0.26 (as of March 1975)

**Fiscal year:** 1 April - 31 March

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 275 mi. bituminous; 225 mi. gravel surfaced; undetermined mileage of earth tracks

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 105 mi.; natural gas, 60 mi.

**Ports:** 1 major (Ad Dawhah), 1 minor

**Airfields:** 2 total, 1 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway over 12,000 ft.

**Civil air:** 1 major transport aircraft, registered in the U.S.

**Telecommunications:** all international telecom traffic is by tropospheric scatter through Bahrain; fair domestic facilities; 16,125 telephones; 35,000 radio and 28,500 TV receivers; 1 AM and 1 TV stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, about 41,000; about 24,000 fit for military service

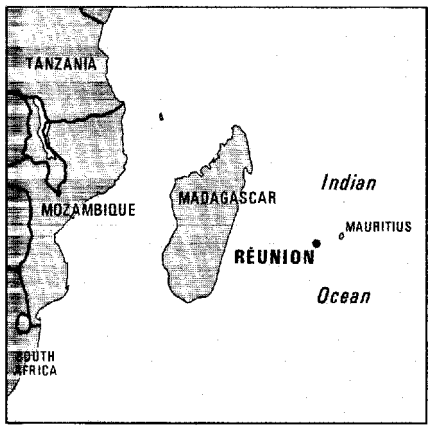
**Supply:** mostly from U.K.

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 24 January 1974, $53,680,900; 18% of total budget

# REUNION

## LAND

970 sq. mi.; two-thirds of island extremely rugged, consisting of volcanic mountains; 120,000 acres (less than one-fifth of the land) under cultivation




(See reference map VI)

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 125 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 499,000, average annual growth rate 2.1% (7/70-7/73)

**Nationality:** noun—Reunionais (sing. & pl.); adjective—Reunionais

**Ethnic divisions:** most of the population is of thoroughly intermixed ancestry of French, African, Malagasy, Chinese, and Indian origin

**Religion:** 94% Roman Catholic

**Language:** French (official), Creole widely used

**Literacy:** over 80% among younger generation

**Labor force:** primarily agricultural workers; high seasonal unemployment

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Overseas Department of Reunion

**Type:** overseas department of France; represented in French Parliament by three Deputies and two Senators

**Capital:** Saint-Denis

**Legal system:** French law

**Branches:** Reunion is administered by a Prefect appointed by the French Minister of Interior, assisted by a Secretary-General and an elected 36-man General Council

**Government leader:** Prefect Paul Cousseran

**Suffrage:** universal adult

**Elections:** last municipal elections in 1971; parliamentary election March 1973

**Political parties and leaders:** Reunion Communist Party (RCP) led by Paul Verges, only organized political movement on island; other political candidates affiliated with metropolitan French parties, which do not maintain permanent organizations on Reunion



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**Voting strength (parliamentary election 1973):** Union of Democrats for the Republic elected, one senator and two deputies; Centrist Union, one deputy; one Senator independent

**Communists:** Communist Party small — probably only 15-20 hard-line Communists — but has support among sugarcane cutters and in Le Port district

**Member of:** WFTU

## ECONOMY

**Agriculture:** cash crops — almost entirely sugarcane, small amounts of vanilla and perfume plants; food crops — tropical fruit and vegetables, manioc, bananas, corn, market garden produce, also some tea, tobacco, and coffee; food crop inadequate, most food needs imported

**Major industries:** 12 sugar processing mills, rum distilling plants, cigarette factory, 2 tea plants, fruit juice plant, canning factory, a slaughterhouse, and a number of small shops producing handicraft items

**Electric power:** 54,400 kw. capacity (1974); 168 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 344 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $72 million (f.o.b., 1974); 90% sugar, 4% perfume essences, 5% rum and molasses, 1% vanilla and tea

**Imports:** $352 million (c.i.f., 1974); manufactured goods, food, beverages, and tobacco, machinery and transportation equipment, raw materials and petroleum products

**Major trade partners:** France (in 1970 supplied 62% of Reunions imports, purchased 76% of its exports); Mauritius (supplied 12% of imports)

**Monetary conversion rate:** about 216 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs = US$1 as of January 1975 (floating since February 1973)

**Fiscal year:** probably calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 1,415 mi.; 1,155 mi. paved, 260 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized earth

**Ports:** 1 major (Port des Galets)

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 6 total, 6 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Telecommunications:** adequate system for size of island of fairly modern open-wire lines and radiocommunication stations; principal center Saint-Denis; external radiocommunications to Comoro Islands, France, Malagasy, and Mauritius; 22,200 telephones; 90,000 radio and 30,200 TV receivers; 2 AM, no FM, and 8 TV stations; 1 satellite ground station

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** military age males included with France

# RHODESIA

(See reference map VI)

## LAND

151,000 sq. mi.; 40% arable (of which 6% cultivated); 60% available for extensive cattle grazing; European alienated lands (farmed by modern methods) 39%, African 48%, national land 7%, 6% not alienated

**Land boundaries:** 1,875 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 6,417,000, average annual growth rate 3.5% (1/70-1/75)

**Nationality:** noun—Rhodesian(s); adjective—Rhodesian

**Ethnic divisions:** 95.1% African, 4.4% European, less than 0.5% Coloreds and Asians

**Religion:** 51% syncretic (part Christian, part animist), 24% Christian, 24% animist, a few Muslim

**Language:** English official; Chishona and Sindebele also widely used

**Literacy:** 25%-30%; of whites, nearly 100%

**Labor force:** (1972) 778,000 Africans (including some migrants from Zambia and Malawi), 108,000 Europeans, Asians, and coloreds (people of mixed heritage); 35% agriculture, 25% mining, manufacturing, construction, 40% transport and services

**Organized labor:** about one-third of European wage earners are unionized, but only a small minority of Africans (1966)

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Colony of Southern Rhodesia

**Type:** self-proclaimed independent state since 1965 (not recognized by U.S.); provisional settlement with



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U.K. in November 1971 cancelled by U.K. in May 1972 in response to Pearce Commission's conclusion that its terms were unacceptable to the majority of black Rhodesians

**Capital:** Salisbury

**Political subdivisions:** 11 magisterial districts

**Legal system:** Smith government implemented a republican constitution on 2 March 1970 which institutionalized white rule

**Branches:** President Dupont is ceremonial head of state; executive council (cabinet) lead by Prime Minister Smith; National Assembly gives highly disproportionate representation to white minority — 50 white constituency seats and 16 black constituency seats

**Government leaders:** Prime Minister Ian Smith and President Clifford Dupont

**Suffrage:** franchise is based on income, property holdings, and education; there are separate rolls for Africans and non-Africans

**Elections:** must be held every 5 years

**Political parties and leaders:** Rhodesian Front, Prime Minister Smith; Rhodesia Party, Tim Gibbs; Rhodesia National Party, Leonard Idensohn; African Progressive Party, Chad Chipunza

**Voting strength (1974 elections):** Rhodesian Front won all 50 white constituency seats in Parliament in July 1974 elections

**Communists:** negligible

**Other pressure groups and leaders:** principal black nationalist group — African National Council, Abel Muzorewa; since December 1974 ANC has included membership of three former insurgent groups — Zimbabwe African National Union (Ndabaningi Sithole), Zimbabwe African People's Union (Joshua Nkomo), Front for the Liberation of Zimbabwe (James Chikerema); the enlarged ANC split in September 1975, when Nkomo gained control of the ANC organization inside Rhodesia, and Muzorewa aligned with Sithole and other exiled insurgent leaders

**Member of:** ITU

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $3.0 billion (1974), $475 per capita; real growth rate 10% (1975)

**Agriculture:** main crops — tobacco, corn, sugar, cotton; livestock; self-sufficient in foodstuffs except wheat

**Major industries:** mining and steel, textiles

**Electric power:** 1,323,000 kw. capacity (1974); 5.8 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 934 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $652 million (f.o.b., 1973), including net gold sales and reexports; tobacco, asbestos, copper, meat, chrome, gold, nickel, clothing, sugar

**Imports:** $541 million (c.i.f., 1973); machinery, petroleum products, wheat, transport equipment

**Major trade partners:** South Africa, Portugal, and Portuguese territories

**Aid:** no substantial military or economic aid

**Budget:** FY1976—revenues $678 million, expenditures $895 million, deficit $217 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Rhodesian dollar = US$1.54; 0.649 Rhodesian dollar = US$1

**Fiscal year:** 1 July - 30 June

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 1,697 mi. narrow gage (3'6"); 26 mi. double track

**Highways:** 48,733 mi.; 4,968 mi. paved, 20,415 mi. crushed stone, gravel, stabilized soil, or improved earth; 23,350 mi. unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 175 mi. on Lake Kariba

**Airfields:** 273 total, 272 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 23 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Civil air:** 10 major transport aircraft

**Telecommunications:** system is one of the best in Africa; consists of radio-relay links, open-wire lines, and radiocommunication stations; principal center Salisbury, secondary center Bulawayo; 160,300 telephones; 225,000 radio and 58,000 TV receivers; 8 AM, no FM and 2 TV stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,420,000; 866,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually, 63,000

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 June 1975, $132,310,192; 17.9% of total budget

# ROMANIA

## LAND

91,700 sq. mi.; 44% arable, 19% other agriculture, 27% forested, 10% other

**Land boundary:** 1,845 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 112 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 140 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 21,349,000, average annual growth rate 1.0% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Romanian(s); adjective—Romanian

**Ethnic divisions:** 87% Romanian, 8% Hungarian, 2% German, 3% other



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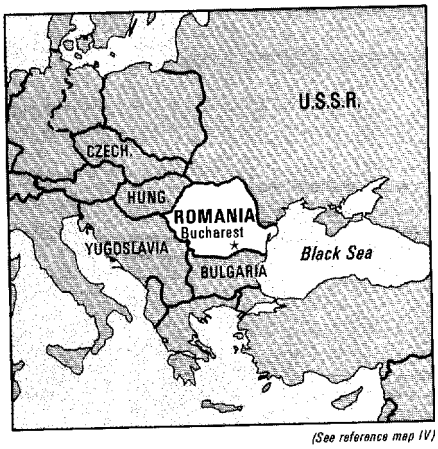
# ROMANIA




(See reference map IV)

**Religion:** 14 million Romanian Orthodox, 1 million Roman Catholic, 1 million Protestants, 100,000 Jews, 30,000 Muslims

**Language:** Romanian, Hungarian, German

**Literacy:** 98%-99% of total population

**Labor force:** 10.1 million (1974); 40% agriculture, 30% industry, 30% other nonagricultural

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Socialist Republic of Romania

**Type:** Communist state

**Capital:** Bucharest

**Political subdivisions:** 39 counties and 46 municipalities, including Bucharest that has administrative status equal to a county

**Legal system:** mixture of civil law system and Communist legal theory which increasingly reflects Romanian traditions; constitution adopted 1965; legal education at University of Bucharest and two other law schools; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** Presidency; Council of Ministers; the Grand National Assembly, under which is Office of Prosecutor General and Supreme Court; Council of State

**Government leaders:** Manea Manescu, President of the Council of Ministers, head of government; Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Socialist Republic, head of state

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18, compulsory

**Elections:** elections in Romania held every 4 years for the local people's councils and every 5 years for Grand National Assembly deputies

**Political parties and leaders:** Communist Party of Romania only functioning party, Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary

**Voting strength (1975 election):** overall participation reached 99.96%; of those registered to vote (14,900,032), 98.8% voted for party candidates

**Communists:** 2,480,000 party members (December 1974)

**Member of:** CEMA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WFTU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $39.3 billion in 1974 (at 1973 prices), $1,860 per capita; real growth rate 8.8% (1971-74)

**Agriculture:** net exporter; main crops — corn, wheat, oilseed; livestock — cattle, hogs, sheep; caloric intake, 3,000 calories per day per capita (1967-68)

**Fish catch:** 85,000 metric tons (1972)

**Major industries:** machinery, metals, fuels, chemicals, textiles, food processing, timber processing

**Shortages:** iron ore, coking coal, metallurgical coke, cotton fibers, natural rubber

**Crude steel:** 8.8 million metric tons produced (1974), 420 kg. per capita

**Electric power:** 10,900,000 kw. capacity (1974); 49.3 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 2,330 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $4,874 million (f.o.b., 1974); 43% fuels, raw materials, semifinished products; 21% machinery and equipment; 20% foodstuffs; and 16% consumer goods (1974)

**Imports:** $5,144 million (mixture f.o.b. and c.i.f., 1974); 34% machinery and equipment; 54% fuels, raw materials, semifinished products; 8% foodstuffs; and 4% consumer goods (1974)

**Major trade partners:** $10,018 million in 1974; 58% non-Communist countries, 42% Communist countries (1974)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 4.97 lei=US$1 (commercial) 12 lei=US$1 (tourist)

**Fiscal year:** same as calendar year; economic data reported for calendar years except for caloric intake, which is reported for consumption year, 1 July - 30 June

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 7,464 mi.; 6,442 mi. standard gage, 1,014 mi. narrow gage, 8 mi. broad gage; 569 mi. electrified, 850 mi. double track; government owned (1974)

**Highways:** 48,000 mi.; 7,600 mi. paved; 16,300 mi. other improved surfaces, 24,100 mi. earth (1974)

**Inland waterways:** 1,445 mi. (1975)

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 1,600 mi.; refined products, 888 mi.; natural gas, 3,100 mi.

**Freight carried:** rail — 239.5 million short tons, 37.4 billion short ton/mi. (1974); highway — 579.8 million short tons, 5.7 billion short ton/mi. (1974); waterway — 6.4 million short tons, est. 1.4 billion short ton/mi. (excl. int'l. transit traffic) (1974)



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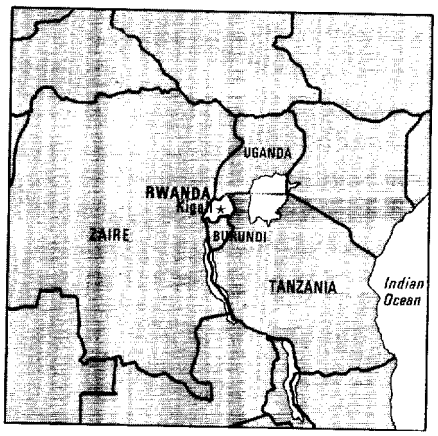
**Ports:** 4 major (Constanta, Galati, Braila, Mangalia), 2 minor (1975)

### DEFENSE FORCES

**Military budget (announced):** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, 9.7 billion lei; about 4.1% of total budget

## RWANDA




(See reference map VI)

### LAND

10,000 sq. mi.; almost all the arable land, about ⅓ under cultivation, about ⅓ pastureland

**Land boundaries:** 545 mi.

### PEOPLE

**Population:** 4,302,000, average annual growth rate 2.9% (7/73-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Rwandan(s); adjective—Rwandan

**Ethnic divisions:** 90% Hutu, 9% Tutsi, 1% Twa (Pygmoid)

**Religion:** 45% Catholic, 9% Protestant, 1% Muslim, rest animist

**Language:** Kinyarwanda and French official; Kiswahili used in commercial centers

**Literacy:** 10% in French and Kinyarwanda

**Labor force:** less than 5% in cash economy

### GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Rwanda

**Type:** republic, presidential system in which military leaders hold key offices; 1962 constitution still in force except for Title V on the National Assembly

**Capital:** Kigali

**Political subdivisions:** 10 prefectures, subdivided into 142 communes

**Legal system:** based on German and Belgian civil law systems and customary law; constitution adopted 1962; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** President, Committee for Peace and National Unity (composed of high military command), and 12-member cabinet

**Government leader:** General Juvenal Habyarimana, Head of State

**Suffrage:** universal

**Elections:** last legislative election September 1969; none allowed by present government; elections of Communal Counsellors held November 1974

**Political parties and leaders:** none; all political activity banned and elections cancelled by military government after its July 5, 1973 coup

**Communists:** no Communist party; U.S.S.R. and People's Republic of China have diplomatic missions in Rwanda

**Member of:** AFDB, EAMA, FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITU, OAU, OCAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO

### ECONOMY

**GDP:** $240 million (1971), $60 per capita

**Agriculture:** cash crops — mainly coffee, tea, cotton, some pyrethrum; main food crops — bananas, cassava; stock raising; self-sufficiency increasing but country still imports some foodstuffs

**Major industries:** mining of cassiterite (tin ore), agricultural processing, and light consumer goods

**Electric power:** 21,460 kw. capacity (1974); 100 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 24 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $36 million (f.o.b., 1974); mainly coffee, tea, pyrethrum, cassiterite

**Imports:** $31.1 million (c.i.f., 1973); textiles, foodstuffs, machines, equipment

**Major trade partners:** U.S., Belgium, West Germany

**Aid:** U.S., FY62-73, $8.3 million; Belgium, France, West Germany, and Canada, FY64-67, $33.4 million obligated; China $22 million extended 1972

**Budget:** balanced at $34.7 million (FY74)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 92.84 Rwanda francs = US$1 (official) since January 1974

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 3,815 mi.; 36 mi. paved, 19 mi. gravel, 1,367 mi. improved earth, 2,393 mi. unimproved; 2,485 mi. secondary roads; most roads improved or unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** Lake Kivu navigable by steamers and barges



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**Civil air:** 1 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 10 total, 9 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft., 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft.

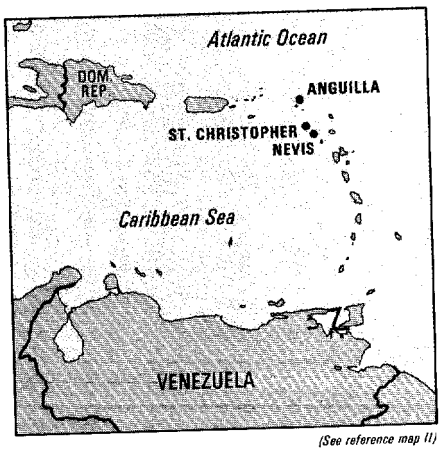
**Telecommunications:** telephone and telegraph limited; main center is Kigali; 2,480 telephones; 60,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, no FM or TV stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 956,000; 462,000 fit for military service; no conscription; 40,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1974, $6,522,000; 17.3% of total budget

# ST. CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS-ANGUILLA




(See reference map II)

## LAND

150 sq. mi.; 40% arable, 10% pasture, 17% forest, 33% wasteland and built-on

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 120 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 69,000, average annual growth rate 1.2% (4/60-4/70)

**Ethnic divisions:** mainly of African Negro descent

**Nationality:** noun—Kittsian(s), Nevisian(s), Anguillan(s); adjective—Kittsian, Nevisian, Anguillan

**Religion:** Church of England, other Protestant sects, Roman Catholic

**Language:** English

**Literacy:** about 80%

**Labor force:** 19,616 (1960 est.)

**Organized labor:** 6,700

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** State of St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla

**Type:** dependent territory with full internal autonomy as a British "Associated State"; Anguilla formally seceded in May 1967 but has not been recognized as an independent state by any government; in July 1968 a legislative council headed by Ronald Webster was elected to govern Anguilla; in March 1969 the U.K. sent troops to Anguilla, placing the island again under colonial rule; in 1971, Anguilla reverted to its former colonial relationship with the U.K. although nominally remaining part of the Associated state of St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla; Webster became leader of Anguillan Council after constitutionally held elections (1972)

**Capital:** Basseterre

**Political subdivisions:** 10 districts

**Legal system:** based on English common law; constitution of 1960; highest judicial organ is Court of Appeal of Leeward and Windward Islands

**Branches:** legislative, 10-member popularly elected House of Assembly; executive, cabinet headed by Premier

**Government leaders:** Premier, Robert L. Bradshaw; U.K. Governor, Probyn Inniss

**Suffrage:** universal adult suffrage

**Elections:** at least every 5 years; most recent 10 May 1971

**Political parties and leaders:** St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla Labor Party, Robert L. Bradshaw; People's Action Movement (PAM), William Herbert; Nevis Reformation Party (NRP), Ivor Stevens

**Voting strength (May 1971 election):** St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla Labor Party won 7 seats in the House of Assembly, PAM won 1, NRP won 1, and 1 seat remains open for Anguilla which did not participate in the election

**Communists:** none known

**Member of:** CARICOM

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $15.2 million (1969), $260 per capita

**Agriculture:** main crops — sugar on St. Christopher, cotton on Nevis

**Major industries:** sugar processing, salt extraction

**Electric power:** 15,000 kw. capacity (1974); 20 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 550 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $6.1 million (f.o.b., 1972); sugar, molasses, cotton, salt, copra

**Imports:** $15.3 million (c.i.f., 1972); foodstuffs, fuel, manufactures

**Major trade partners:** U.K. 45%, Canada 14%, U.S. 12% (1966)



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**Monetary conversion rate:** 2.07 East Caribbean dollars = US$1 (May 1975); now floating with pound sterling

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 36 mi., narrow gage (2'6") on St. Kitts for sugar cane

**Highways:** 180 mi.; 60 mi. paved, 90 mi. otherwise improved, 30 mi. unimproved earth

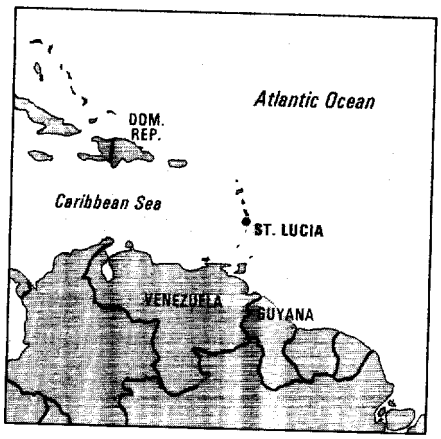
**Ports:** 3 minor (1 on each island)

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 3 total, 3 usable; 1 with asphalt runway 7,600 ft.

**Telecommunications:** good interisland VHF radio connections and international link via Antigua; about 1,800 telephones; 10,000 radio and 1,600 TV receivers; 3 AM and 5 TV stations

# ST. LUCIA




(See reference map II)

## LAND

238 sq. mi.; 50% arable, 3% pasture, 19% forest, 5% unused but potentially productive, 23% wasteland and built-on

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 98 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 109,000, average annual growth rate 1.5% (4/60-4/70)

**Nationality:** noun—St. Lucian(s); adjective— St. Lucian

**Ethnic divisions:** mainly of African Negro descent

**Religion:** predominantly Roman Catholic

**Language:** English, French patois

**Literacy:** about 80%

**Labor force:** 38,000 (1969); 50% agriculture; unemployment 30%-35% (1975)

**Organized labor:** 20% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** State of St. Lucia

**Type:** dependent territory with full internal autonomy as a British "Associated State"

**Capital:** Castries

**Political subdivisions:** 16 parishes

**Legal system:** based on English common law; constitution of 1960; highest judicial body is Court of Appeal of Leeward and Windward Islands

**Branches:** legislative, 17-member popularly elected House of Assembly; executive, cabinet headed by Premier

**Government leaders:** Premier John Compton; U.K. Governor Sir Allen Lewis

**Suffrage:** universal adult suffrage

**Elections:** every 5 years; most recent May 1974

**Political parties and leaders:** United Worker's Party (UWP), John Compton; St. Lucia Labor Party (SLP), Allan Louisy

**Voting strength (1974 election):** UWP (53%) won 10 of the 17 elected seats in House of Assembly; SLP (45%) won 7 seats; independents (2%) no seats

**Communists:** negligible

**Member of:** CARICOM

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $33.2 million (1971 est.), $290 per capita; real growth rate 1971, 5.8%

**Agriculture:** main crops — bananas, copra, sugar, cocoa, spices

**Major industries:** tourism, lime processing

**Shortages:** food, machinery, capital goods

**Electric power:** 13,500 kw. capacity (1974); 34 million kw.-hr. produced (1974); 250 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $4.4 million (f.o.b., 1970); sugar, bananas, cocoa

**Imports:** $27.3 million (c.i.f., 1970); foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, fertilizers, petroleum products

**Major trade partners:** U.K. 51%, Canada 9%, U.S. 17% (1970)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 2.07 East Caribbean dollars = US$1 (May 1975); now floating with pound sterling

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 415 mi.; 175 mi. paved; 240 mi. otherwise improved

**Ports:** 1 major (Castries), 1 minor



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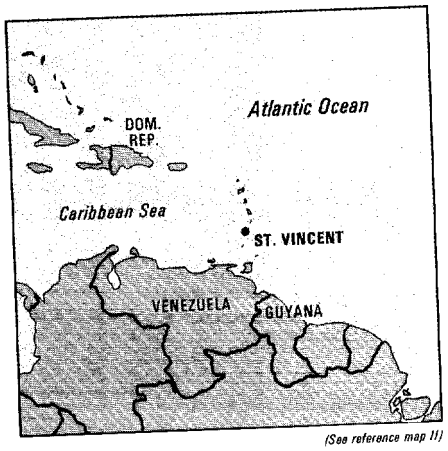
**Civil air:** 2 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 2 airfields with permanent surface runways; one with a 9,000 foot runway; one with a 5,700 foot runway; 2 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** fully automatic telephone system with 6,500 telephones; direct radio link with Martinique; interisland tropospheric links to Barbados and Antigua; 25,000 radio and 600 TV receivers; 3 AM, and 1 TV station

## ST. VINCENT




(See reference map II)

### LAND

150 sq. mi. (including northern Grenadines); 50% arable, 3% pasture, 44% forest, 3% wasteland and built-on

### WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 52 mi.

### PEOPLE

**Population:** 95,000, average annual growth rate 1.1% (4/60-4/70)

**Nationality:** noun—St. Vincentian(s) or Vincentian(s); adjective—St. Vincentian or Vincentian

**Ethnic divisions:** mainly of African Negro descent; remainder mixed with some white and East Indian and Carib Indian

**Religion:** Church of England, Methodist, Roman Catholic

**Language:** English, some French patois

**Literacy:** about 80%

**Labor force:** 50,000 (1972 est.); about 60% unemployed

**Organized labor:** 10% of labor force

### GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** State of St. Vincent

**Type:** dependent territory with full internal autonomy as a British "Associated State"

**Capital:** Kingstown

**Legal system:** based on English common law; constitution of 1960; highest judicial body is Court of Appeal of Leeward and Windward Islands

**Government leader:** Premier R. Milton Cato; Governor General (U.K.) Sir Rupert G. John

**Suffrage:** universal adult suffrage (18 years old and over)

**Elections:** every 5 years; most recent December 9, 1974

**Political parties and leaders:** People's Political Party (PPP), Ebenezer Joshua; St. Vincent Labor Party (LP), R. Milton Cato; Democratic Freedom Movement, Parnell Campbell and Kenneth John

**Voting strength (1975 election):** LP 10 seats, PPP 2 seats, independent 1 seat in the Legislature

**Communists:** negligible

**Member of:** CARICOM

### ECONOMY

**GDP:** $20 million (1971 est.), $200 per capita; 6.9% growth in 1971

**Agriculture:** main crops — bananas, arrowroot, coconut

**Major industries:** food processing

**Electric power:** 5,000 kw. capacity (1974); 15.5 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 160 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $2.9 million (f.o.b., 1971); bananas, arrowroot, copra, cotton

**Imports:** $17.4 million (c.i.f., 1971); fertilizer, flour, transportation equipment, lumber, textiles

**Major trade partners:** U.K. 39%, U.S. 7%, Canada 10% (1971)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 2.07 East Caribbean dollars = US$1 (May 1975), now floating with pound sterling

### COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 1,100 mi.; 400 mi. paved; 600 mi. otherwise improved; 100 mi. unimproved earth

**Ports:** 1 major, 1 minor

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 3 total; 2 usable, 1 with asphalt runway 4,800 ft.

**Telecommunications:** islandwide fully automatic telephone system with 4,800 instruments; VHF interisland links to Barbados and the Grenadines; 10,000 radio and 600 TV receivers; 2 AM stations



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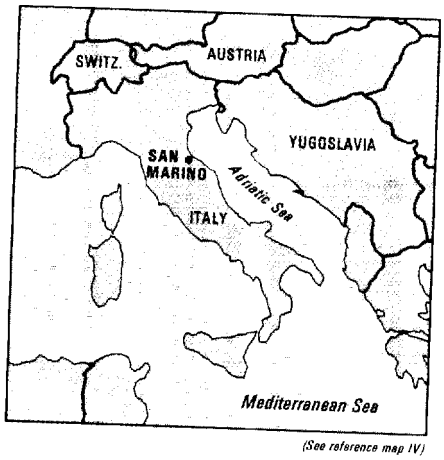
# SAN MARINO




(See reference map IV)

## LAND

24 sq. mi.; 74% cultivated, 22% meadows and pastures, 4% built-on

**Land boundaries:** 21 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 19,000 (official estimate for 30 June 1974)

**Nationality:** noun—Sanmarinese (sing. & pl.); adjective—Sanmarinese

**Religion:** Roman Catholic

**Language:** Italian

**Literacy:** illiteracy relatively insignificant

**Labor force:** approx. 4,300

**Organized labor:** General Democratic Federation of Sanmarinese Workers (affiliated with ICFTU) has about 1,800 members; Communist-dominated Camera del Lavoro, about 1,000 members

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of San Marino

**Type:** republic (dates from 4th century A.D.); in 1862 the Kingdom of Italy concluded a treaty guaranteeing the independence of San Marino; although legally sovereign, San Marino is vulnerable to pressure from the Italian Government

**Capital:** San Marino

**Political subdivisions:** San Marino is divided into 9 sections: Guaita, Fratta, Serravalle, Domagnano, Acquaviva, Fiorentino, Montegiardino, Faetano, Chiesanuova

**Legal system:** based on civil law system with Italian law influences; electoral law of 1926 serves some of the functions of a constitution; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** the Grand and General Council is the legislative body elected by popular vote; its 60 members serve 5-year terms; Council in turn elects two Captains-Regent who exercise executive power for term of 6 months, the Council of State whose members head government administrative departments and the Council of Twelve, the supreme judicial body; actual executive power is wielded by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Secretary of State for Internal Affairs

**Government leaders:** Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Gian Luigi Berti (Christian Democratic party); Secretary of State for Internal Affairs Giuseppe Lonferini (Christian Democratic party); Secretary for finance, budget, and planning Remy Giacomini (Socialist)

**Suffrage:** universal (since 1960)

**Elections:** elections to the Grand and General Council required at least every 5 years; next elections 1979

**Political parties and leaders:** Christian Democratic party (DCS), Gian Luigi Berti; Social Democratic Party (PSDSM), Alvaro Casali; Socialist Party (PSS), Remy Giacomini; Communist Party (PCS), Umberto Barulli; People's Democratic Party (PDP), leader unknown; Committee for the Defense of the Republic (CDR), leader unknown

**Voting strength (1974 election):** 39.6% DCS, 23.7% PCS, 15.4% PSDIS, 13.9% PSS, 1.9% PDP, 2.9% CDR

**Communists:** approx. 300 members (number of sympathizers cannot be determined); PSS, in government with Christian Democrats since March 1973, formed a government with the PCS from the end of World War II to 1957

**Other political parties or pressure groups:** political parties influenced by policies of their counterparts in Italy, the two Socialist parties are not united

**Member of:** ICJ, International Institute for Unification of Private Law, International Relief Union, IRC, UPU, WFTU

## ECONOMY

Principal economic activities of San Marino are farming, livestock raising, light manufacturing, and tourism; the government's total budget for FY71 was about $12 million, with the largest share of revenue derived from the sale of postage stamps throughout the world and from payments by the Italian government in exchange for Italy's monopoly in retailing tobacco, gasoline, and a few other goods; main problem is finding an additional $3 million to finance badly needed water and electric power systems expansions

**Agriculture:** principal crops are wheat (average annual output about 4,400 metric tons/year) and grapes (average annual output about 700 metric



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tons/year); other grains, fruits, vegetables, and animal feedstuffs are also grown; livestock population numbers roughly 6,000 cows, oxen, and sheep; cheese and hides are most important livestock products

**Electric power:** obtained from Italy, 1974

**Manufacturing:** consists mainly of cotton textile production at Serravalle, brick and tile production at Dogane, cement production at Acquaviva, Dogane, and Fiorentino, and pottery production at Borgo Maggiore; some tanned hides, paper, candy, baked goods, Moscato wine, and gold and silver souvenirs are also produced

**Foreign transactions:** dominated by tourism; in summer months 20,000 to 30,000 foreigners visit San Marino every day; a number of hotels and restaurants have been built in recent years to accommodate them; remittances from Sanmarinese abroad also represent an important net foreign inflow; commodity trade consists primarily of exchanging building stone, lime, wood, chestnuts, wheat, wine, baked goods, hides, and ceramics for a wide variety of consumer manufactures

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

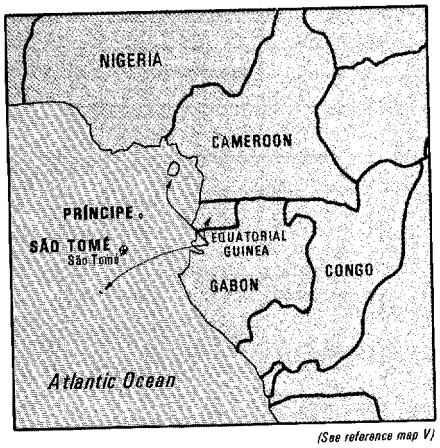
**Highways:** about 65 mi.

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** none

**Telecommunications:** automatic telephone system serving 5,000 telephones; no radiobroadcasting or television facilities, 4,400 radio and 3,300 TV receivers (Italian broadcasts)

# SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE




(See reference map V)

## LAND

372 sq. mi. (Sao Tome, 330 sq. mi. and Principe, 42 sq. mi.; including small islets of Pedras Tinhosas)

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters:** 6 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

**Coastline:** estimated 130 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 75,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1972)

**Nationality:** noun—Sao Tomean(s); adjective—Sao Tomean

**Ethnic divisions:** native Sao Tomeans, migrant Cape Verdians, Portuguese

**Religion:** Roman Catholic

**Language:** Portuguese official

**Literacy:** estimated at 5%-10%

**Labor force:** most of population engaged in subsistence agriculture and fishing; nearly half the island's work force, about 10,000 people, are unemployed, the other half work on cocoa plantations

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe

**Type:** republic established when independence received from Portugal on July 1975; constitution not yet formulated

**Capital:** Sao Tome

**Legal system:** based on Portuguese law system and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** Da Costa heads the government assisted by a cabinet of ministers; there is a constituent assembly composed of 18 members

**Government leader:** President Manuel Pinto Da Costa

**Suffrage:** universal for age 18 and over

**Elections:** elections were held July 1975 for the President and Constituent Assembly; future elections will be determined by new government when constitution is formulated

**Political parties and leaders:** Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe (MLSTP), Secretary-General Manuel Pinto Da Costa

**Communists:** no Communist party, probably a few Communist sympathizers

**Member of:** OAU, U.N.

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $19.6 million (1968 estimate based on 1970 census of 74,000); per capita income $265 (1968)

**Agriculture:** cash crops—cocoa, copra, coconut, coffee, palm oil, bananas

**Major industries:** food processing on small scale, timber

**Electric power:** 3,300 kw. capacity (1974); 5.4 million kw.-hr. produced (1974); 75 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $8.7 million (f.o.b., 1970); mainly cocoa (70%), copra (12%), coconut, coffee, palm oil



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**Imports:** $9.6 million (c.i.f., 1970); communications equipment, light and heavy vehicles, food products, beverages, fuels and lubricants

**Major trade partners:** main partner, Portugal; followed by Netherlands, West Germany, African neighbors

**Aid:** Portugal

**Budget:** total expenditures $6.4 million (1970); balance on ordinary budget $0.7 million (1970)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 27 escudos = US$1 (September 1975)

**Fiscal year:** probably calendar year

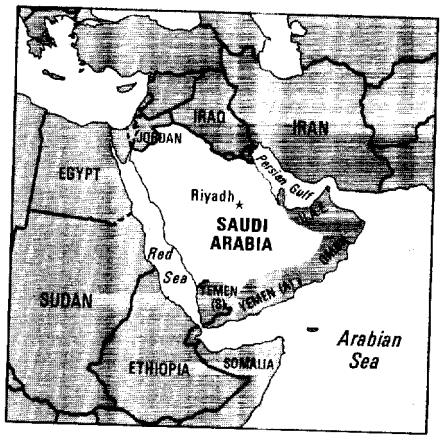
## COMMUNICATIONS

**Airfields:** 4 total, 4 usable; 2 permanent surface runways; 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

## DEFENSE FORCES

A company of 150 local troops has been formed into a fledgling army.

# SAUDI ARABIA




(See reference map V)

## LAND

Estimated at about 900,000 sq. mi. (boundaries undefined and disputed); 1% agricultural, 1% forested, 98% desert, waste, or urban

**Land boundaries:** 2,820 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi. (plus 6 n. mi. "necessary supervision zone")

**Coastline:** 1,560 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 6,170,000, average annual growth rate 2.8% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Saudi(s); adjective—Saudi Arabian or Saudi

**Ethnic divisions:** 90% Arab, 10% Afro-Asian (est.)

**Religion: 100% Muslim**

**Language:** Arabic

**Literacy:** 15% (est.)

**Labor force:** about 25% of population; 40% agriculture and herding, 12% construction, 12% service, 12% government, 11% commerce, 13% other

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

**Type:** monarchy

**Capital:** Riyadh; foreign ministry and foreign diplomatic representatives located in Jiddah

**Political subdivisions:** 18 amirates

**Legal system:** largely based on Islamic law, several secular codes have been introduced; commercial disputes handled by special committees; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** King Khalid (Al Saud, Khalid ibn Abd al-Aziz) rules in consultation with royal family (especially Crown Prince Fahd), Council of Ministers, and religious leaders

**Government leader:** King Khalid

**Communists:** negligible

**Member of:** Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IMF, ITU, OAPEC, OPEC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $21 billion (1974 est., 1973 prices), $3,700 per capita; annual growth in real GNP approx. 30% (1973/74 average)

**Agriculture:** dates, grains, livestock; not self-sufficient in food

**Major industries:** petroleum production 8.4 million b/d (current); payments to Saudi Arabian Government, $25 billion (1974 est.); cement production and small steel-rolling mill and oil refinery; several other light industries, including factories producing detergents, plastic products, furniture, etc.; PETROMIN, a semipublic agency associated with the Ministry of Petroleum, has recently completed a major fertilizer plant

**Electric power:** 341,000 kw. capacity (1974); 1.1 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 183 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $31.4 billion (f.o.b., 1974 est.); 99% petroleum and petroleum products

**Imports:** $3.6 billion (c.i.f., 1974 est.); manufactured goods, transportation equipment, construction materials, and processed food products

**Major trade partners:** exports — U.S., Western Europe, Japan; imports — U.S., Japan, West Germany

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Saudi riyal = US$0.29 as of March 1975 (linked to SDR, freely convertible)



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**Fiscal year:** follows Islamic year; the 1973-74 Saudi fiscal year covers the period 30 July 1973 through 1 July 1974

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 350 mi., 4′8½″ gage

**Highways:** 9,300 mi.; 5,600 mi. bituminous, 3,700 mi. gravel and improved earth, undetermined mileage of earth roads and tracks

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 1,500 mi.; refined products, 240 mi.; natural gas, 61 mi.

**Ports:** 3 major (Jidda, Ad Damman, Ras Tanura), 6 minor

**Civil air:** 17 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 101 total, 79 usable; 23 with permanent-surface runways; 14 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 40 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft., 2 with runways over 12,000 ft.

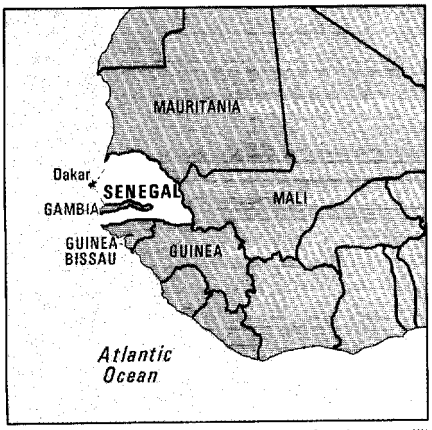
**Telecommunications:** excellent international telecommunications; fair domestic service; 84,100 telephones; 255,000 radio and 150,000 TV receivers; 11 TV, 1 FM, and 4 AM stations; 2 submarine cables; 2 satellite ground stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,453,000; 804,000 fit for military service; about 64,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 12 July 1975, $2,536 million; about 22% of total budget

## SENEGAL




(See reference map VI)

## LAND

76,000 sq. mi.; 13% forested, 40% agricultural (12% cultivated), 47% built-up areas, waste, etc.

**Land boundaries:** 1,665 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi. (fishing 110 n. mi.; fisheries zone beyond territorial sea)

**Coastline:** 330 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 4,351,000, average annual growth rate 2.2% (7/67-7/69)

**Nationality:** noun—Senegalese (sing. & pl.); adjective—Senegalese

**Ethnic divisions:** 36% Wolof, 17.5% Fulani, 16.5% Serer, 9% Tukulor, 9% Dyola, 6.5% Malinke, 4.5% other African, 1% Europeans and Lebanese

**Religion:** 80% Muslim, 15% animist, 5% Christian (mostly Roman Catholic)

**Language:** French official, but regular use limited to literate minority; most Senegalese speak own tribal language; use of Wolof vernacular spreading — now spoken to some degree by nearly half the population

**Literacy:** 5%-10% (est.) in 14 plus age group

**Labor force:** 1,732,000; about 80% subsistence agricultural workers; about 125,000 wage earners

**Organized labor:** majority of wage-labor force represented by unions; however, dues-paying membership very limited

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Senegal

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Dakar

**Political subdivisions:** 7 regions, each subdivided into 18 departments, 90 districts, and 34 communes

**Legal system:** based on French civil law system; constitution adopted 1960, revised 1963 and 1970; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court (which also audits the government's accounting office); legal education at University of Dakar; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** Government dominated by President who is assisted by Prime Minister, appointed by President and subject to dismissal by President or censure by National Assembly; 80-member National Assembly, elected for 5 years (effective 1973); President elected for 5-year term (effective 1973) by universal suffrage; judiciary headed by Supreme Court, with members appointed by President

**Government leaders:** Leopold Sedar Senghor, President; Abdou Diouf, Prime Minister

**Suffrage:** universal adult

**Elections:** uncontested presidential and legislative elections held February 1973 for 5-year term

**Political parties and leaders:** Union Progressiste Senegalaise (UPS), ruling party led by President Leopold Senghor; Parti Democratique Senegalaise



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(PDS), legal opposition party founded July 1974, illegal parties include Communist-backed Parti Africain de l'Independence (PAI) and Parti Communiste Senegalais (PCS), a splinter group

**Communists:** a few Communists and sympathizers; PAI is pro-Moscow; PCS in pro-Peking

**Other political or pressure groups:** labor unions are controlled by party; students and teachers occasionally strike

**Member of:** AFDB, CEAO, EAMA, ECA, ECOWAS, EIB (associate), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OAU, OCAM, OMVS (Organization for the Development of the Senegal River Valley), Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $930 million (1973 est.); $230 per capita; real growth rate probably zero or negative since 1972 (1966-71)

**Agriculture:** main crops — peanuts, millet, sorghum, manioc, rice; peanuts primary cash crop; production of food crops increasing but still insufficient for domestic requirements

**Fishing:** catch 249,000 metric tons, $55.2 million, (1972); exports $12 million (1971), imports (not available)

**Major industries:** fishing, agricultural processing plants, light manufacturing, mining

**Electric power:** 107,800 kw. capacity (1974); 425 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 106 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $427 million (f.o.b., 1974); approx. 35% peanuts and peanut products; phosphate rock; canned fish

**Imports:** $543 million (c.i.f., 1974); food, consumer goods, machinery, transport equipment

**Major trade partners:** France, EC (other than France), and franc zone

**Aid:** economic — France (1966-70) $115 million; China (1973) $49.1 million; U.S. (FY1961-73) $44 million; U.S.S.R. $7.1 million; EC (1961-73) $154 million; military — U.S. (FY61-73) $2.8 million

**Budget:** 1976—balanced at $535.5 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** francs; about 219.98 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs = US$1 as of August 1975 (floating since February 1973)

**Fiscal year:** 1 July - 30 June

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 640 mi. meter gage; 40 mi. double track

**Highways:** 8,725 mi.; 1,335 mi. bituminous, 990 mi. gravel, 400 mi. improved earth, 6,000 mi. unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 935 mi.

**Ports:** 1 major (Dakar), 2 minor

**Civil air:** 5 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 27 total, 27 usable; 11 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 19 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations

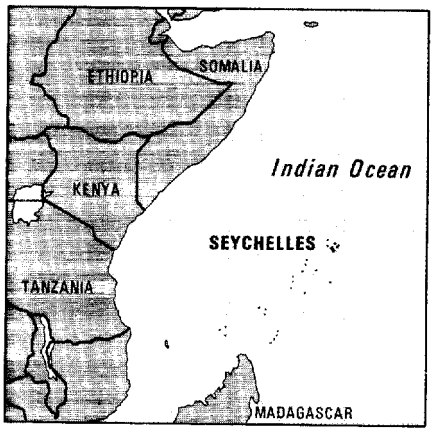
**Telecommunications:** relatively advanced for Africa; 31,500 telephones; 286,000 radio receivers; 1,675 TV receivers; 3 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations; 3 submarine cables; satellite ground station

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 965,000; 485,000 fit for military service; 52,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 June 1975, $29,817,536; about 9.8% of total budget

# SEYCHELLES




(See reference map VI)

## LAND

156 sq. mi.; 54% arable land, nearly all of it is under cultivation, 17% wood and forest land, 29% other (mainly reefs and other surfaces unsuited for agriculture); 40 granitic and 43 coral islands

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi. (fishing 12 n. mi.)

**Coastline:** 305 mi. (Mahe Island 58 mi.)

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 59,000, average annual growth rate 2.3% (7/68-7/73)

**Nationality:** noun—Seychellois (sing. & pl.); adjective—Seychelles

**Ethnic divisions:** Seychellois (admixture of Asians, Africans, Europeans)

**Religion:** 90% Roman Catholic



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**Language:** English official; Creole most widely spoken

**Literacy:** limited

**Labor force:** 22,000 agriculture

**Organized labor:** 3 major trade unions

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Colony of the Seychelles

**Type:** British crown colony with large measure of internal autonomy; Britain has agreed to grant independence before late June 1976

**Capital:** Victoria, Mahe Island

**Legal system:** based on English common law, French civil law system, and customary law

**Branches:** Governor, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, Legislative Assembly

**Government leaders:** Prime Minister, James Mancham; Governor, Colin H. Allan

**Suffrage:** universal adult

**Elections:** April 1974, held every 5 years

**Political parties and leaders:** Seychelles Democratic Party (SDP), James R. Mancham, President; Seychelles Peoples United Party (SPUP), France Albert Rene, President

**Voting strength:** SDP won 13 seats in Legislative Assembly with 52.4% popular vote in 1974 election; SPUP won 2 seats with 47.6% of votes; under agreement reached in March 1975, each party named five new members to the legislature

**Communists:** negligible

**Other political or pressure groups:** trade unions which are appendages of political parties

**Member of:** WCL

## ECONOMY

**Agriculture:** islands depend largely on coconut production and export of copra; cinnamon, vanilla, and patchouli (used for perfumes) are other cash crops; food crops — small quantities of sweet potatoes, cassava, sugarcane, and bananas; islands not self-sufficient in foodstuffs and the bulk of the supply must be imported

**Major industries:** processing of coconut and vanilla, fishing, small-scale manufacture of consumer goods, coir rope factory, tea factory

**Electric power:** 3,500 kw. capacity (1974); 9 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 171 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $3 million (f.o.b., 1974); cinnamon (bark and oil) and vanilla account for almost 50% of the total, copra accounts for about 40%, the remainder consisting of patchouli, fish, and guano

**Imports:** $27 million (c.i.f., 1974); food, tobacco, and beverages account for about 40% of imports, manufactured goods about 25%, machinery and transport equipment, petroleum products, textiles

**Major trade partners:** exports — India, U.S.; imports — U.K., Burma, India, South Africa, Kenya, Australia

**Aid:** $32 million in aid during 1974-76 from U.K.; US (FY53-73) $0.5 million

**Budget:** FY73 — revenues $9 million, expenditures $10 million (approx.)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 5.4 Seychelles rupees = US$1

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 141 mi.; 78 mi. bituminous, 63 mi. crushed stone or earth

**Ports:** 1 minor port (Victoria)

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

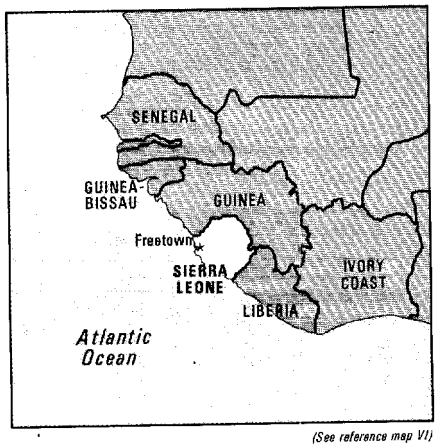
**Airfields:** 4 total, 4 usable on (Praslin Island, Astove Island, Bird Island, Mahe Island) 1 permanent surface 8,000-11,999 ft.

**Telecommunications:** direct radiocommunications with adjacent islands and African coastal countries; 2,470 telephones; 15,000 radio, and no TV sets; 2 AM, no FM, and no TV stations; submarine cables extend to Aden, Tanzania, and Sri Lanka

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 13,000; 7,000 fit for military service

## SIERRA LEONE




(See reference map VI)

## LAND

27,900 sq. mi.; 65% arable (6% of total land area under cultivation), 27% pasture, 4% swampland, 4% forested

**Land boundaries:** 580 mi.



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# *SIERRA LEONE*

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 200 n. mi.
**Coastline:** 250 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 2,768,000, average annual growth rate 1.5% (7/73-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Sierra Leonean(s); adjective—Sierra Leonean

**Ethnic divisions:** over 99% native African, rest European and Asian; 13 tribes

**Religion:** 70% animist, 25% Muslim, 5% Christian

**Language:** English official, but regular use limited to literate minority; principal vernaculars are Mende in south and Temne in north; "Krio," the language of the resettled ex-slave population of the Freetown area, is used as a lingua franca

**Literacy:** about 10%

**Labor force:** about 1.5 million; most of population engages in subsistence agriculture; only small minority, some 70,000, earn wages

**Organized labor:** 35% of wage earners

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Sierra Leone

**Type:** republic under presidential regime since April 1971

**Capital:** Freetown

**Political subdivisions:** 3 provinces; divided into 12 districts with 146 chiefdoms, where paramount chief and council of elders constitute basic unit of government; plus western area, which comprises Freetown and other coastal areas of the former colony

**Legal system:** based on English law and customary laws indigenous to local tribes; constitution adopted April 1971; highest court of appeal is the Sierra Leone Court of Appeals; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** executive authority exercised by President; parliament consists of 100 authorized seats, 85 of which are filled by elected representatives of constituencies and 12 by Paramount Chiefs elected by fellow Paramount Chiefs in each district; President authorized to appoint three members, of which two, currently, are filled by the heads of the Army and the Police independent judiciary

**Government leader:** Siaka Stevens, President, heads APC government composed of members of his political party

**Suffrage:** universal over age 21

**Elections:** the maximum life of an elected parliament is 5 years, but it may be dissolved earlier by the President; parliamentary election held in May 1973; President is elected by parliament for 5 year term; next presidential election 1976

**Political parties and leaders:** All People's Congress (APC), headed by Stevens; Sierra Leone People's Party (SLPP) is the opposition party

**Communists:** no party, although there are a few Communists and a slightly larger number of sympathizers

**Member of:** AFDB, Commonwealth, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITU, OAU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $493 million (1974), approx. $180 per capita; growth rate 22% (1973-74)

**Agriculture:** main crops — palm kernels, coffee, cocoa, rice, yams, millet, ginger, cassava; much of cultivated land devoted to subsistence farming; food crops insufficient for domestic consumption

**Fishing:** catch 51,000 metric tons (1972), $6.6 million (1972), imports $2.7 million (1971)

**Major industries:** mining — diamonds, iron ore, bauxite, rutile; manufacturing — beverages, textiles, cigarettes, construction goods; 1 oil refinery

**Electric power:** 57,000 kw. capacity (1974); 270 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 63 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $141 million (f.o.b., 1974); 60% diamonds; iron ore, palm kernels, cocoa, coffee

**Imports:** $216 million (c.i.f., 1974); machinery and transportation equipment, manufactured goods, foodstuffs, petroleum products

**Major trade partners:** U.K., EC, Japan, U.S., Communist countries

**Budget:** (FY74) current revenues $106 million, current expenditures $82 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 leone = US$1.19

**Fiscal year:** 1 July - 30 June (since 1 July 1966)

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** about 60 mi. narrow gage (3'6") privately owned mineral line operated by the Sierra Leone Development Company

**Highways:** 5,130 mi.; 550 mi. bituminous (including some bituminous treatment), 1,470 mi. laterite (some gravel), and 3,110 mi. earth

**Inland waterways:** 500 mi.; 372 mi. navigable year-round

**Ports:** 1 major (Freetown), 2 minor

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 15 total, 15 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 4 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** telephone and telegraph are adequate; 7,850 telephones; 61,000 radio and 6,000 TV receivers; 1 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations; 3 submarine cables



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## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 640,000; 307,000 fit for military service; no conscription

**Military budget:** for year ending 30 June 1975, $9,548,203; 6.97% of total budget

# SINGAPORE

(See reference map VII)

## LAND

225 sq. mi.; 31% built up area, roads, railroads, and airfields, 22% agricultural, 47% other

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 120 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 2,271,000, average annual growth rate 1.6% (7/73-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Singaporan(s); adjective—Singaporan

**Ethnic divisions:** 76.2% Chinese, 15% Malay, 7% Indians and Pakistani, 1.8% other

**Religion:** majority of Chinese are Buddhists or atheists; Malays nearly all Muslim; minorities include Christians, Hindus, Sikhs, Taoists, Confucianists

**Language:** national language is Malay; Chinese, Malay, Tamil, and English are official languages

**Literacy:** 70% (1970)

**Labor force:** 474,718; 0.5% agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 0.4% mining and quarrying, 32.2% manufacturing, 30.4% services, 5.2% construction, 21.5% commerce, 9.8% transport, storage, and communications

**Organized labor:** 24% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Singapore

**Type:** republic within Commonwealth since separation from Malaysia in August 1965

**Capital:** Singapore

**Legal system:** based on English common law; constitution based on preindependence State of Singapore constitution; legal education at University of Singapore; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** ceremonial President; executive power exercised by Prime Minister and cabinet responsible to unitary legislature

**Government leaders:** President, Dr. Benjamin Sheares; Prime Minister, Lee Kuan Yew

**Suffrage:** universal over age 20; voting compulsory

**Elections:** normally every 5 years

**Political parties and leaders:** government — People's Action Party (PAP), Lee Kuan Yew; opposition — Barisan Sosialis Party (BSP), Dr. Lee Siew Choh; Workers' Party, J.B. Jeyaretnam; Communist Party illegal

**Voting strength (1972 election):** PAP won all 65 seats in parliament and received 70% of vote; remaining 30% to four opposition parties

**Communists:** 200-500; Barisan Sosialis Party infiltrated by Communists

**Member of:** ADB, ASEAN, Colombo Plan, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $5.5 billion (1974), $2,400 per capita; 12.3% average annual real growth (1966-74), 6.8% (1974)

**Agriculture:** occupies a position of minor importance in the economy, self-sufficient in pork, poultry, and eggs, must import much of its other food requirements; major crops — rubber, copra, fruit and vegetables

**Fishing:** catch 15,700 metric tons (1972), imports — 47,000 metric tons (1972)

**Major industries:** petroleum refining, oil drilling equipment, rubber processing and rubber products, processed food and beverages, electronics, ship repair, entrepot trade, financial services

**Electric power:** 1,109,000 kw. capacity (1974); 3.9 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 1,773 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $6.2 billion (f.o.b., 1974); 40% reexports; petroleum products, rubber, manufactured goods

**Imports:** $8.9 billion (c.i.f., 1974); 18% goods reexported; major retained imports — capital equipment, manufactured goods, petroleum

**Major trade partners:** exports — Malaysia, U.S., Japan, U.K., Indonesia; imports — Japan, Malaysia, U.S., U.K.

**Aid:** U.K. — (1960 - September 1969) $254 million disbursed, (1969-73) $120 million extended; IBRD —



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(1963-74) $143 million committed, $61 million disbursed; U.S. — (FY53-74) $102 million committed

**Budget:** (FY75/76) revenues $1.1 billion, expenditures $1.8 billion, deficit $700 million; 25% military, 75% civilian

**Monetary conversion rate:** 2.48 Singapore dollars = US$1 (August 1975)

**Fiscal year:** 1 April - 31 March

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads: 24 mi. of meter gage**

**Highways:** 1,340 mi. (1974); 1,035 mi. paved, 305 mi. crushed stone or improved earth

**Ports:** 3 major

**Civil air:** 19 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 5 total, 5 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

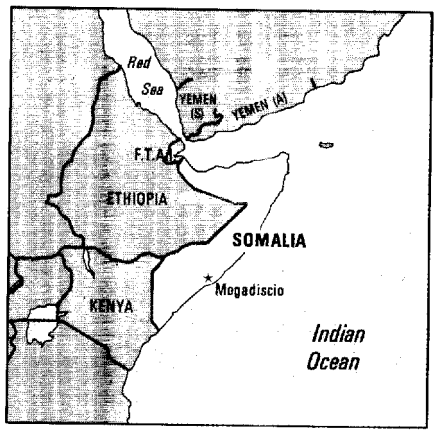
**Telecommunications:** adequate domestic facilities; good international service; good radio and television broadcast coverage; 350,159 telephones; 311,409 radio and 240,314 TV sets; 2 AM, 5 FM, and 2 TV stations; new seacom submarine cable extends to Hong Kong via Sabah, Malaysia; 1 ground satellite station

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 596,000; 424,000 fit for military service

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 March 1976, $335 million; about 18% of total budget

# SOMALIA




(See reference map VI)

## LAND

246,000 sq. mi.; 13% arable (0.3% cultivated), 32% grazing, 14% scrub and forest, 41% mainly desert, urban, or other

**Land boundaries:** 1,406 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 200 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 1,880 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 3,190,000, average annual growth rate 2.3% (7/65-7/72)

**Nationality:** noun—Somali(s); adjective—Somali

**Ethnic divisions:** 85% Hamitic, rest mainly Bantu; 30,000 Arabs, 3,000 Europeans, 800 Asians

**Religion:** almost entirely Muslim

**Language:** Somali (written form recently instituted by government); Arabic, Italian, English

**Literacy:** under 5%

**Labor force:** 965,000 (1968 est.); very few are skilled laborers; 70% pastoral nomads, 30% agriculturists, government employees, traders, fishermen, handicraftsmen, other

**Organized labor:** law providing for government-controlled labor union promulgated in June 1971, but union so far not established

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Somali Democratic Republic

**Type:** republic; under military rule since October 1969

**Capital:** Mogadiscio

**Political subdivisions:** 12 regions, 56 districts

**Organization:** the junta has assumed all authority, calling itself the Supreme Revolutionary Council, membership of which consists of 17 army and 3 police officers; the Council has abrogated the constitution, dissolved the parliament, and banned political parties

**Government leader:** President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, Gen. Mohamed Siad Barre

**Communists:** possibly some Communist sympathizers in the government hierarchy

**Member of:** AFDB, EAMA, FAO, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $220 million (1973 est.), $70 per capita

**Agriculture:** mainly a pastoral country; main crops — bananas, sugarcane, cotton, cereals; livestock

**Major industries:** a few small industries, including a sugar refinery, tuna and beef canneries, iron rod plant

**Electric power:** 9,000 kw. capacity (1974); 38 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 12 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $55 million (f.o.b., 1974); bananas, livestock, hides, skins



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**Imports:** $157 million (c.i.f., 1974); textiles, cereals, transport equipment, machinery, construction equipment

**Major trade partners:** Italy and Arab countries; $29 million imports from Communist countries (1973 est.)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 6.295 Somali shillings = US$1

**Fiscal year:** 1 January - 31 December

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 8,414 mi.; 582 mi. paved; 478 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 7,354 mi. improved or unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** Fiume Giuba navigable 345 mi. from May to mid-June and August to late November

**Ports:** 3 major (Mogadiscio, Berbera, Chisiamaio)

**Civil air:** 5 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 64 total, 44 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft.; 4 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 15 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

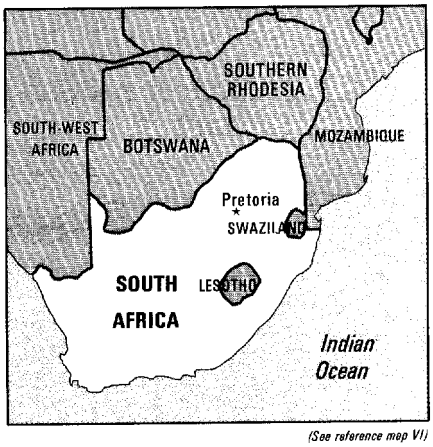
**Telecommunications:** telephone poor, telegraph fair; 4,740 telephones; 67,500 radio receivers; 2 AM, no FM or TV stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 754,000; 416,000 fit for military service; no conscription

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1972, 19,400,000; 25.3% of total budget

## SOUTH AFRICA




(See reference map VI)

## LAND

472,000 sq. mi. (includes enclave of Walvis Bay, 434 sq. mi.); 12% cultivable, 2% forested, 86% desert, waste, or urban

**Land boundaries:** 1,270 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 6 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

**Coastline:** 1,790 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 25,909,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (7/70-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—South African(s); adjective—South African

**Ethnic divisions:** 17.8% white, 69.9% African, 9.4% Colored, 2.9% Asian

**Religion:** primarily Christian except Asian and African; 60% of Africans are animists

**Language:** Afrikaans and English official, Africans have many vernacular languages

**Literacy:** almost all white population literate; government estimates 35% of Africans literate

**Labor force:** 8.7 million (total of economically active, 1970); 53% agriculture, 8% manufacturing, 7% mining, 5% commerce, 27% miscellaneous services

**Organized labor:** about 7% of total labor force is unionized (mostly white workers); nonwhites have no bargaining power

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of South Africa

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** administrative, Pretoria; legislative, Cape Town; judicial, Bloemfontein

**Political subdivisions:** 4 provinces, each headed by centrally appointed administrator; provincial councils, elected by white electorate, retain limited powers

**Legal system:** based on Roman-Dutch law and English common law; constitution enacted 1961, changing the Union of South Africa into a Republic; possibility of judicial review of Acts of Parliament concerning dual official languages; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**Branches:** President as formal chief of state; Prime Minister as head of government; Cabinet responsible to bicameral legislature; lower house elected directly by white electorate; upper house indirectly elected and appointed; judiciary maintains substantial independence of government influence

**Government leader:** Prime Minister Balthazar Johannes Vorster

**Suffrage:** general suffrage limited to whites over 18 (17 in Natal Province)

**Elections:** must be held at least every 5 years; last elections April 1974

**Political parties and leaders:** National Party, B. J. Vorster, P. W. Botha, C. Mulder, M. C. Botha,



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Jan De Klerk; United Party, Sir De Villiers Graaff; Progressive-Reform Party, Colin Eglin, Harry Schwarz, Helen Suzman; Herstigte Nasionale party, Albert Hertzog; Reform Party (split from United Party in February 1975), Harry Schwarz

**Voting strength (1974 general elections):** parliamentary seats: National Party 122, United Party 41, Progressive Party 6

**Communists:** small Communist Party illegal since 1950; party in exile maintains headquarters in London; Dr. Yasuf Dadoo, Moses Kotane, Joe Slovo

**Other political groups:** (insurgent groups in exile) African National Congress (ANC), Oliver Tambo; Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), leadership in dispute

**Member of:** GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, IMF, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $31 billion (1974), $1,240 per capita; real growth rate 7.2% (1974)

**Agriculture:** main crops — corn, wool, wheat, sugarcane, tobacco, citrus fruits; dairy products; self-sufficient in foodstuffs

**Fishing:** catch 1.3 million metric tons (1973), $176 million (1973)

**Major industries:** mining, automobile assembly, metalworking, machinery, textiles, iron and steel, chemical, fertilizer, fishing

**Electric power:** 11,635,000 kw. capacity (1974); 70.8 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 2,750 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $4.4 billion (f.o.b., 1974, excluding gold); wool, diamonds, corn, uranium, sugar, fruit, hides, skins, metals, metallic ores, asbestos, fish products; gold output $3.6 billion (1974)

**Imports:** $8.0 billion (f.o.b., 1974); motor vehicles, machinery, metals, petroleum products, textiles, chemicals

**Major trade partners:** U.K. and other Commonwealth nations, U.S., West Germany, Japan

**Aid:** no substantial military or economic aid

**Budget:** FY76 — revenue $9.1 billion, expenditures $9.6 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 SA Rand = US$1.15 as of November 1975, 0.87 SA Rand = US$1

**Fiscal year:** 1 April - 31 March

**NOTE:** Foreign trade figures are official South African data converted at $1.40

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 12,318 mi.; 11,879 mi. 3'6" gage of which 1,323 mi. are multiple track; 2,726 mi. electrified; 440 mi. 2'0" gage single track

**Highways:** 220,000 mi.; 31,700 mi. paved, 42,650 mi. crushed stone or gravel, 145,650 mi. improved and unimproved earth

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 520 mi.; refined products, 450 mi.; natural gas, 200 mi.

**Ports:** 5 major, 6 minor

**Civil air:** 64 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 662 total, 531 usable; 57 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 8 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 130 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

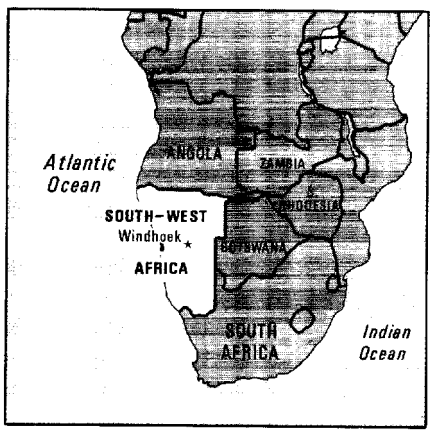
**Telecommunications:** the system is the best developed, most modern, and highest capacity in Africa and consists of carrier-equipped open-wire lines, coaxial cables, radio-relay links, and radiocommunication stations; key centers are Bloemfontein, Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, and Pretoria; 1.8 million telephones; 2.5 million radio receivers; 13 AM, 60 FM, and no TV stations; 4 submarine cables

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 5,617,000; 3,437,000 fit for military service; obligation for service in Citizen Force begins at 18; volunteers for service in permanent force must be 17

**Military budget:** for year ending 31 March 1976, $1,393,502,866; 18% of total budget

# SOUTH-WEST AFRICA




(See reference map VI)

## LAND

318,000 sq. mi.; mostly desert except for interior plateau and area along northern border

**Land boundaries:** 2,360 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 6 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)



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**Coastline:** 925 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 902,000, average annual growth rate 3.0% (7/68-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—South West African(s); adjective—South West African

**Ethnic divisions:** 14% white, 81% Africans, 5% Colored (mulattoes); almost half the Africans belong to Ovambo tribe; Damara tribe has almost 45,000 members; Herero, Okavango, Nama tribes have about 30,000 members each

**Religion:** whites predominantly Christian, nonwhites either animist or Christian

**Language:** Afrikaans principal language of about 70% of white population, German of 22% and English of 8%; several African languages

**Literacy:** high for white population; low for nonwhite

**Labor force:** 203,300 (total of economically active, 1970); 68% agriculture, 15% railroads, 13% mining, 4% fishing

**Organized labor:** no trade unions, although some white wage earners belong to South African unions

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Territory of South-West Africa

**Type:** administered as part of Republic of South Africa, under a League of Nations mandate of 1920; U.N. formally ended South Africa's mandate on October 27, 1966, and status now in dispute

**Capital:** Windhoek

**Political subdivisions:** 10 tribal homelands, mostly in northern sector, and zone open to white settlement with administrative subdivisions similar to a province of South Africa

**Legal system:** based on Roman-Dutch law and customary law

**Branches:** administrator, appointee of South African Government, has jurisdiction over zone of white settlement with white-elected Legislative Assembly handling some local matters; white residents also elect representatives in South African Parliament; tribal homelands are under South African Department of Bantu Administration and Development with tribal chiefs exercising limited autonomy; popularly elected legislative councils for Ovamboland and Kavangoland established in August 1973

**Government leader:** B. J. van der Walt, Administrator

**Suffrage:** limited to white adults

**Elections:** last general election, 1974

**Political parties and leaders:** white parties — National Party (NP), led in South-West Africa by A. H. du Plessis; United National South-West Party (UNSWP), J. P. Niehaus

**Voting strength:** NP (1974 election) won 5 of 6 seats in Republic legislature

**Communists:** no Communist Party, but some influence by South African Communists and other Communists on South-West African blacks outside territory

**Other political or pressure groups:** nonwhite — South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), almost exclusively based on Ovambo tribe led by Sam Nujoma, in exile; South-West Africa National Union (SWANU), primarily based on Herero tribe, leaders in exile; National Unity Democratic Organization (NUDO), primarily based on Herero tribe led by Clements Kapuuo; Namibian National Convention, an alliance of non-white groups that oppose separate development for tribal homelands

## ECONOMY

**Agriculture:** livestock raising (cattle and sheep) predominates, subsistence crops (millet, sorghum, corn, and some wheat) are raised but most food must be imported

**Fishing:** catch 567,600 metric tons (1972) (processed mostly in South African enclave of Walvis Bay)

**Major industries:** meatpacking, fish processing, copper, lead, and diamond mining, dairy products

**Electric power:** 155,200 kw. capacity (1974); 543 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 690 kw.-hr. per capita

**Aid:** South Africa is only major donor

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 South African Rand = US$1.15 (as of June 1974); 0.87 SA Rand = US$1

**Fiscal year:** 1 April - 31 March

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 1,454 mi., all 3'6" gage, single track

**Highways:** 21,000 mi.; 2,344 mi. bituminous treated, 220 mi. gravel and 18,436 mi. earth road and tracks

**Ports:** 1 major (Walvis Bay), 1 minor

**Civil air:** 5 major transport aircraft (registered in South Africa)

**Airfields:** 114 total, 93 usable; 11 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft.; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 41 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Telecommunications:** system is a meager combination of open-wire lines, a single short radio-relay link, and scattered radiocommunication stations; Windhoek is the center; 40,450 telephones; unknown number of radio receivers; no AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations



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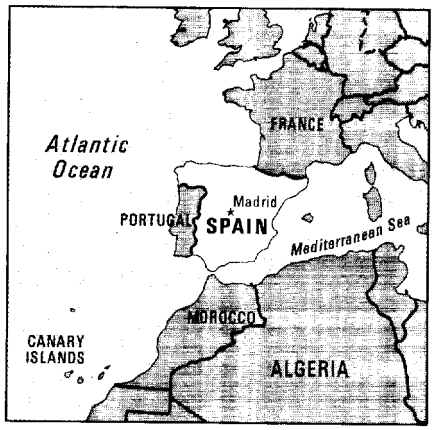
## DEFENSE

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, about 195,000; about 116,000 fit for military service

Defense is responsibility of Republic of South Africa

## SPAIN




(See reference map IV)

## LAND

195,000 sq. mi., including Canary (2,900 sq. mi.) and Balearic Islands (1,940 sq. mi.); 41% arable and land under permanent crops, 27% meadow and pasture, 22% forest, 10% urban or other

**Land boundaries:** 1,180 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 6 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

**Coastline:** 3,085 mi. (includes Balearic Islands, 420 mi., and Canary Islands, 720 mi.)

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 35,783,000 (including the Balearic and Canary Islands; also including Alhucemas, Ceuta, Chafarinas, Melilla, and Penon de Velez de la Gomera), average annual growth rate 1.1% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Spaniard(s); adjective—Spanish

**Ethnic divisions:** homogeneous composite of Mediterranean and Nordic types

**Religion:** 99% Roman Catholic, 1% other sects

**Language:** Castilian Spanish spoken by great majority; but 17% speak Catalan, 7% Galician, and 2% Basque

**Literacy:** about 90%

**Labor force (1973):** 12.7 million; 25% agriculture, 36% industry, 39% services; registered unemployment is 2.1% of labor force, in reality about 4%

**Organized labor:** 90% of labor force in compulsory government-controlled syndicates

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** (The) Spanish State

**Type:** a monarchy facing the problem of how to liberalize the authoritarian regime of the late Generalissimo Franco; proclaimed Juan Carlos King, on November 22, 1975

**Capital:** Madrid

**Political subdivisions:** metropolitan Spain, including the Canaries and Balearics, divided into 50 provinces with governors appointed by the central government; also 5 places of sovereignty (presidios) in Africa; Ifni province ceded by Spain to Morocco in June 1969; 2 former provinces comprising Equatorial Guinea were granted independence in October 1968; decolonization of Spanish Sahara began in November 1975

**Legal system:** civil law system, with regional applications of customary law; 7 basic laws including Organic Law of the State of January 1967 serve as a constitution; legal education at 14 schools of law; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** executive, with King's acts subject to counter-signature, Prime Minister likely to dominate all branches of government through his position as chief of government; legislative with unicameral Cortes dominated by executive; judicial, independent in principle but generally limited to interpretation of laws

**Government leaders:** King Juan Carlos I — Chief of State, Commander in Chief of the armed forces, and titular head of the National Movement (formerly called the Falange), Carlos Arias Navarro, Prime Minister

**Suffrage:** universal in national referendums, over age 21

**Elections:** only two types of direct election other than referendum provided: representatives to municipal councils for which only heads of households vote (latest election November 1973) and, under new constitutional law of 1967, 104 members of the Cortes elected by heads of households and married women for a 4-year term (last election September 1971; September 1975 election postponed until March 1976)

**Political parties and leaders:** National Movement only legally recognized party; Prime Minister exercises leadership assisted by Adolfo Suarez Gonzalez, headed by Franco, minister-secretary general; political associations authorized in January 1975; various semiclandestine opposition groups include — Christian Democratic factions under Jose Maria Gil Robles and Joaquin Ruiz Gimenez; the Socialists include the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE), led by "Young Turk" Felipe Gonzalez, the Popular Socialist Party under Enrique Tierno Galvan, and the



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small new Spanish Social Democratic Union; the Anarchists; Republicans; Monarchists; smaller regional and national splinter groups; the Spanish Communist Party, whose secretary general, Santiago Carrillo Solares, is in exile, as well as a small dissident pro-Soviet faction led by exiled Enrique Lister Forjan; and some small radical Communist groups which appear and disappear under varying names; most of the opposition groups have joined one of two loosely-knit coalitions — the Communist-dominated Democratic Junta, formed in the summer of 1974, and the Socialist-Christian Democratic Platform of Democratic convergence, established in the summer of 1975

**Voting strength:** 561 seats, but somewhat fewer members as some hold more than one seat — 19% representing the family elected directly; 45% representing municipalities, syndicates, and professions elected indirectly under close regime control; and 36% are appointed by regime or are ex officio

**Communists:** (est.) 5,000 inside Spain, 12,000 outside Spain; sympathizers in Spain, up to 20,000

**Other political or pressure groups:** on the extreme left, the illegal Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) and the Anti-Fascist and Patriotic Revolutionary Front (FRAP) use terrorism to oppose the government; on the extreme right, the guerrillas of Christ the King carry out vigilante attacks on ETA members (on occasion following them into France), and other leftists the state-controlled organization of syndicates, comprising representatives of management and labor, an illegal labor group called the Workers' Commissions, the Catholic Church, business and land owning interests, Opus Dei, Catholic Action, university students

**Member of:** ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, OAS (observer), OECD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $73.3 billion est. (1974); $2,080 per capita; 65.4% consumption, 23.5% investment, 11.1% government 1973; real growth rate 4.9% (1974)

**Agriculture:** main crops — cereals, oranges, grapes for wine, potatoes, olives, sugar beets; virtually self-sufficient in good crop years; caloric intake, 2,750 calories per day per capita (1969-70)

**Fishing:** landed 850,578 metric tons valued at $458.4 million in 1973

**Major industries:** food processing, textiles and apparel (including footwear), metal manufacturing, chemicals, shipbuilding, automobiles

**Shortages:** crude petroleum

**Crude steel:** 11.5 million metric tons produced (1974), 330 kilograms per capita

**Electric power:** 24,933,410 kw. capacity (1974); 80.8 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 2,050 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $7,091 million (f.o.b., 1974); principal items — oranges and other fruits, iron and steel products, textiles, wines, mercury, ships, canned fruits, vegetables

**Imports:** $15,428 million (c.i.f., 1974); principal items — machinery and transportation equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, grains, cotton, iron and steel

**Major trade partners:** (1974) EC 32%, U.S. and Canada 15%, Latin America 8%, CEMA 2%

**Aid:** economic — U.S., $2.3 billion authorized (FY46-73), IBRD, $427 million authorized (FY64-73), $50.0 million authorized (FY73); military — U.S., $839 million authorized (FY53-73)

**Budget:** (1974) receipts 615 billion pesetas, expenditures 625 billion pesetas, deficit 10 billion pesetas

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 peseta = US$0.0178 (1974 average)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 10,203 mi.; 8,324 mi. (5'6" gage), 1,879 mi. other gages (4'8½" to 1'11⅝"); 1,310 mi., double track; 2,612 mi. electrified; all government-owned except 627 mi. privately-owned

**Highways:** 86,600 mi.; national — 35,175 mi. bituminous treatment, 9,400 mi. crushed stone, 4,225 mi. bituminous, stone block and concrete; provincial - 18,200 mi. bituminous treatment, 18,400 crushed stone, 1,200 mi. bituminous, concrete, and stone block

**Inland waterways:** about 650 mi.; of minor importance as transport arteries and contribute little to economy

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 240 mi.; refined products, 609 mi.; natural gas, 100 mi.

**Ports:** 23 major, 150 minor

**Civil air:** 196 major transport aircraft (including 3 registered but leased from a foreign country)

**Airfields (including Balearic and Canary Islands):** 112 total, 84 usable; 47 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways over 12,000 ft., 17 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 35 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 5 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** generally adequate, modern facilities; 7.39 million telephones; 8.5 million radio and 6.3 million television receivers; 170 AM, 231 FM, and 694 TV stations; 7 coaxial submarine cables; 4 communication satellite ground stations



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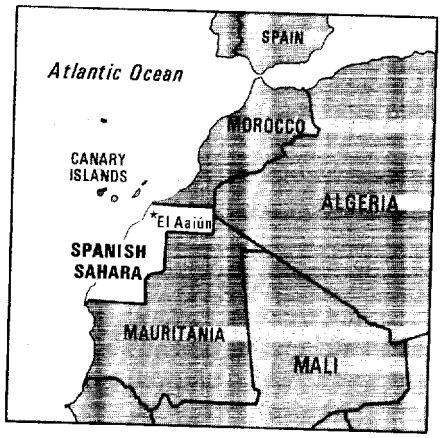
### DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 8,620,000; 6,631,000 fit for military service; 280,000 reach military age (20) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, $2,884 million; about 25% of central government budget

## SPANISH SAHARA




(See reference map VI)

### LAND

103,000 sq. mi., nearly all desert

**Land boundaries:** 1,296 mi.

### WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 6 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

**Coastline:** 690 mi.

### PEOPLE

**Population:** 108,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1974)

**Nationality:** noun—Spanish Saharan(s); adjective—Spanish Saharan

**Ethnic divisions:** 71.5% Arab, Berber, and Negro nomads; 28.5% Spanish

**Religion:** 72% Muslim, 28% Catholic

**Language:** Spanish (official), local Arabic or Hassania

**Literacy:** among Spanish, probably nearly 100%; among nomads, perhaps 5%

**Labor force:** 12,000; 50% agriculture, 50% other

**Organized labor:** none

### GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Province of Sahara

**Type:** province of Spain

**Capital:** El Aaiun

Spain is withdrawing from the territory (decolonizing) and is expected to complete the process by February 28, 1976. An agreement signed on November 14, 1975 with Morocco and Mauritania in Madrid created a provisional administration to govern the territory until Spain withdraws completely.

As co-administrators, Morocco and Mauritania—inter alia—are expected to partition the territory between them. Several Saharan independence groups, most notably the Algerian-backed POLISARIO Front, oppose partition and are waging military and propaganda campaigns in an effort to prevent annexation.

### ECONOMY

**Agriculture:** practically none; some barley is grown in nondrought years; fruit and vegetables in the few oases; food imports are essential; camels, sheep, and goats are kept by the nomadic natives; cash economy exists largely for the garrison forces

**Major industries:** confined to fishing and handicrafts; exploitation of huge phosphate deposit is planned

**Shortages:** water

**Electric power:** 3,450 kw. capacity (1974); 8.4 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 110 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $445,600 (1968); dried fish, goatskins

**Imports:** $1,443,000 (1968); fuel for fishing fleet, foodstuffs

**Major trade partners:** monetary trade largely with Spain and Spanish possessions

**Aid:** small amounts from Spain

**Monetary conversion rate:** 58.03 pesetas = US$1 (official), set February 1973

### COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 3,790 mi.; 305 bituminous treated, 3,485 mi. unimproved earth roads and tracks

**Ports:** 2 major (El Aaiun, Villa Cisneros), 2 minor

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 17 total, 17 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Telecommunications:** telephone and telegraph poor; 600 telephones; 16,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, no FM or TV stations

### DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 16,000; 8,000 fit for military service

## SRI LANKA
## (formerly Ceylon)

### LAND

25,300 sq. mi.; 25% cultivated; 44% forested; 31% waste, urban, and other



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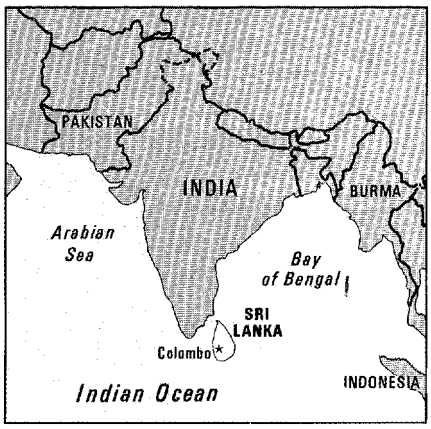
# *SRI LANKA*




(See reference map VII)

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi. plus pearling in the Gulf of Mannar, and right to establish 100 n. mi. conservation zone)

**Coastline:** 835 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 13,895,000, average annual growth rate 1.9% (7/70-7/73)

**Nationality:** noun—Ceylonese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Ceylonese

**Ethnic divisions:** 71% Sinhalese, 21% Tamil, 6% Moor, 2% other

**Religion:** 64% Buddhist, 20% Hindu, 9% Christian, 6% Muslim, 1% other

**Language:** Sinhala official, spoken by about 70% of population; Tamil spoken by about 22%; English commonly used in government and spoken by about 10% of the population

**Literacy:** 82% (1970 est.)

**Labor force:** 4 million; 17% unemployed; employed persons — 53.4% agriculture, 14.8% mining and manufacturing, 12.4% trade and transport, 19.4% services and other

**Organized labor:** 43% of labor force, over 50% of which employed on tea, rubber, and coconut estates

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Sri Lanka

**Type:** independent state since 1948

**Capital:** Colombo

**Political subdivisions:** 9 provinces, 22 administrative districts, and four categories of semiautonomous elected local governments

**Legal system:** a highly complex mixture of English common law, Roman-Dutch, Muslim and customary law; new constitution 22 May 1972; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Sri Lanka Law College and University of Sri Lanka, Peradeniya; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** unitary parliamentary form of government; unicameral legislature and independent judiciary

**Government leader:** Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18, but most Indian Tamils, who comprise 10.6% of population, are not enfranchised

**Elections:** national elections, ordinarily held every 6 years; must be held more frequently if government loses confidence vote; last election held May 1970, but new constitution postpones deadline for next election until May 1977

**Political parties and leaders:** Sri Lanka Freedom Party, Sirimavo Ratwatte Dias Bandaranaike, President; Lanka Sama Samaja Party (Trotskyite), N. M. Perera, President; Tamil United Front, S. J. V. Chelvanayakam, leader; United National Party, J. R. Jayewardene; Communist Party/ Moscow, Pieter Keuneman, General Secretary; Communist Party/ Peking, N. Shanmugathasan, General Secretary; Mahajana Eksath Peramuna (People's United Front), M. B. Ratnayaka, President

**Voting strength (1970 election):** 37% Sri Lanka Freedom Party, 38% United National Party, 9% Lanka Sama Samaja Party, 3.5% Communist Party/Moscow, 5% Federal Party, minor parties and independents accounted for remainder

**Communists:** approximately 169,000 voted for the Communist Party in the May 1970 general election; Communist Party/Moscow approximately 5,000 members (1975), Communist Party/Peking 1,000 members (1970 est.)

**Other political or pressure groups:** Buddhist clergy, Sinhalese Buddhist lay groups; far-left violent revolutionary groups; labor unions

**Member of:** ADB, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $2.3 billion in 1974 (1973 prices), $170 per capita; real growth rate 3.4% (1974)

**Agriculture:** agriculture accounts for about 35% of GNP; main crops — rice, rubber, tea, coconuts; 60% self-sufficient in food; food shortages — rice, wheat, sugar

**Fishing:** catch 99,116 metric tons (1973)

**Major industries:** processing of rubber, tea, and other agricultural commodities; consumer goods manufacture

**Electric power:** 422,000 kw. capacity (1974); 1.2 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 88 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $537 million (1974); tea, rubber, coconut products



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**Imports:** $717 million (1974); food, petroleum, machinery and equipment

**Major trade partners:** (1973) exports — U.K. 11,5%, China 9.1%, Pakistan 8.2%, U.S. 6.9%, U.S.S.R. 2.4%; imports — U.K. 6.8%, China 7.8%, India 3.0%, U.S. 9.0%, U.S.S.R. 1.7%

**Monetary conversion rate:** 7.57 rupees = US$1 (October 1975), official rate

**Fiscal year:** 1 January - 31 December (starting 1973)

### COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 938 mi.; 851 mi. 5'6" gage, 87 mi. 2'6" gage; 63 mi. double track; no electrification; government owned

**Highways:** 36,900 mi. (1974); 15,200 mi. paved (mostly bituminous treated), 15,260 mi. crushed stone or gravel, 9,140 mi. improved earth or unimproved earth; in addition several thousand mi. of tracks, mostly unmotorable

**Inland waterways:** 270 mi.; navigable by shallow-draft craft

**Ports:** 3 major, 9 minor

**Civil air:** 5 major transport (including 1 leased)

**Airfields:** 14 total, 10 usable; 10 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 6 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Telecommunications:** an inadequate telephone and a less extensive but more efficient telegraph system serves most areas, with greatest concentration around Colombo and Kandy; all areas are served by radio and/or wire broadcast; excellent international service; 67,753 (est.) telephones; 525,000 radio sets, no TV sets; 8 AM stations, 2 FM, and no TV stations; submarine cables extend to India, Malaysia, Seychelle Islands, and Aden; 1 ground satellite station

### DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 3,233,000; 2,426,000 fit for military service; 153,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, $39 million, 8.6% of total budget

## SUDAN

### LAND

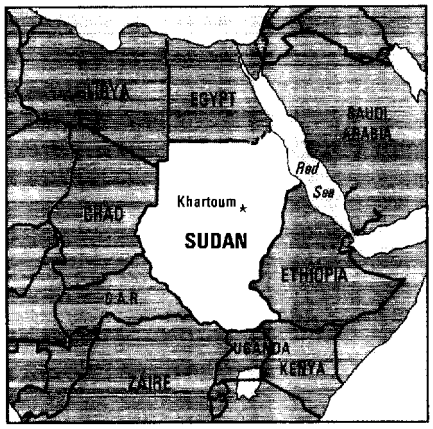
967,000 sq. mi.; 37% arable (3% cultivated), 15% grazing, 33% desert, waste, or urban, 15% forest

**Land boundaries:** 4,850 mi.

### WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi. (plus 6 n. mi. "necessary supervision zone")

**Coastline:** 530 mi.




(See reference map VI)

### PEOPLE

**Population:** 17,980,000, average annual growth rate 2.5% (7/73-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Sudanese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Sudanese

**Ethnic divisions:** 39% Arab, 6% Beja, 52% Negro, 2% foreigners, 1% other

**Religion:** 73% Sunni Muslims in north, 23% pagan, 4% Christian (mostly in south)

**Language:** Arabic, Nubian, Ta Bedawie, diverse dialects of Nilotic, Nilo-Hamitic, and Sudanic languages, English; program of Arabization in process

**Literacy:** 5% to 10%

**Labor force:** 5.8 million; 85% agriculture, 15% industry, commerce, services, etc.; labor shortages exist for almost all categories of employment

### GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Democratic Republic of the Sudan

**Type:** republic under military control since coup in May 1969

**Capital:** Khartoum

**Political subdivisions:** 15 provinces, provincial and local administrations controlled by central government; limited regional autonomy in 3 southern provinces

**Legal system:** based on English common law and Islamic law; some separate religious courts; permanent constitution promulgated April 1973; Revolutionary Command Council established in 1969 dissolved in October 1971 with the installation stallation of Ja'far al-Numayri as president and chief executive; Numayri has reorganized government through a series of Republican decrees; legal education at University of Khartoum and Khartoum extension of Cairo University at Khartoum; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**Government leader:** President and Prime Minister Ja'far al-Numayri

**Suffrage:** universal adult



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**Elections:** most recent parliamentary elections held in April 1968; presidential plebiscite held in September 1971; elections to constituent assembly held in September-October 1972; elections for southern regional assembly held in November 1973; elections for People's Assembly held May 1974

**Political parties and leaders:** all parliamentary political parties outlawed since May 1969; the ban on the Sudan Communist Party was not enforced until after abortive coup in July 1971; the government's mass political organization, the Sudan Socialist Union, was formed in January 1972

**Communists:** party decimated following July 1971 coup and counter-coup, several top leaders including Secretary-General Mahjub executed; actual hard-core membership down to lowest point in years; party control over labor unions, professional groups and university student groups ended; Communists purged from government; party is being reorganized underground under leadership of Secretary-General Muhammad Nujud, 3,500 CP members

**Other political or pressure groups:** Muslim Brotherhood; Ansar Muslim sect, at odds with the military regime since the May coup, defeated in fighting in spring 1970; Sudan Opposition Front, composed of former political party elements and other disgruntled conservative interests, operates in exile

**Member of:** AFDB, Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $1.6 billion (1972), under $100 per capita; 8% growth at current prices 1968-69

**Agriculture:** main crops — sorghum, millet, wheat, sesame, peanuts, beans, barley; not self-sufficient in food production; main cash crops — cotton, gum arabic

**Major industries:** cotton ginning, textiles, brewery, cement, edible oils, soap, distilling, shoes, pharmaceuticals

**Electric power:** 553,000 kw. capacity (1974); 655 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 37 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $350 million (f.o.b., 1974); cotton (36%), gum arabic, peanuts, sesame; $102 million exports to Communist countries (FY71)

**Imports:** $642 million (c.i.f., 1974); textiles, petroleum products, vehicles, tea, wheat; $75 million imports from Communist countries (FY71)

**Major trade partners:** U.K., West Germany, Italy, India, U.S.S.R., China

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Sudanese pound = US$2.87 (official); 0.348 Sudanese pound = US$1

**Fiscal year:** 1 July - 30 June

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 3,398 mi.; 2,953 mi. 3′6″ gage, 445 mi. 2′ gage plantation line

**Highways:** 6,550 mi.; 190 mi. bituminous-treated, 680 mi. crushed stone or gravel, and 5,680 mi. improved and unimproved earth roads; in addition, there are an undetermined number of tracks

**Inland waterways:** 3,300 mi. navigable

**Ports:** 1 major (Port Sudan), 7 minor

**Civil air:** 7 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 74 total, 66 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 28 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Telecommunications:** large system by African standards, but still barely adequate for size of country; consists of open-wire lines, radio-relay links, multiconductor cables, radiocommunication stations and a tropospheric-scatter link; principal center Khartoum, secondary centers Al Fashir and Port Sudan; 50,950 telephones; 650,000 radio and 100,000 TV receivers; 2 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations; 5 submarine cables; satellite ground station

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 3,982,000; 2,364,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually, 170,000

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 June 1973, $113.5 million; 20.8% of total budget

# SURINAM

(See reference map III)

## LAND

55,100 sq. mi.; negligible amount of arable land, meadows and pastures, 76% forest, 8% unused but potentially productive, 16% built-on area, wasteland, and other

**Land boundaries:** 970 mi.



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## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi.
**Coastline:** 240 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 421,000, average annual growth rate 2.3% (1/64-1/72)

**Nationality:** noun—Surinamer(s); adjective—Surinam

**Ethnic divisions:** 31% Creole (Negro and mixed), 37% Hindustani (East Indian), 15.3% Javanese, 10.3% Bush Negro, 2.6% Amerindian, 1.7% Chinese, 1.0% Europeans, 1.7% other and unknown

**Religion:** Muslim, Hindu, Moravian, Roman Catholic, other — in order of size (% figures unknown)

**Language:** Dutch official; English widely spoken; Taki-Taki (Surinam Creole) is native language of Creoles and lingua franca; Hindi; Javanese

**Literacy:** 70% to 75%

**Labor force:** 130,000 (1973)

**Organized labor:** approx. 33% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Surinam

**Type:** Parliamentary Democracy

**Capital:** Paramaribo

**Political subdivisions:** 9 districts, each headed by district commissioner responsible to Minister of Internal Affairs

**Legal system:** Dutch civil law system; Constitution adopted November 1975

**Branches:** Council of Ministers headed by a Prime Minister constitutes the Cabinet; 39-member legislative council (Staten) popularly elected for 4-year term; court system administered by Attorney-General under Minister of Justice and Police

**Government leader:** Prime Minister, Hendrick A. E. Arron

**Suffrage:** universal over age 23

**Elections:** every 4 years or earlier upon request of Prime Minister; latest held November 1973 won by National Party Combination (NPK), a creole-based election coalition in which the National Party of Surinam (NPS) is the largest party; new elections will probably be held in 1976

**Political parties and leaders:** National Party of Surinam (NPS), Hendrick A. E. Arron; Nationalist Republic Party (PNR), Edward Bruma (principal leftist party); United Hindustani Party (VHP), J. Lachmon; Progressive National Party (PNP), Frank E. Essed; Surinam Democratic Party (SDP), B. F. J. Oostburg; United Indonesian People's Party (SRI), F. Karsowidijojo; Javanese Farmers' Party (KTPI), H. I. Soemita; United People's Party (VVP), led by apolitical or Chinese businessmen

**Voting strength (1973):** NPK 22 seats, VHP 17; the NPK had a one vote margin as of early November 1975 following defection from both coastlines

**Communists:** no overt Communist Party; PNP has some Communist sympathizers

**Member of:** EC (associate), UPU, WCL

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $395 million (1974); $850 per capita; real growth rate 1974, 5.7%

**Agriculture:** main crops — rice, sugarcane, bananas; self-sufficient in major staple (rice); caloric intake 2,350 calories per day per capita (1968)

**Major industries:** bauxite mining, alumina and aluminum production, lumbering, food processing

**Electric power:** 300,000 kw. capacity (1974); 1.7 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 3,800 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $252 million (f.o.b., 1974); bauxite, alumina, aluminum, wood and wood products, rice

**Imports:** $228 million (c.i.f., 1974); capital equipment, petroleum, iron and steel, cotton, flour, meat, dairy products

**Major trade partners:** exports — U.S. 39%, Canada 2%, Netherlands 14%; imports — U.S. 35%, Netherlands 22%, Europe 18% (1971)

**Aid:** economic — extensions from U.S. (FY53-73), $5.0 million loans, $4.8 million grants; from international organizations (FY49-73), $47.1 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1.79 Surinam guilders (S. fl.)=US$1 (27 December 1971)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 104 mi.; 54 mi. 3′3⅜″ gage (government owned) and 50 mi. narrow gage (industrial lines); all single track

**Highways:** 1,550 mi.; 300 mi. paved, 130 mi. gravel, 370 mi. improved earth, 750 mi. unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 2,850 mi.; most important means of transport; oceangoing vessels with drafts ranging from 14 to 23 ft. can navigate many of the principal waterways while native canoes navigate upper reaches

**Ports:** 1 major (Paramaribo), 6 minor

**Civil air:** 1 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 30 total, 29 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 4 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** international facilities good; domestic radio-relay system; 13,100 telephones; 110,000 radio and 35,000 TV receivers, 5 AM, 1 FM, and 3 TV stations



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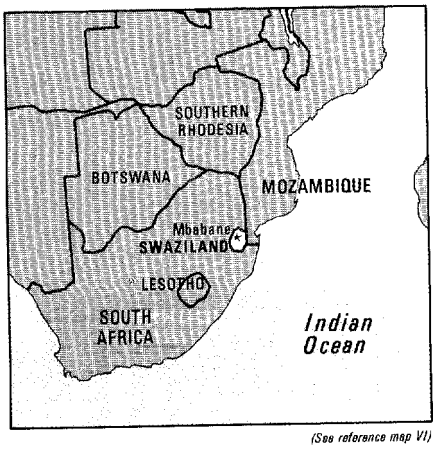
## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 98,000; 54,000 fit for military service

## SWAZILAND




(See reference map VI)

## LAND

6,700 sq. mi.; most of area suitable for crops or pastureland

**Land boundaries:** 270 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 502,000, average annual growth rate 3.2% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Swazi(s); adjective—Swazi

**Ethnic divisions:** 96% African, 3% European, 1% mulatto

**Religion:** 43% animist, 57% Christian

**Language:** English and Swati are official languages; government business conducted in English

**Literacy:** about 25%

**Labor force:** 120,000; about 60,000 engaged in subsistence agriculture; 55-60,000 wage earners, many only intermittently, with 31% agriculture, 11% government, 11% manufacturing, 12% mining and forestry, 35% other (1968 est.); 7,900 employed in South African mines (1969)

**Organized labor:** about 15% of wage earners are unionized

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Kingdom of Swaziland

**Type:** monarchy, under King Sobhuza II; independent member of Commonwealth since September 1968

**Capital:** Mbabane (administrative), Lobamba (royal and legislative)

**Political subdivisions:** 4 administrative districts

**Legal system:** based on South African Roman-Dutch law in statutory courts, Swazi traditional law and custom in traditional courts; legal education at University of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland (located in Lesotho); has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** in April 1973 King abolished the constitution, dismissed parliament, and assumed personal rule; he intends ruling under a King-in-Council arrangement with the cabinet being retained as an advisory council; former members of parliament continue to receive their salaries and new constitution probably will be drawn up later

**Government leader:** Head of State and government King Sobhuza II; Prime Minister Makhosini Dlamini

**Suffrage:** universal for adults

**Elections:** first elections for Legislative Council held in June 1964; latest for House of Assembly in May 1972

**Political parties and leaders:** Imbokodvo, the traditionalist party, controlled by King Sobhuza II; the opposition Ngwane National Liberatory Congress (NNLC), led by Dr. Ambrose Zwane, has been dissolved

**Voting strength:** in 1972 elections, Imbokodvo won 21 seats, NNLC won 3 seats in the House of Assembly

**Communists:** no Communist Party

**Member of:** AFDB, FAO, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IMF, ITU, OAU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UPU

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** approx. $120 million (FY72), about $280 per capita; growth rate in current prices as much as 14.5% (FY68-72)

**Agriculture:** main crops — maize, cotton, rice, sugar, and citrus fruits

**Major industry:** mining

**Electric power:** 67,800 kw. capacity (1974); 220 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 500 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $93 million (f.o.b., 1972); iron ore, asbestos, sugar, wood and forest products, citrus, meat products, cotton

**Imports:** $76 million (f.o.b., 1972); food products, manufactured goods, machinery, fertilizer, fuel

**Major trade partners:** Japan, U.K., South Africa

**Aid:** economic aid — U.K. $14.7 million (budgeted, 1971-73), U.S. $6.6 million (FY61-73), others approximately $1.3 million; no military aid

**Budget:** FY76 — revenue $85 million, recurrent expenditure $50 million, development expenditure $37 million



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**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Lilangeni = US$1.15 (as of November 1975)

**Fiscal year:** 1 April - 31 March

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 139 mi., 3'6" gage, single track

**Highways:** 2,100 mi.; 150 mi. paved; 850 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 1,100 mi. improved or unimproved earth

**Civil air:** 3 major transport aircraft

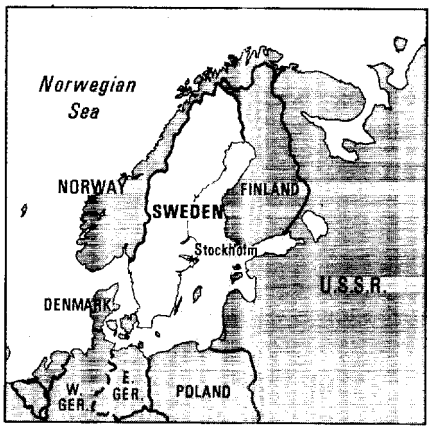
**Airfields:** 33 total, 28 usable; 1 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Telecommunications:** the system consists of a few open-wire lines and low-powered radiocommunication stations; Mbabane is the center; 5,900 telephones; 52,500 radio receivers; 1 AM, no FM or TV stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 109,000; 64,000 fit for military service

# SWEDEN




(See reference map IV)

## LAND

173,000 sq. mi.; 8% arable, 1% meadows and pastures, 55% forested, 36% other

**Land boundaries:** 1,365 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 4 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

**Coastline:** 2,000 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 8,212,000, average annual growth rate 0.4% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Swede(s); adjective—Swedish

**Ethnic divisions:** homogeneous white population; small Lappish minority

**Religion:** 92% Evangelical Lutheran, 7% other Protestant, Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, 1% other

**Language:** Swedish, small Lapp- and Finnish-speaking minorities

**Literacy:** 99%

**Labor force:** 4.0 million; 6.4% agriculture, forestry, fishing; 29.2% mining and manufacturing; 7.2% construction; 13.6% commerce; 6.5% transportation and communications; 29.8% services including government; 5% banking, 2.7 unemployed

**Organized labor:** 80% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Kingdom of Sweden

**Type:** constitutional monarchy

**Capital:** Stockholm

**Political subdivisions:** 24 provinces, 624 communes, 224 towns

**Legal system:** civil law system influenced by customary law; Acts of 1809, 1810, 1866, and 1949 serve as constitution; legal education at Universities of Lund, Stockholm, and Uppsala; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**Branches:** legislative authority rests with parliament (Riksdag); executive power vested in cabinet, responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 6 superior courts, 108 lower courts

**Government leaders:** King Carl XVI Gustaf; Prime Minister Olof Palme

**Suffrage:** universal, but not compulsory, over age 20

**Elections:** every 3 years (next in September 1976)

**Political parties and leaders:** Moderate Coalition (conservative), Gosta Bohman; Center, Thorbjorn Falldin; Liberal, Gunnar Helen; Social Democratic, Olof Palme; Communist, Carl-Henrik Hermansson; Communist League of Marxists-Leninists (KFML), Gunnar Bylin

**Voting strength (1973 election):** 13.9% Moderate Coalition, 25.1% Center, 9.4% Liberal, 43.6% Social Democratic, 5.3% Communist, 2.7% other

**Communists:** 17,000; a number of sympathizers as indicated by the 274,929 Communist votes cast in 1973 elections; an additional 8,014 votes cast for Maoist KFML

**Member of:** ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EC (Free Trade Agreement), EFTA, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, Nordic Council, OECD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $56.0 billion, $6,850 per capita (1974); 53.2% consumption, 23.5% investment, 23.0%



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government; 0.3% net exports of goods and services (1973); 1974 growth rate 4.5% in constant prices

**Agriculture:** animal husbandry predominates with milk and dairy products accounting for 40% of farm income; main crops — grains, sugar beets, potatoes; 80% self-sufficient; food shortages — oils and fats, tropical products; caloric intake, 2,880 calories per day per capita (1967-68)

**Fishing:** catch 212,000 metric tons (1973), exports $27 million, imports $136 million

**Major industries:** iron and steel, precision equipment (bearings, radio and telephone parts, armaments), shipbuilding, wood pulp and paper products, processed foods, textiles, chemicals

**Shortages:** coal, petroleum, textile fibers, potash, salt

**Crude steel:** 6.0 million metric tons produced (1974), 733 kilograms per capita

**Electric power:** 19,426,000 kw. capacity (1974); 74.3 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 8,200 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $15,854 million (f.o.b., 1974); machinery, motor vehicles and ships, wood pulp, paper products, iron and steel products, metal ores and scrap, chemicals

**Imports:** $15,764 million (c.i.f., 1974); machinery, motor vehicles, petroleum and petroleum products, textile yarn and fabrics, iron and steel, chemicals, food, and live animals

**Major trade partners:** (1974) West Germany 14%, U.K. 12%, U.S. 5%, Norway 9%, Denmark 8%; EC-9 51%; U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe 5%

**Aid:** economic — U.S., $308.6 million authorized (FY46-73); $77.5 million in 1973; $24.7 million in 1972; net official aid to less developed countries and multilateral agencies, $662.4 million (1960-70), $159 million in 1971, $198 million in 1972, $275 million in 1973

**Budget:** 1974 — revenues $16.2 billion, expenditures $18.0 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 kronor = US$0.225 average exchange rate 1974

**Fiscal year:** 1 July - 30 June

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 7,451 mi.; Swedish State Railways (SJ) — 6,946 mi. standard gage (4'8½"), 113 mi. narrow gage (3'6" and 2'11"), 4,324 mi. electrified, 715 mi. double tracked; 294 mi. standard gage (4'8½"), 98 mi. narrow gage (2'11"), 284 mi. electrified are privately owned and operated

**Highways:** 60,945 mi.; 44,550 mi. are crushed stone, gravel, or improved earth; and 16,395 mi. are bitumen, concrete, stone block, or cobblestone

**Inland waterways:** 1,275 mi. navigable for small steamers and barges

**Ports:** 17 major, and 30 significant minor

**Civil air:** 61 major transports

**Airfields:** 250 total, 224 usable; 123 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 84 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Telecommunications:** excellent domestic and international facilities; 5.21 million telephones; 9 AM, 91 FM, and 233 TV stations; 5 million radio and 2.88 million TV receivers; 10 submarine cables, including 4 coaxial; COMSAT ground station

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,885,000; 1,679,000 fit for military service; 57,000 reach military age (19) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 June 1976, $2.48 billion; about 11% of central government budget

## SWITZERLAND

(See reference map IV)

## LAND

16,000 sq. mi.; 10% arable, 43% meadows and pastures, 20% waste or urban, 24% forested, 3% inland water

**Land boundaries:** 1,171 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 6,500,000, average annual growth rate 0.4% (7/74-7/75)

**Nationality:** noun—Swiss (sing. & pl.); adjective—Swiss

**Ethnic divisions:** total population — 69% German, 19% French, 10% Italian, 1% Romansch, 1% other; Swiss nationals — 74% German, 20% French, 4% Italian, 1% Romansch, 1% other

**Religion:** 53% Protestant, 46% Roman Catholic



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**Language:** Swiss nationals — 74% German, 20% French, 4% Italian, 1% Romansch, 1% other; total population — 69% German, 19% French, 10% Italian, 1% Romansch, 1% other

**Literacy:** 98%

**Labor force:** 3.0 million, about one-fifth foreign workers, mostly Italian; 16% agriculture and forestry, 47% industry and crafts, 20% trade and transportation, 5% professions, 2% in public service, 10% domestic and other; approximately 0.4% unemployed in August 1975

**Organized labor:** 20% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Swiss Confederation

**Type:** federal republic

**Capital:** Bern

**Political subdivisions:** 22 cantons (3 divided into half cantons); a local referendum held in Bern Canton in 1975 indicated that three districts wished to form a separate canton for a portion of the French-speaking Jura region

**Legal system:** civil law system influenced by customary law; constitution adopted 1874, amended since; judicial review of legislative acts, except with respect to Federal decrees of general obligatory character; legal education at Universities of Bern, Geneva and Lausanne, and four other university schools of law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**Branches:** bicameral parliament has legislative authority; federal council (Bundesrat) has executive authority; justice left chiefly to cantons

**Government leader:** Pierre Graber (1-year term as President began on January 1975), President

**Suffrage:** universal over age 20

**Elections:** held every 4 years; next elections 1979

**Political parties and leaders:** Social Democratic Party (SPS), Arthur Schmid, president; Radical Democratic Party (FDP), Henri Schmitt, president; Christian Conservative People's Party (CVP), Franz Josef Kurmann, president; Farmer, Artisan, and Burghers Party (BGB), Hans Conzett, president; Communist Party (PdA), Jean Vincent, leading Secretariat member; National Action Party (N.A.), James Schwarzenbach

**Voting strength (1975 election):** 22.2% FDP, 20.6% CVP, 25.4% SPS, 10.2% BGB, 2.2% PdA, 2.5% N.A., 3.0% Rep, 6.2% LdU, 2.3% Lidus, 2.0% EvP, 1.3% POSH, 2.2% other

**Communists:** less than two million votes in 1975 election

**Other parties:** Landesring (LdU); Republican Movement (Rep); Liberal Democratic Union (Lidus); Evangelical Party (EvP); Maoist Party (POSH/PSA)

**Member of:** ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EFTA, ELDO (observer), ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, ICAO, IEA, ILO, IMCO, IPU, ITU, OECD, Seabeds Committee, U.N. (permanent observer), UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $46.3 billion (1974, in current prices), $7,120 per capita; 60% consumption, 26% investment, 12% government, net foreign balance 2% (1974); 1974 growth rate −0.8%, constant prices

**Agriculture:** dairy farming predominates; less than 50% self-sufficient; food shortages — fish, refined sugar, fats and oils (other than butter), grains, eggs, fruits, vegetables, meat; caloric intake, 3,190 calories per day per capita (1969-70)

**Major industries:** machinery, chemicals, watches, textiles, precision instruments

**Shortages:** practically all important raw materials except hydroelectric energy

**Electric power:** 11,600,000 kw. capacity (1974); 35.8 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 5,300 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $11.9 billion (f.o.b., 1974); principal items— machinery and equipment, precision instruments, textiles, foodstuffs

**Imports:** $14.4 billion (c.i.f., 1974); principal items— machinery and transportation equipment, metals and metal products, foodstuffs, chemicals, textile fibers and yarns

**Major trade partners:** West Germany 22%, France 12%, U.S. 7%, Austria 6%, Italy 9%, U.K. 6%; EC 56%; EFTA 11%; Communist countries 4% (1974)

**Aid:** economic — authorized, U.S. $63 million through FY73; net official economic aid delivered to less developed areas and multilateral agencies $194 million (FY62-72), $67 million in FY72

**Budget:** receipts, $4,030 million, expenditures $4,378 million, deficit $348 million (1974)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 2.981 Swiss francs = US$1 (average 1974, floating); 2.506 Swiss francs = US$1 (average first-half 1975, floating)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 3,186 mi.; 1,809 government owned (SBB), 1,763 mi. 4′8½″ gage, 46 mi. 3′3⅜″ gage, 837 mi. double track, 972 mi. single track, 99% electrified; 1,377 mi. non-government owned, 444 mi. 4′8½″ gage, 886 mi. 3′3⅜″ gage, 47 mi. 2′7½″ gage, 100% electrified

**Highways:** 37,158 mi., all paved

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 195 mi.; natural gas, 650 mi.

**Inland waterways:** 41 mi.; Rhine River-Basel to Rheinfelden, Schaffhausen to Constanz; in addition,



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there are 12 navigable lakes ranging in size from Lake Geneva to Hallwilersee

**Ports:** 1 major (Basel), 2 minor

**Civil air:** 79 major transport aircraft (including 4 leased from a foreign country)

**Airfields:** 91 total, 75 usable; 37 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 12,000 ft., 8 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 11 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

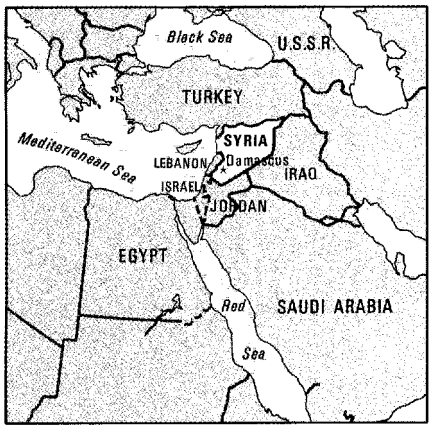
**Telecommunications:** excellent domestic, international, and broadcast services; 3.90 million telephones; communications satellite station; 2.06 million radio and 1.75 million TV receivers; 7 AM, 94 FM, and 311 TV stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,539,000; 1,331,000 fit for military service; 47,000 reach military age (20) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, $1,148 million; 19% of central government budget

# SYRIA




(See reference map V)

## LAND

72,000 sq. mi. including 500 sq. mi. of Israeli-occupied territory; 48% arable, 29% grazing, 2% forest, 21% desert

**Land boundaries:** 1,365 (1967) (excluding occupied area 1,340 mi.)

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi. (plus 6 n. mi. "necessary supervision zone")

**Coastline:** 120 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 7,475,000, average annual growth rate 3.3% (7/73-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Syrian(s); adjective—Syrian

**Ethnic divisions:** 90.3% Arab; 9.7% Kurds, Armenians, and other

**Religion:** 70.5% Sunni Muslim, 16.3% other Muslim sects, 13.2% Christians of various sects

**Language:** Arabic, Kurdish, Armenian; French and English widely understood

**Literacy:** about 40%

**Labor force:** 2 million; 67% agriculture, 12% industry (including construction), 21% miscellaneous services; majority unskilled; shortage of skilled labor

**Organized labor:** 5% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Syrian Arab Republic

**Type:** republic; under left-wing military regime since March 1963

**Capital:** Damascus

**Political subdivisions:** 13 provinces and city of Damascus administered as separate unit

**Legal system:** based on Islamic law and civil law system; special religious courts; constitution promulgated in 1973; legal education at Damascus University and University of Aleppo; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** executive powers vested in President and Council of Ministers; legislative power rests in the People's Assembly (election pending); seat of power is the Ba'th Party Regional (Syrian) Command

**Government leaders:** President Hafiz Al-Asad

**Suffrage:** universal at age 18

**Elections:** no electoral laws being drafted; last elections in December 1961; presidential referendum in 1971; local councils elected in March 1972, assembly elections pending

**Political parties and leaders:** ruling party is the Arab Socialist Resurrectionist (Ba'th) party; a "national front" cabinet formed in March 1972, dominated by Ba'thists, includes independents and members of the Syrian Arab Socialist Party (ASP), Arab Socialist Union (ASU), and Syrian Communist Party (SCP)

**Communists:** mostly sympathizers, numbering 10,000 to 13,000

**Other political or pressure groups:** non-Ba'th parties have little effective political influence; Communist Party ineffective; greatest threat to Ba'thist regime lies in factionalism in Ba'th Party itself; conservative religious leaders

**Member of:** Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, OAPEC, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $2.1 billion, est. (1974), $300 per capita; real GDP growth rate 12% 1973 est.



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**Agriculture:** main crops — cotton, wheat, barley and tobacco; sheep and goat raising; self-sufficient in most foods in years of good weather

**Major industries:** textiles, petroleum (est. 50,000 b/d production, refining capacity was 54,000 b/d per day, but reduced by war damage) food processing, beverages, tobacco

**Electric power:** 447,500 kw. capacity (1974); 1.2 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 166 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $787 million (f.o.b., 1974); petroleum, cotton, fruits and vegetables, grain, wool, and livestock

**Imports:** $1,235 million (c.i.f., 1974); machinery and metal products, textiles, fuels, foodstuffs

**Major trade partners:** exports — U.S.S.R., Italy, and Lebanon; imports — Lebanon, West Germany, Italy, U.S.S.R., Japan, and France

**Budget:** 1975 est.—revenues $1.6 billion, expenditures $1.7 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 3.70 Syrian pounds = US$1

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 959 mi.; 769 mi. standard gage, 190 mi. narrow gage (3′5⅜″)

**Highways:** 7,150 mi.; 4,300 mi. paved, 810 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 1,540 mi. improved earth, 500 mi. unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 420 mi.; of little importance

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 810 mi.; refined products, 320 mi.; natural gas 140 mi.

**Ports:** 3 major (Tartus, Latakia, Baniyas), 2 minor

**Civil air:** 5 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 37 total, 32 usable; 22 with permanent-surface runways; 21 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Telecommunications:** good international and domestic service; 143,300 telephones; 1 million radio and 137,000 TV receivers; 5 TV and 5 AM stations

### DEFENSE FORCES

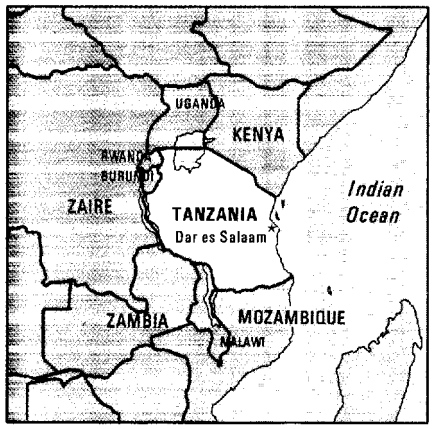
**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,703,000; 953,000 fit for military service; about 89,000 reach military age (19) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1974, $394 million; 23% of total budget

## TANZANIA

### LAND

362,800 sq. mi. (including islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, 1,020 sq. mi.); 6% inland water, 15%




(See reference map VI)

cultivated, 31% grassland, 48% bush forest, woodland, on mainland, 60% arable, of which 40% cultivated on islands of Zanzibar and Pemba

**Land boundaries:** 2,413 mi.

### WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 50 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 885 (this includes Mafia Island, 70; Pemba Island, 110; and Zanzibar, 132)

### PEOPLE

**Population:** 15,363,000, average annual growth rate 2.7% (7/73-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Tanzanian(s); adjective—Tanzanian

**Ethnic divisions:** 99% native Africans consisting of well over 100 tribes; 1% Asian, European, and Arab

**Religion:** Tanganyika — 40% animist, 30% Christian, 30% Muslim; Zanzibar — almost all Muslim

**Language:** Swahili and English official, English primary language of commerce, administration and higher education; Swahili widely understood and generally used for communication between ethnic groups; first language of most people is one of the local languages

**Literacy:** 15%-20%

**Labor force:** under 400,000 in paid employment, over 90% in agriculture

**Organized labor:** 15% of labor force

### GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** United Republic of Tanzania

**Type:** republic; single parties dominate both on the mainland and on Zanzibar

**Capital:** Dar es Salaam

**Political subdivisions:** 25 regions—20 on mainland, 5 on Zanzibar islands

**Legal system:** based on English common law, Islamic law, customary law, and German civil law



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system; interim constitution adopted 1965; judicial review of legislative acts limited to matters of interpretation; legal education at University of Dar es Salaam; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** President Julius Nyerere has full executive authority on the mainland; National Assembly dominated by Nyerere and the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU); newly restructured National Assembly consists of 218 members, including 57 appointed from Zanzibar, 65 appointed from the mainland, plus 96 directly elected from the mainland; First Vice President Aboud Jumbe and the Revolutionary Council still run Zanzibar despite the efforts of Nyerere to integrate the islands into the political system of the mainland

**Government leader:** President Julius Nyerere

**Suffrage:** universal adult

**Political party and leaders:** Tanganyika African National Union (TANU), only mainland political party, dominated by Nyerere with Prime Minister and Second Vice President Rashidi Kawawa as his top lieutenant; Afro-Shirazi Party, the only party in Zanzibar

**Voting strength (October 1975 national elections):** over 5 million registered voters; Nyerere received 95% of about 4 million votes cast; general parliamentary elections scheduled for Fall of 1980

**Communists:** a few Communist sympathizers, especially on Zanzibar

**Member of:** AFDB, Commonwealth, EAC, FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**Mainland:**

**GDP:** $1,919 million at current prices (1974 prov.), about $130 per capita; growth rate in constant 1966 prices for 1973-74 2%

**Agriculture:** main crops — cotton, coffee, sisal on mainland; largely self-sufficient in food

**Fishing:** catch 157,000 metric tons, $19.6 million (1972); exports $1.7 million, imports $724,000 (1971)

**Major industries:** primarily agricultural processing (sugar, beer, cigarettes, sisal twine), diamond mine, oil refinery, shoes, cement, textiles, wood products

**Electric power:** 175,000 kw. capacity (1974); 513 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 34 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $428 million (f.o.b., 1974); coffee, cotton, sisal, cashew nuts, meat, diamonds, cloves, tobacco, tea

**Imports:** $811 million (c.i.f., 1974); manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, cotton piece goods, crude oil, foodstuffs (mainly for Zanzibar)

**Major trade partners:** exports — China, U.K., Hong Kong, India, Kenya, U.S.; imports — U.K., China, Kenya, West Germany, U.S., Japan

**Budget:** (1972) receipts $306.3 million, expenditures $306.6 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 7.143 Tanzanian shillings = US$1

**Fiscal year:** 1 July - 30 June

**Zanzibar:**

**GNP:** $35 million (1967)

**Agriculture:** main crops — cloves, coconuts

**Industries:** agricultural processing

**Electric power:** see Tanganyika (above)

**Exports:** $12.6 million (1968); cloves and clove products, coconut products

**Imports:** $5.6 million (1968); mainly foodstuffs and consumer goods

**Major trade partners:** imports — China, Japan, and mainland Tanzania; exports — Singapore, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, India, Pakistan

**Aid:** U.K. principal source of aid until 1964; U.S. $86 million FY58-73; China is currently major source

**Exchange rate:** 1 Tanzanian shilling = US$0.14; 7.143 Tanzanian shillings = US$1

**Fiscal year:** 1 July - 30 June

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 2,222 mi.; 600 mi. 3'6" gage; 1,622 mi., meter gage, 4 mi. double track; Tanzania portion of Tan-Zam Railroad completed

**Highways:** total 30,000 mi., including 390 mi. on Zanzibar Island and 277 mi. on Pemba and Mafia Islands; about 1,400 mi. bituminous treated, (370 mi. on Zanzibar and Pemba); 28,600 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or unimproved earth

**Pipelines:** refined products 610 mi.

**Inland waterways:** 730 mi. of navigable streams; several thousand mi. navigable on Lakes Tanganyika, Victoria, and Nyasa

**Ports:** 3 major (Dar es Salaam, Mtwara, Tanga)

**Civil air:** 9 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 107 total, 100 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000 to 11,999 ft., 42 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Telecommunications:** telephone and telegraph good in main centers, only fair outside main towns; 40,150 telephones; 231,000 radio receivers; 4 AM, no FM or TV stations; 4 submarine cables

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 3,459,000; 1,919,000 fit for military service

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 June 1976, $156 million; 17% of total budget



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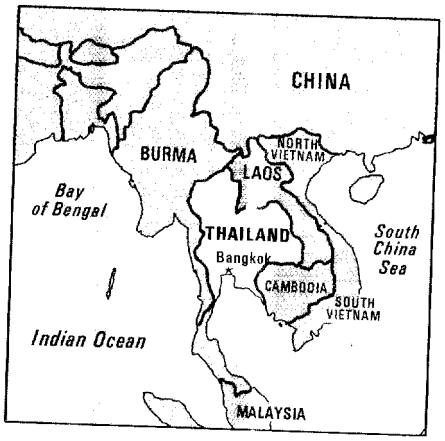
# THAILAND




(See reference map VII)

## LAND

198,000 sq. mi.; 24% in farms, 56% forested, 20% other

**Land boundaries:** 3,025 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 2,000 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 42,955,000, average annual growth rate 3.1% (7/73-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Thai (sing. & pl.); adjective—Thai

**Ethnic divisions:** 75% Thai, 14% Chinese, 11% minorities

**Religion:** 95.5% Buddhist, 4% Muslim, 0.5% Christian

**Language:** Thai; English secondary language of elite

**Literacy:** 70%

**Labor force:** 78% agriculture, 15% services, 7% industry

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Kingdom of Thailand

**Type:** constitutional monarchy

**Capital:** Bangkok

**Political subdivisions:** 71 centrally controlled provinces

**Legal system:** based on civil law system, with influences of common law; new constitution promulgated 7 October 1974; legal education at Thammasat University; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** King is head of state with nominal powers; Prime Minister heads a 31-man cabinet; National Assembly bicameral, senate appointed, house elected; judiciary relatively independent except in important political subversive cases

**Government leaders:** King Phumiphon Adundet; Khukrit Pramot, Prime Minister; Praman Adireksan, Deputy Prime Minister

**Suffrage:** universal

**Elections:** 26 January 1975

**Political parties and leaders:** 22 political parties won seats in 269-seat National Assembly; key parties include Social Action, Democrat, Thai Nation, Social Justice, Social Agrarian, Social Nationalist, Socialist Party of Thailand, and New Force

**Communists:** strength of illegal Communist Party is about 1,000; Thai Communist insurgents throughout Thailand total about 8,000

**Other political or pressure groups:** National Student Center of Thailand (NSCT); labor associations, People for Democracy, Federation of Independent Students

**Member of:** ADB, ASEAN, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITU, Seabeds Committee, SEAMES, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $12.2 billion (1974 in current prices), $280 per capita; estimated 4.5% real growth in 1974 (6.6% real growth, 1967-74)

**Agriculture:** world's third largest rice exporter in 1974; main crops — rice, sugar, corn, rubber, tapioca; almost 100% self-sufficient in food

**Fishing:** catch 1.7 million metric tons valued at $465 million (1974); exports, 53,000 metric tons, $36 million (1972)

**Major industries:** agricultural processing, textiles, wood and wood products, cement, tin and tungsten ore mining; world's second largest tungsten producer and third largest tin producer

**Shortages:** fuel sources, including coal, petroleum; scrap iron, and fertilizer

**Electric power:** 2,211,000 kw. capacity (1974); 8.3 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 210 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $2,477 million (f.o.b., 1974); rice, sugar, corn, rubber, tin, tapioca, kenaf

**Imports:** $3,168 million (c.i.f., 1974); excluding U.S. military imports; machinery and transport equipment, fuels and lubricants, base metals, chemicals, and fertilizer

**Major trade partners:** exports — Japan, U.S., Singapore, Netherlands, Hong Kong, Malaysia; imports — Japan, U.S., West Germany, U.K.; about 1% or less trade with Communist countries

**Budget:** (FY76) receipts $2,433 million, expenditures $3,134 million, deficit $701 million; 17% military, 83% civilian



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**Monetary conversion rate:** 20.0 baht = US$1
**Fiscal year:** 1 October - 30 September

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 2,382 mi. meter gage; 60 mi. double track

**Highways:** 17,900 mi. (1974); 9,180 mi. paved, 2,940 mi. crushed stone or gravel, 5,780 mi. earth and laterite

**Inland waterways:** 2,485 mi. principal waterways; 2,300 mi. with navigable depths of 3 ft. or more throughout the year; numerous minor waterways navigable by shallow-draft native craft

**Ports:** 2 major, 16 minor

**Civil air:** 21 major transport aircraft

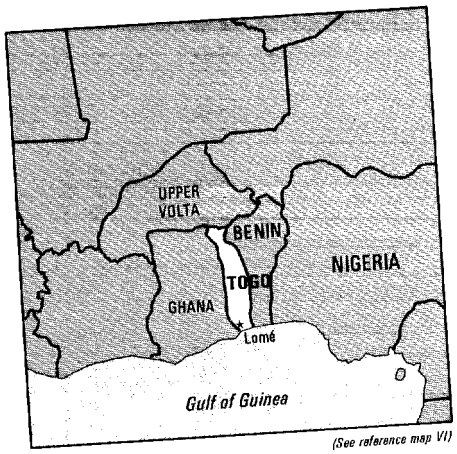
**Airfields:** 164 total, 163 usable; 55 with permanent-surface runways; 10 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 27 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 10,193,000; 6,205,000 fit for military service; about 435,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 September 1975, $411 million; 17% of central government budget

## TOGO




## LAND

22,000 sq. mi.; nearly one-half is arable, under 15% cultivated

**Land boundaries:** 1,023 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 35 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 2,255,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (7/73-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Togolese (sing. & pl.); adjective—Togolese

**Ethnic divisions:** some 40 tribes; largest and most important are Ewe in south and Cabrais in north; under 1% European and Syrian-Lebanese

**Religion:** about 20% Christian, 5% Muslim, 75% animist

**Language:** French, both official and language of commerce; major African languages are Ewe and Mina in south and Dagoma, Tim, and Cabrais in north

**Literacy:** 5% to 10%

**Labor force:** over 90% of population engaged in subsistence agriculture; about 30,000 wage earners, evenly divided between public and private sectors

**Organized labor:** less than half of wage earners divided among 2 major and several minor unions

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Togolese Republic

**Type:** republic; under military rule since January 1967

**Capital:** Lome

**Political subdivisions:** 21 circumscriptions

**Legal system:** based on French civil law and customary practice; no constitution; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** military government, with civilian-dominated cabinet, took over on 14 April 1967, replacing provisional government created after January coup; no legislature; separate judiciary including State Security Court established 1970

**Government leader:** Maj. General Gnassingbe Eyadema, President

**Suffrage:** universal adult

**Elections:** presidential referendum of January 1972 elected Gen. Eyadema for indefinite period

**Political parties:** single party formed by President Eyadema in September 1969, Rassemblement du Peuple Togolais, structure and staffing of party closely controlled by government

**Communists:** no Communist Party; possibly some sympathizers

**Member of:** AFDB, CEAO (observer), EAMA, ECA, ECOWAS, ENTENTE, FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, OCAM, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $365 million (1973), about $170 per capita; estimated real growth 1966-70, 5.3% average annual rate



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**Agriculture:** main cash crops — coffee, cocoa; major food crops — yams, cassava, corn, beans, rice, fish; must import some foodstuffs

**Major industries:** phosphate mining, agricultural processing, handicrafts, textiles, beverages

**Electric power:** 24,300 kw. capacity (1974); 74.4 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 37 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $88 million (f.o.b., 1974); phosphates, cocoa, coffee, palm kernels, and cassava

**Imports:** $138 million (c.i.f., 1974); consumer goods, fuels, machinery, tobacco, foodstuffs

**Major trade partners:** mostly with France and other EC countries

**Aid:** 1970 disbursements — France $2.3 million, West Germany $2.0 million, U.S. $1.0 million; FY59-73 total commitments — EC $59.0 million, U.S. $21 million, U.N. $16.0 million, others $1.1 million; China (1973) $45 million

**Budget:** 1974 est. revenues and expenditures, $67.7 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** Communaute Financiere Africaine 216 francs = US$1 as of January 1975 (floating since February 1973)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

### COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 275 mi. meter gage, single track

**Highways:** approx. 4,475 mi.; 415 mi. paved, 120 mi. gravel, 730 mi. improved earth, 3,210 mi. unimproved

**Inland waterways:** section of Mono River and about 30 mi. of coastal lagoons and tidal creeks

**Ports:** 1 major (Lome), 1 minor

**Civil air:** 2 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 11 total, 11 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Telecommunications:** Togo has poor system based on skeletal network of open-wire lines supplemented by a few radiocommunication stations; only center is Lome; 6,100 telephones; 50,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, no FM or TV stations

### DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 474,000; 244,000 fit for military service; no conscription

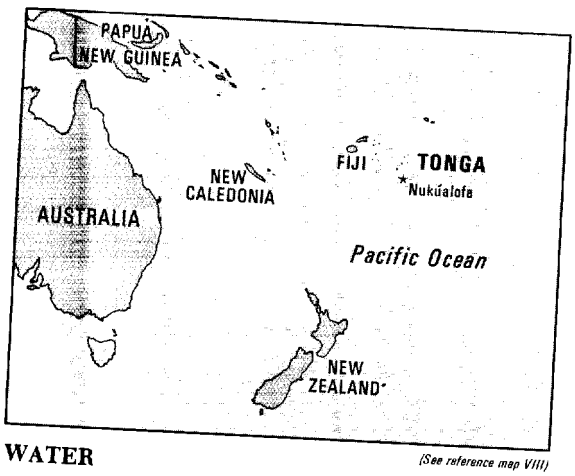
**Supply:** most military materiel obtained from France

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, $9,693,453; 6.4% of total budget

## TONGA

### LAND

385 sq. mi. (150 islands); 77% arable, 3% pasture, 13% forest, 3% inland water, 4% other




### WATER

(See reference map VIII)

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 260 mi. (est.)

### PEOPLE

**Population:** 101,000, average annual growth rate 2.9% (7/67-7/73)

**Nationality:** noun—Tongan(s); adjective—Tongan

**Ethnic divisions:** Polynesian, about 300 Europeans

**Religion:** Christian; Free Wesleyan Church claims over 30,000 adherents

**Language:** Tongan, English

**Literacy:** 90%-95%; compulsory education for children between ages of 6-14

**Labor force:** agriculture 10,303; mining 599

**Organized labor:** unorganized

### GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Kingdom of Tonga

**Type:** constitutional monarchy

**Capital:** Nukualofa

**Political subdivisions:** 3 main island groups (Tongatapu, Haapi, Vavau)

**Legal system:** based on English law

**Branches:** Executive (King and Privy Council); Legislative (Legislative Assembly composed of 7 nobles elected by their peers, 7 elected representatives of the people, 7 Ministers of the Crown; the King appoints one of the 7 nobles to be the speaker); Judiciary (Supreme Court, magistrate courts, Land Court)

**Government leaders:** King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV; Premier, Prince Tu'ipelehake (younger brother of the King)

**Suffrage:** granted to all literate adults over 21 years of age who pay taxes

**Elections:** held perennially

**Communists:** none known

**Member of:** ADB, Commonwealth



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## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $23 million (1973 est.), $160 per capita

**Agriculture:** largely dominated by coconut and banana production with subsistence crops of taro, yams, sweet potatoes, and bread fruit

**Electric power:** 2,000 kw. capacity (1974); 6 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 62 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $7 million (f.o.b., FY74); copra, coconut products 78%, bananas 9%

**Imports:** $17 million (c.i.f., FY74); food, machinery, and petroleum

**Major trade partners:** (FY74) exports — 25% Netherlands, 22% Australia, 20% New Zealand, 11% Norway; imports — 63% New Zealand and Australia

**Budget:** (FY73 est.) revenues $6.1 million, expenditures $7.0 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Tonga dollar = US$1.31 (1975)

**Fiscal year:** 1 July - 30 June

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 155 mi. (1974); 110 mi. rolled stone; 45 mi. coral base

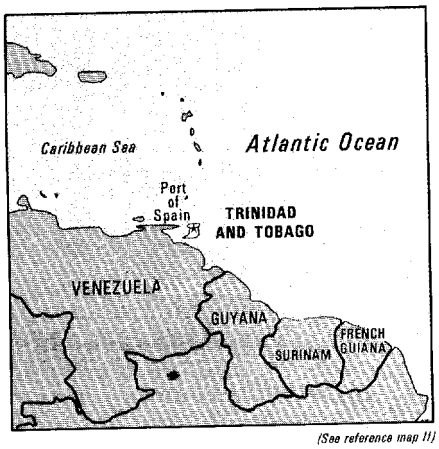
**Ports:** 2 minor

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 4 total; 4 usable, with grass runways 7,000 ft.; 1 seaplane station; adequate overseas, but inadequate domestic service

**Telecommunications:** 1,090 telephones; 10,000 radio sets; no TV sets; 1 AM station

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO




(See reference map II)

## LAND

1,980 sq. mi.; 41.9% in farms (of which 25.7% cropped or fallow, 1.5% pasture, 10.6% forests, 4.1% unused or built-on), 58.1% outside of farms, including grassland, forest, built-up area, and wasteland

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 225 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 1,020,000, average annual growth rate 1.3% (4/60-4/70)

**Nationality:** noun—Trinidadian(s), Tobagonian(s); adjective—Trinidadian

**Ethnic divisions:** 43% Negro, 40% East Indian, 14% mixed, 1% white, 2% other

**Religion:** 26.8% Protestant, 31.2% Roman Catholic, 23% Hindu, 6% Muslim, 13% unknown

**Language:** English

**Literacy:** 89%

**Labor force:** about 376,000 (1973 est.), about 15.4% agriculture, 18.7% mining, quarrying, and manufacturing, 16.7% commerce; 16.2% construction and utilities; 7.4% transportation and communications; 21.8% services, 3.8% other

**Organized labor:** 30% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Trinidad and Tobago

**Type:** independent state since August 1962; recognizes Elizabeth II as chief of state

**Capital:** Port-of-Spain

**Political subdivisions:** 8 counties (29 wards, Tobago is 30th)

**Legal system:** based on English common law; constitution came into effect 1962; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** legislative branch consists of 36-member elected House of Representatives and 24-member Senate (13 nominated by Prime Minister, 4 by opposition leader, 7 at discretion of Governor General); executive is cabinet led by the Prime Minister; judiciary is headed by the Chief Justice and includes a Court of Appeal, High Court, and lower courts; criminal cases may be appealed to the Queen's Privy Council in London as a court of last resort

**Government leader:** Prime Minister, Dr. Eric Williams

**Suffrage:** universal over age 21

**Elections:** last election 24 May 1971, PNM won all seats

**Political parties and leaders:** People's National Movement (PNM), Dr. Eric Williams; Democratic Labor Party (DLP), Vernon Jamadar; United Democratic Labor Party (UDLP), Alloy Lequay; United National Independence Party, (UNIP) James Millette; Democratic Action Congress (DAC), Arthur Napoleon Raymond Robinson; West Indian National Party (WINP), Ashford Sinanani; Tapia House Group, Lloyd Best



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**Voting strength (1971 election):** 32.9% of registered voters cast ballots, 83.7% PNM, 16.3% other

**Communists:** not significant

**Other political pressure groups:** National Youth Congress (NYC); Oilfield Workers Trade Union (OWTU); National Joint Action Committee (NJAC), antigovernment, ex-tremist organization; United Revolutionary Organization (URO), Marxist-led amalgam; United Labour Front (ULF), loose coalition of oilfield and sugar workers

**Member of:** CARICOM, Commonwealth, FAO, GATT, IADB, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, International Coffee Agreement, ITU, OAS, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $1,500 million (1974), $1,500 per capita; real growth rate 1974, negl.

**Agriculture:** main crops — sugarcane, cocoa, coffee, rice, citrus, bananas; largely dependent upon imports of food

**Fishing:** catch 3,977 metric tons (1972); exports $1.0 million (1971), imports $2.6 million (1971)

**Major industries:** petroleum, tourism, food processing, cement

**Electric power:** 334,000 kw. capacity (1974); 1.2 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 1,240 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $2.0 billion (f.o.b., 1974); petroleum and petroleum products ($990 million), sugar, cocoa

**Imports:** $1.9 billion (c.i.f., 1974); crude petroleum ($1.1 billion), machinery, fabricated metals, transportation equipment, manufactured goods, food

**Major trade partners:** (excludes trade under petroleum agreement) exports — U.S. 37%, U.K. 11%, CARIFTA 21%; imports — U.S. 34%, U.K. 23%, CARIFTA 10% (1972)

**Aid:** economic — from U.S. (FY56-73) $29 million loans, $40 million grants; from international organizations (FY53-73), $110 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** floating with pound sterling; in September 1974, TT$2.25 = US$1

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 4,200 mi.; 2,500 mi. paved, 1,700 mi. gravel or otherwise improved

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 270 mi.; refined products, 12 mi.; natural gas, 130 mi.

**Ports:** 3 major (Port of Spain, Chaguaramar Bay, Point Tembladora), 6 minor

**Civil air:** 15 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 8 total, 6 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

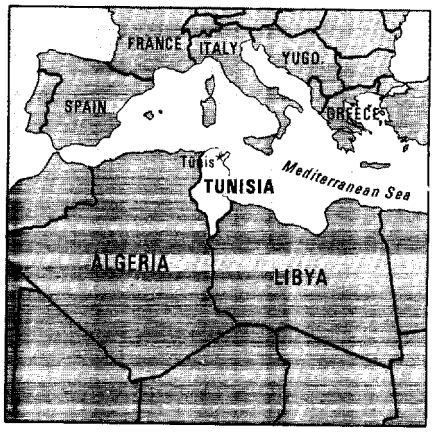
**Telecommunications:** excellent international service via tropospheric scatter links to Barbados and Guyana; good local service; satellite ground station; 68,000 telephones; 300,000 radio and 93,000 TV receivers; 2 AM, 2 FM, and 3 TV stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 252,000; 178,000 fit for military service

**Supply:** mostly from U.K.

# TUNISIA




(See reference map VI)

## LAND

63,400 sq. mi.; 28% arable land and tree crops, 23% range and esparto grass, 6% forest, 43% desert, waste or urban

**Land boundaries:** 875 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi. exclusive fisheries zone follows the 50-meter isobath for part of the coast, maximum 65 n. mi.)

**Coastline:** 710 mi. (includes offshore islands)

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 5,847,000, average annual growth rate 2.4% (7/70-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Tunisian(s); adjective—Tunisian

**Ethnic divisions:** 98% Arab, 1% European, less than 1% Jewish

**Religion:** 95% Muslim, 4% Christian, 1% Jewish

**Language:** Arabic (official), Arabic and French (commerce)



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**Literacy:** about 32%

**Labor force:** 1.4 million; 45% agriculture, 19% manufacturing and construction, 5% trade and finance, 3% transportation, communications, and utilities, 2% mining; 25% underemployed; shortage of skilled labor

**Organized labor:** 10% of labor force; General Union of Tunisian Workers (UGTT), subordinate to Destourian Socialist Party

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Tunisia

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Tunis

**Political subdivisions:** 17 governorates (provinces)

**Legal system:** based on French civil law system and Islamic law; constitution patterned on Turkish and U.S. constitutions adopted 1959; some judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court in joint session; legal education at Institute of Higher Studies and Ecole Superieure de Droit of the University of Tunis; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** executive dominant; unicameral legislative largely advisory; judicial, patterned on French system and Koranic law

**Government leader:** President Habib Bourguiba; Prime Minister Hedi Nouira

**Suffrage:** universal over age 21

**Elections:** national elections held every 5 years; last elections 2 November 1974

**Political party and leader:** Destourian Socialist Party, Habib Bourguiba

**Voting strength (1974 election):** 100% Destourian Socialist Party

**Communists:** 100 est.; a few sympathizers; Tunisian Communist Party proscribed in 1962

**Member of:** AFDB, Arab League, EC (association until 1974), FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OAU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $3.0 billion (1974 est.), $530 per capita; 10.6% average annual growth rate 1970-72, and 12% in 1974

**Agriculture:** cereal farming and livestock herding predominate; main crops — wheat, barley, olives, fruits (especially citrus), viticulture, vegetables, dates

**Major sectors:** tourism, mining, food processing, textiles and leather, light manufacturing, construction materials, chemical fertilizers, petroleum

**Electric power:** 332,000 kw. capacity (1974); 1.1 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 193 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $920 million (f.o.b., 1974); 34% petroleum, 20% phosphates, 18% olive oil

**Imports:** $1,130 million (c.i.f., 1974); 36% raw materials, 23% machinery and equipment, 14% consumer goods, 19% food and beverages, 3% energy, 5% other

**Major trade partners:** exports — France 19%, Italy 19%, West Germany 13%, Libya 10%; imports — France 36%, U.S. 15%, Italy 9%, West Germany 7% (1971)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 0.436 dinar=US$1 (trade rate)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 1,273 mi.; 309 mi. standard gage (4′8½″), double 964 mi. meter gage (3′3⅜″)

**Highways:** 14,800 mi.; 4,770 mi. mostly bituminous treatment, 4,835 mi. gravel and crushed stone, 1,125 mi. improved earth, 4,070 mi. unimproved earth

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 495 mi.; refined products, 6 mi.; natural gas, 45 mi.

**Ports:** 4 major, 8 minor

**Civil air:** 9 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 35 total, 30 usable; 11 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 17 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** the system is above the African average in amount and capacity of facilities which consist of open-wire lines with multiconductor cable or radio relay on trunk routes; key centers are Safaqis, Susah, Bizerte, and Tunis; 96,300 telephones; 401,000 radio and 92,500 TV receivers; 3 AM, 3 FM, and 7 TV stations; 2 submarine cables

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,478,000; 815,000 fit for military service; about 64,000 reach military age (20) annually

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, $70,100,000; 5.2% of total budget

# TURKEY

## LAND

296,000 sq. mi.; 35% cropland, 25% meadows and pastures, 23% forested, 17% other

**Land boundaries:** 1,600 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 6 n. mi. except in Black Sea where it is 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

**Coastline:** 4,475 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 40,574,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (current)



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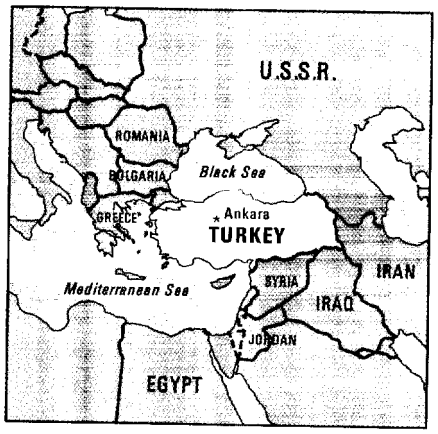
# TURKEY




(See reference map V)

**Nationality:** noun—Turk(s); adjective—Turkish

**Ethnic divisions:** 90% Turkish, 7% Kurd, 3% other

**Religion:** 99% Muslim (mostly Sunni), 1% other (mostly Christian and Jewish)

**Language:** Turkish, Kurdish, Arabic, English

**Literacy:** 55%

**Labor force:** 13.8 million; 68% agriculture, 16% industry, 16% service; substantial shortage of skilled labor; ample unskilled labor

**Organized labor:** 10% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Turkey

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Ankara

**Political subdivisions:** 67 provinces

**Legal system:** derived from various continental legal systems, with remnants of Islamic law; constitution adopted 1961; judicial review of legislative acts by Constitutional Court; legal education at Universities of Ankara and Istanbul; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**Branches:** President elected by parliament; Prime Minister appointed by President from members of parliament; Prime Minister is effective executive; cabinet, selected by Prime Minister and approved by President, must command majority support in lower house; parliament bicameral under constitution promulgated in 1961; National Assembly has 450 members serving 4 years; Senate has 150 elected members, one-third elected every 2 years, 15 appointed by the President to 6-year terms (one-third appointed every 2 years), and 18 life members; highest court for ordinary criminal and civil cases is Court of Cassation, which hears appeals directly from criminal, commercial, basic, and peace courts

**Government leaders:** President Fahri Koruturk; Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel heads four-party coalition government

**Suffrage:** universal over age 21

**Elections:** National Assembly and Senate (1/3 of seats), Republican People's Party won a plurality October 1973; Presidential (1980)

**Political parties and leaders:** Justice Party (JP), Suleyman Demirel; Republican People's Party (RPP), Bulent Ecevit; Democrat Party (DP), Ferruh Bozbeyli; Republican Reliance Party (RRP), Turhan Feyzioglu; National Action Party (NAP), Alpaslan Turkes; Nation Party (NP); Unity Party (UP), Mustafa Timisi; Communist Party illegal; National Salvation Party (NSP), Necmettin Erbakan

**Communists:** strength and support negligible

**Other political or pressure groups:** military forced resignation of Demirel government in March 1971 and remains an influential force in government

**Member of:** CENTO, Council of Europe, EC (associate member), ECOSOC, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, NATO, OECD, Regional Cooperation for Development, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $30.8 billion (1974), $790 per capita; 6.0% average annual real growth 1974, 6.7% average annual real growth 1972

**Agriculture:** main products — cotton, tobacco, cereals, sugar beets, fruits, nuts, and livestock products; self-sufficient in food in average years, 2,900 calories per day per capita (1972)

**Major industries:** textiles, food processing, mining (coal, chromite, copper, boron minerals), steel, petroleum

**Crude steel:** 1.6 million tons produced (1974), 40 kilograms per capita

**Electric power:** 3,300,000 kw. capacity (1974); 12.3 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 242 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $1,532 million (f.o.b., 1974); cotton, tobacco, fruits, nuts, metals, livestock products, textiles and clothing

**Imports:** $3,777 million (c.i.f., 1974); machinery, transport equipment, metals, mineral fuels, fertilizers, chemicals

**Major trade partners:** exports — West Germany 21%, U.S. 12%, Switzerland 9%, Italy 6%; imports — West Germany 19%, U.S. 12%, U.K. 11%, Italy 11%

**Budget:** (FY74) revenues $5,043 million, expenditures $5,422 million, deficit $379 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 14.75 Turkish liras = US$1 (current)

**Fiscal year:** 1 March - 28 February

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 5,075 mi.; 5,055 mi. 4′8½″ gage, 89 mi. double track; 45 mi. electrified; 20 mi. 2′5½″ gage



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**Highways:** 37,282 mi.; 13,049 mi. bituminous, 17,398 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 1,553 mi. improved earth, 5,282 mi. unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** approx. 1,050 mi.

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 402 mi.; refined products, 1,277 mi.

**Ports:** 10 major, 35 minor

**Civil air:** 22 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 119 total, 101 usable; 54 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 12,000 ft., 20 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 24 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

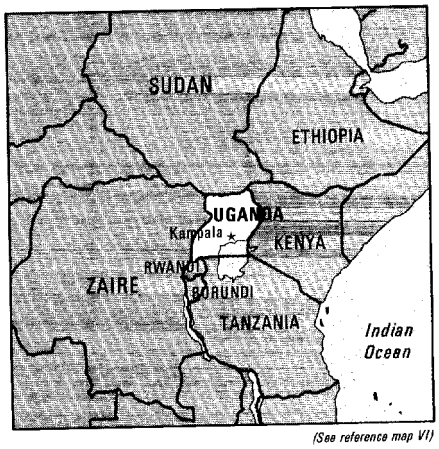
**Telecommunications:** excellent international and fair domestic telecommunication services; 913,000 telephones; 4.5 million radio and 400,000 TV receivers; 42 AM, 4 FM, and 32 TV stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 10,144,000; 5,978,000 fit for military service; about 420,000 reach military age (20) annually

**Military budget:** proposed for fiscal year ending 28 February 1976, $1,637 million; about 21% of proposed central government budget

## UGANDA




(See reference map VI)

## LAND

91,000 sq. mi.; 21% inland water and swamp, including territorial waters of Lake Victoria, about 21% cultivated, 13% national parks, forest, and game reserves, 45% forest, woodland, and grassland

**Land boundaries:** 1,665 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 11,746,000, average annual growth rate 3.4% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Ugandan(s); adjective—Ugandan

**Ethnic divisions:** 99% African, 1% European, Asian, Arab

**Religion:** about 60% nominally Christian, 5%-10% Muslim, rest animist

**Language:** English official; Luganda and Swahili widely used; other Bantu and Nilotic languages

**Literacy:** about 20%-40%

**Labor force:** estimated 4.5 million, of which about 250,000 in paid labor, remaining in subsistence activities

**Organized labor:** 125,000 union members

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Uganda

**Type:** republic independent since October 1962

**Capital:** Kampala

**Political subdivisions:** 10 provinces and 34 districts

**Legal system:** based on English common law and customary law; constitution adopted 1967; present government rules despotically, has intimidated judicial officials and has made constitution of no consequence; legal education at Makerere University, Kampala; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**Branches:** Field Marshall Amin rules by decree; assisted by Council of Ministers and Defense Council, a group of military officers

**Government leader:** Field Marshall Idi Amin, President

**Suffrage:** universal adult

**Elections:** none scheduled by military government

**Political parties:** none

**Communists:** possibly a few sympathizers

**Member of:** AFDB, Commonwealth, EAC, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $1,053 million (1973) at 1966 prices, $100 per capita; 1% real growth between 1972 and 1973

**Agriculture:** main cash crops — coffee, cotton; other cash crops — sugar, tobacco, tea, fish, livestock; self-sufficient in food

**Fishing:** catch 170,000 metric tons (1972), $26.2 million (1971)

**Major industries:** agricultural processing (textiles, sugar, coffee, plywood, beer), cement, copper smelter, corrugated iron sheet, shoes, fertilizer

**Electric power:** 234,000 kw. capacity (1974); 780 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 69 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $315 million (f.o.b., 1974); coffee, cotton, copper, tea; $13.4 million to Communist countries (1971)



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**Imports:** $213 million (c.i.f., 1974); petroleum products, machinery, cotton piece goods, metals, transport equipment; $8.3 million from Communist countries (1971)

**Major trade partners:** U.K., U.S., Kenya (Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania form East African Economic Community)

**Monetary conversion rate:** 7.143 Uganda shillings = US$1

**Fiscal year:** 1 July - 30 June

### COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 760 mi.; all meter gage, single track

**Highways:** 31,330 mi. total; 1,200 mi. bituminous surface treatment; 10,130 mi. crushed stone, gravel, laterite, and improved earth; 20,000 mi. unimproved earth roads and tracks

**Inland waterways:** Lake Victoria, Lake Albert, Lake Kyoga, Lake George, and Lake Edward (6,010 mi.); Kagera River and Victoria Nile (380 mi.)

**Civil air:** 7 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 54 total, 50 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 12 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Telecommunications:** telephone and telegraph services fair, intercity connections based on 3 or 12 channel carrier systems; 34,200 telephones; 275,000 radio and 68,000 TV receivers; 2 AM, no FM, and 6 TV stations

### DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, about 2,599,000; about 1,391,000 fit for military service

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 30 June 1972, $42.7 million; 16.6% of total budget

## U.S.S.R.

### LAND

8,600,000 sq. mi.; 9.3% cultivated, 37.1% forest and brush, 2.6% urban, industrial, and transportation, 16.8% pasture and natural hay land, 34.2% desert, swamp, or waste

**Land boundaries:** 12,595 mi.

### WATER

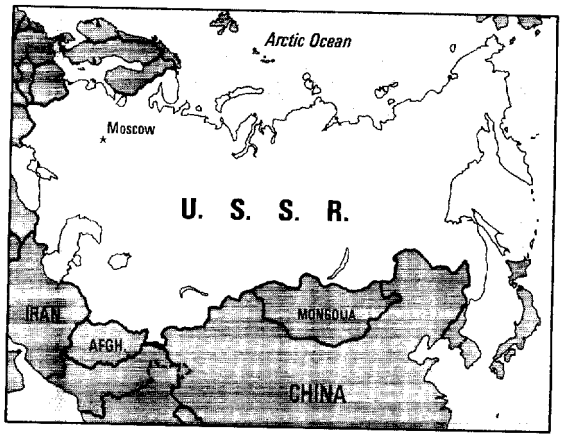
**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 29,000 mi. (incl. Sakhalin)

### PEOPLE

**Population:** 255,675,000, average annual growth rate 1% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Soviet(s); adjective—Soviet




(See reference map VII)

**Ethnic divisions:** 74% Slavic, 26% among some 170 ethnic groups

**Religion:** 70% atheist, 18% Russian Orthodox, 9% Muslim, 3% other

**Language:** more than 200 languages and dialects (at least 18 with more than 1 million speakers); 76% Slavic group, 8% other Indo-European, 11% Altaic, 3% Uralian, 2% Caucasian

**Literacy:** 98.5% of population (ages 9-49)

**Labor force:** civilian 133 million (1975), 26% agriculture, 74% industry and other non-agricultural fields, unemployed not reported, shortage of skilled labor reported

### GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

**Type:** Communist state

**Capital:** Moscow

**Political subdivisions:** 15 union republics, 20 autonomous republics, 6 krays, 120 oblasts, and 8 autonomous oblasts

**Legal system:** civil law system as modified by Communist legal theory; constitution adopted 1936; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at 18 universities and 4 law institutes; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** Council of Ministers (executive), Supreme Soviet (legislative), Supreme Court of U.S.S.R. (judicial)

**Government leaders:** Leonid I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; Aleksey N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nikolay V. Podgornyy, Chairman of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18; direct, equal

**Elections:** to Supreme Soviet every 4 years; 1,517 deputies elected in 1974; 72.2% party members

**Political parties and leaders:** Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) only party permitted



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**Voting strength (1970 election):** 153,237,112 persons over 18; claimed 99.96% voted

**Communists:** 15,000,000 party members

**Other political or pressure groups:** Komsomol, trade unions, and other organizations which facilitate Communist control

**Member of:** CEMA, Geneva Disarmament Conference, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, IPU, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WFTU, WHO, WMO, Universal Copyright Convention

## ECONOMY

**Agriculture:** principal food crops — grain (especially wheat), potatoes; main industrial crops — sugar cotton, sunflowers, and flax; degree of self-sufficiency depends on fluctuations in crop yields; given normal yields, U.S.S.R. is self-sufficient; caloric intake, 3,000-3,200 calories per day per capita in recent years

**Fishing:** catch 9.5 million metric tons (1974); exports 260.4 thousand metric tons (1973), imports 15.0 thousand metric tons (1972)

**Major industries:** diversified, highly developed capital goods industries; consumer goods industries comparatively less developed

**Shortages:** natural rubber, bauxite and alumina, tantalum, tin, tungsten and fluorspar

**Crude steel:** 148 million metric ton capacity as of 1 January 1975; 136 million metric tons produced in 1974, 540 kilograms per capita

**Exports:** $27,374 million (f.o.b., 1974); fuels (particularly petroleum and derivatives), metals, agricultural products (timber, grain) and a wide variety of manufactured goods (primarily capital goods)

**Imports:** $24,861 million (f.o.b., 1974); specialized and complex machinery and equipment, textile fibers, consumer manufactures, and any significant shortages in domestic production (for example, wheat imported following poor domestic harvests)

**Major trade partners:** $52 billion (1974); trade 54% with Communist countries, 31% with industrialized West, and 15% with less developed countries

**Official monetary conversion rate:** 0.7600 rubles=US$1; 1 ruble=US$1.3158 (October 1975)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 91,263 mi.; 90,059 mi. broad gage, 1,204 mi. narrow gage; 68,064 mi. broad gage single track; 21,995 mi. electrified; does not include industrial lines (1974)

**Highways:** 901,763 mi.; 182,129 mi. paved, 213,940 mi. gravel, crushed stone, 505,667 mi. improved or unimproved earth (1974)

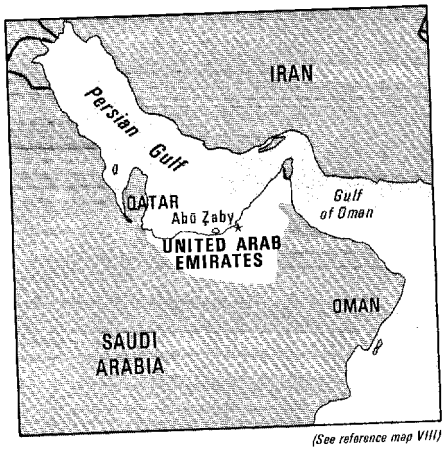
**Inland waterways:** 90,000 mi. navigable, exclusive of Caspian Sea (1975)

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 30,000 mi.; refined products, 6,400 mi.; natural gas, 56,000 mi.

**Ports:** 63 major (most important: Leningrad, Murmansk, Odessa, Novorossiysk, Ilichevsk, Vladivostok, Nakhodka, Arkhangel'sk, Riga, Tallinn, Kaliningrad, Liepaja, Ventspils, Nikolayev, Sevastopol); 116 selected minor (1975)

**Freight carried:** rail — 3,834.9 million short tons, 2,121.1 billion short ton/mi. (1973); highways — 21.1 billion short tons, 213.6 billion short ton/mi. (1974); waterway — 497.2 million short tons, 144.2 billion short ton/mi. (1974)

# UNITED ARAB EMIRATES




(See reference map VIII)

## LAND

32,000 sq. mi.; almost all desert, waste or urban

**Land boundaries:** 680 mi. (does not include boundaries between adjacent U.A.E. states)

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi. for all states except Sharjah (12 n. mi.)

**Coastline:** 900 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 179,000 (census of 15 March - 16 April 1968)

**Ethnic divisions:** Arabs 72%; others include Iranians, Pakistanis, and Indians

**Religion:** Muslim 96%, Christian, Hindu and other 4%

**Language:** Arabic

**Literacy:** 25% est. (1975)

**Labor force:** 135,000 (1973)

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** United Arab Emirates (composed of former Trucial States)



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**Member states:** Abu Dhabi; Ajman; Dubai; Fujairah; Ras al Khaimah; Sharjah; Umm al Qaiwain

**Type:** federation; constitution signed December 1971, which delegated specified powers to the United Arab Emirates central government and reserved other powers to member sheikhdoms

**Capital:** Abu Dhabi

**Legal system:** secular codes are being introduced by the U.A.E. government and in several member sheikhdoms; Islamic law remains very influential

**Branches:** Supreme Council of Rulers (7 members), from which a President and Vice President are elected; Prime Minister and Council of Ministers; National Consultative Council; federal Supreme Court

**Government leaders:** Sheikh Zayid of Abu Dhabi, President; Sheikh Rashid of Dubai, Vice President; Sheikh Maktum of Dubai, Prime Minister

**Suffrage:** none

**Elections:** none

**Political or pressure groups:** none; a few small clandestine groups are active

**Member of:** Arab League, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, OAPEC, OPEC, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO

## ECONOMY

**Agriculture:** food imported, but some dates, alfalfa, vegetables, fruit, tobacco raised

**Electric power:** 102,120 kw. capacity (1974); 273.6 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 4,000 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** crude petroleum, pearls, fish

**Imports:** $1.4 billion (c.i.f., 1974 est.); food, consumer and capital goods

**Major trade partners:** Japan, U.K., India, U.S.

**Aid:** donor, led by Abu Dhabi; 1974 commitment $1.8 billion

**Budget:** (1974) $215 million; Abu Dhabi (1974) $1.5 billion; Dubai (1973) $151 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Qatar-Dubai riyal = US$0.25; Abu Dhabi, 1 Bahrain dinar = US$2.52 (as of October 1973)

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 175 mi. bituminous, undetermined mileage of earth tracks

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 175 mi.

**Ports:** 5 major, 3 minor

**Civil air:** 2 major transport aircraft

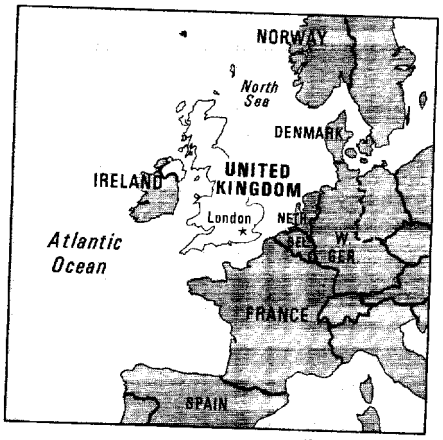
**Airfields:** 55 total, 41 usable; 10 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 12,000 ft., 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 11 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Telecommunications:** telephone system in Dubayy and Ash Shariqah also links these towns; Abu Dhabi Petroleum operates a telecom system throughout the sheikhdom; key centers are at At Tarif, Habshan, and Az Zannah; 26,100 telephones; 51,000 radio and 17,000 TV receivers; 3 AM, 1 FM, and 2 TV stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, about 1,550,000; about 857,000 fit for military service

# UNITED KINGDOM




(See reference map IV)

## LAND

94,200 sq. mi.; 30% arable, 50% meadow and pasture, 12% waste or urban, 7% forested, 1% inland water

**Land boundaries:** 224 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

**Coastline:** 7,725 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 56,076,000, average annual growth rate 0.0% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Briton(s), British (collective pl.); adjective—British

**Ethnic divisions:** 83% English, 9% Scottish, 5% Welsh, 3% Irish

**Religion:** 27.0 million Church of England, 5.3 million Roman Catholic, 2.0 million Presbyterians, 760,000 Methodist, 450,000 Jews (registered)

**Language:** English, Welsh (about 26% of population of Wales), Scottish form of Gaelic (about 100,000 in Scotland)

**Literacy:** 98% to 99%

**Labor force:** 25 million; 3% agriculture, 2% mining, 35% manufacturing, 6% government, 8% transportation and utilities, 6% construction, 11%



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distributive trades, 23% services, 3% other; 3% unemployed

**Organized labor:** 40% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Type:** constitutional monarchy

**Capital:** London

**Political subdivisions:** 635 parliamentary constituencies

**Legal system:** common law tradition with early Roman and modern continental influences; no judicial review of Acts of Parliament; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**Branches:** legislative authority resides in Parliament; executive authority lies with collectively responsible cabinet led by Prime Minister; House of Lords is supreme judicial authority and highest court of appeal

**Government leader:** Prime Minister Harold Wilson

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** at discretion of Prime Minister, but must be held before expiration of a 5-year electoral mandate; last election 10 October 1974

**Political parties and leaders:** Conservative, Margaret Thatcher; Labor, Harold Wilson; Liberal, Jeremy Thorpe; Communist, Gordan McLennan

**Voting strength (1974 election):** Conservative 277 seats (35.7%); Labor 319 seats (39.3%), Liberal 13 seats (18.3%), 26 seats (6.7%) other

**Communists:** 29,000; sympathizers 175,000

**Other political or pressure groups:** Trades Union Congress, Confederation of British Industry, National Farmers' Union

**Member of:** ADB, CENTO, Colombo Plan, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, EEC, ELDO, ESRO, EURATOM, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, NATO, OECD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $183 billion (1974), $3,260 per capita; 63.4% consumption, 20.8% investment, 20.1% government, −4.3% net foreign balance; 1972 GDP growth rate 5.9%

**Agriculture:** mixed farming predominates; main products — wheat, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, livestock, dairy products; 50% self-sufficient; food shortages — meat, fruits, vegetables, cereals, dairy products; caloric intake, 3,170 calories per day per capita (1970-71)

**Fishing:** catch 1.0 million metric tons (1973), $368 million (1973); exports $106 million, imports $324 million (1973)

**Major industries:** machinery and transport equipment, metals, food processing, paper and paper products, textiles, chemicals, clothing

**Shortages:** rubber, petroleum, timber and woodpulp, textile fibers, nonferrous metals, foodstuffs

**Crude steel:** 29.5 million metric tons capacity (1974); 22.4 million metric tons produced (1974), 400 kg. per capita

**Electric power:** 76,000,000 kw. capacity (1974); 273.6 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 4,000 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $38.6 billion (f.o.b., 1974); machinery, transport equipment, chemicals, metals, nonmetallic mineral manufactures, textiles, beverages

**Imports:** $54.1 billion (c.i.f., 1974); foodstuffs, petroleum, machinery, crude materials, chemicals, nonferrous metals

**Major trade partners:** (1973) exports — 11%, Australia 3%, Canada 4%, Ireland 4%, South Africa 3%; Sterling area 24%; EC-nine 33%; U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe 3%

**Aid:** economic — (authorized) U.S., $8.7 billion (FY46-73), $26 million in FY73; 51.4 million in FY72; net official economic aid to less developed areas and multilateral agencies, $5,073 million (1960-69), $562 million in 1971; $609 million in 1972; military — U.S., $1.1 billion (FY46-73)

**Budget (public sector):** (1973/74) expenditures $81.8 billion, revenues $71.3 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** pound sterling floating, average daily exchange rate 1974, US$0.4275 = 1 pound

**Fiscal year:** 1 April - 31 March

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** Great Britain—11,400 mi.; 11,325 mi. standard gage (4′8½″); 115 mi. narrow gage (various widths); 2,365 mi. electrified; 7,090 mi. double track, 1,470 mi. multiple track; Northern Ireland — 203 mi. 5′3″ gage; 118 mi. double track

**Highways:** approx. 210,000 mi. and 14,000 route mi. in Northern Ireland

**Inland waterways:** 1,100 mi. of commercial routes

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 580 mi., almost all insignificant; refined products, 1,807 mi., natural gas 1,100 mi.

**Ports:** 23 major, 350 minor

**Civil air:** 520 major transport aircraft

**Telecommunications:** modern, efficient domestic and international system; 21.3 million telephones; 41.7 million radio and 18.5 million TV receivers; excellent countrywide AM, FM, and TV service; 88



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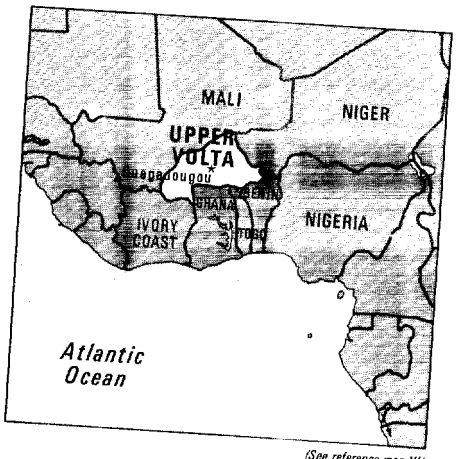
AM, 114 FM and 365 TV stations; 44 submarine cables, 41 coaxial; 3 earth satellite stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 12,649,000; 10,720,000 fit for military service; no conscription; 432,000 reach military age (18) annually

**Military budget:** proposed for fiscal year ending 31 March 1976, $10.7 billion; about 16.5% of central government budget

## UPPER VOLTA




(See reference map VI)

## LAND

106,000 sq. mi.; 50% pastureland, 21% fallow, 10% cultivated, 9% forest and scrub, 10% waste and other uses

**Land boundaries:** 2,055 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 6,051,000, average annual growth rate 2.2% (7/71-7/72)

**Nationality:** noun—Upper Voltan(s); adjective—Upper Voltan

**Ethnic divisions:** more than 50 tribes; principal tribe is Mossi (about 2.5 million); other important groups are Gurunsi, Senufo, Lobi, Bobo, Mande, and Fulani

**Religion:** majority of population animist, about 20% Muslim, 5% Christian (mainly Catholic)

**Language:** French official; tribal languages belong to Sudanic family, spoken by 50% of the population

**Literacy:** 5%-10%

**Labor force:** about 95% of the economically active population engaged in animal husbandry, subsistence farming, and related agricultural pursuits; about 30,000 are wage earners; about 20% of male labor force migrates annually to neighboring countries for seasonal employment

**Organized labor:** 3 primary and several small specialized unions

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Upper Volta

**Type:** republic; military regime in power since January 1966

**Capital:** Ouagadougou

**Political subdivisions:** 10 departments, composed of 44 cercles, headed by military prefects

**Legal system:** based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1970, suspended February 1974; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** President is an army officer; 57-man National Assembly was elected in December 1970, suspended February 1974

**Government leader:** Gen. Sangoule Lamizana, president and Prime Minister

**Suffrage:** universal for adults

**Elections:** all political activity has been banned

**Political parties and leaders:** political parties banned February 1974

**Communists:** no Communist party; some sympathizers

**Other political or pressure groups:** labor organizations are badly splintered, students and teachers occasionally strike

**Member of:** AFDB, CEAO, EAMA, ECA, EIB (associate), Entente, FAO, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITU, Niger River Commission, OAU, OCAM, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $366 million (1973 est., in constant prices), $65 per capita

**Agriculture:** cash crops — peanuts, shea nuts, sesame, cotton; food crops — sorghum, millet, corn, rice; livestock; largely self-sufficient

**Fishing:** catch 5,000 metric tons (1971)

**Major industries:** agricultural processing plants, brewery, bottling, and brick plants; a few other light industries

**Electric power:** 16,700 kw. capacity (1974); 49 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 8 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $19 million (f.o.b., 1973); livestock (on the hoof), peanuts, shea nut products, cotton, sesame

**Imports:** $73 million (c.i.f., 1973); textiles, food, and other consumer goods, transport equipment, machinery, fuels

**Major trade partners:** volume understated because much regional trade is unrecorded; Ivory Coast and Ghana; overseas trade mainly with France and other



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EC countries; preferential tariff to EC and franc zone countries

**Aid:** economic — France (1964-September 1970) $46 million; EC (FY1960-72) $87 million; U.S.S.R., China, Ghana, West Germany, and Israel have also extended aid; U.S. (FY61-73) $25 million; international organizations (FY1960-73) $28 million; China $43 million (1973-74); military — France, $3.7 million (1964-70); U.S., $0.1 million (FY1962-73)

**Budget:** (1974) balanced at $56 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** about 219.98 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs = US$1 as of August 1975, floating since February 1973

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 728 mi., 320 mi. meter gage, single track; Ouagadougou to Abidjan, Ivory Coast line

**Highways:** 10,380 mi.; 325 mi. paved, 3,425 mi. improved, 6,630 mi. unimproved

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 54 total, 53 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 3 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Telecommunications:** all services generally poor; 1,800 telephones; 100,000 radio and 6,000 TV receivers; 2 AM, no FM, and 1 TV station

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,381,000; 692,000 fit for military service; no conscription

**Supply:** dependent on France

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, $8,383,594; 11.3% of total budget

## URUGUAY

(See reference map IV)

## LAND

72,200 sq. mi.; 84% agricultural land (73% pasture, 11% cropland) 16% forest, urban, waste and other

**Land boundaries:** 840 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 200 n. mi. (fishing 12 n. mi.)

**Coastline:** 410 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 3,083,000, average annual growth rate 1.2% (7/73-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Uruguayan(s); adjective—Uruguayan

**Ethnic divisions:** 85%-90% white, 5% Negro, 5%-10% mestizo

**Religion:** 66% Roman Catholic (less than half adult population attends church regularly)

**Language:** Spanish

**Literacy:** 90.5% for those 15 years of age or older

**Labor force:** 1,015,500 (1963 census); of those employed in important sectors — 25% government; 34% industry; 10% service; 23% other; 8% agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining; no shortage of skilled labor

**Organized labor:** about 25% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Oriental Republic of Uruguay

**Type:** republic, government under strong military influence

**Capital:** Montevideo

**Political subdivisions:** 19 departments with limited autonomy

**Legal system:** based on Spanish civil law system; new constitution implemented 1967; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court, legal education at University of the Republic at Montevideo; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** executive, headed by President; since 1973 the military has had considerable influence in policymaking; bicameral legislature (closed indefinitely by presidential decree in June 1973), Council of State set up to act as legislature; national judiciary headed by Supreme Court

**Government leader:** President Juan Maria Bordaberry

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** every 5 years

**Political parties and leaders:** political activities are proscribed

**Voting strength (1971 elections):** 40.8% Colorado, 40.1% Blanco, 18.6% Frente Amplio, 0.5% Radical Christian Union

**Communists:** 35,000-40,000 including Communist youth group and sympathizers

**Other political or pressure groups:** Communist Party (PCU), Rodney Arismendi (in exile in the U.S.S.R.); Christian Democratic Party (PDC);



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Socialist Party of Uruguay (PSU); Revolutionary Movement of Uruguay (MRO) pro-Cuban Communist Party; National Liberation Movement (MLN-Tupamaros) Marxist revolutionary terrorist group

**Member of:** FAO, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDB, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, LAFTA, OAS, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $2.55 billion (at 1974 prices); $840 per capita; 74% private consumption, 12% public consumption, 14% gross investment (1969); real growth rate 1974, 2%

**Agriculture:** large areas devoted to extensive livestock grazing (17 million sheep, 9 million cattle); main crops — wheat, rice, corn; self-sufficient in most basic foodstuffs; caloric intake, 3,000 calories per day per capita, with high protein content

**Major industries:** meat processing, wool and hides, textiles, footwear, cement, petroleum refining

**Crude steel:** 13,000 metric tons produced (1972), 5 kilograms per capita

**Electric power:** 546,000 kw. capacity (1974); 2.4 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 860 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $382 million (f.o.b., 1974); beef, wool, hides

**Imports:** $481 million (c.i.f., 1974); fuels, metals, machinery, transportation equipment

**Major trade partners:** exports — EC 34%, U.K. 14%, U.S. 7%, LAFTA 15%; imports — LAFTA 30%, U.S. 14%, U.K. 6%, EC 19% (1969)

**Aid:** economic — extensions from U.S. (FY46-73), loans $129 million, grants $28 million; from international organizations (FY46-73), $258 million; from other western countries (1960-71), $14.2 million; from Communist countries (1966-74) $45.5 million; military — U.S. (FY46-73), $59.8 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** commercial rate new pesos 2.33 = US$1, financial rate new pesos 2.80 = US$1 (August 1975)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 1,870 mi., all standard gage and government owned

**Highways:** 32,200 mi.; 3,700 mi. paved, 4,600 mi. otherwise surfaced, 9,600 mi. improved earth, 14,300 mi. earth tracks

**Inland waterways:** 1,070 mi.; used by coastal and shallow-draft river craft

**Freight carried:** highways 80% of total cargo traffic, rail 15%, waterways 5%

**Ports:** 4 major (Montevideo, Colonia, Fray Bentos, Paysandu), 6 minor

**Civil air:** 16 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 94 total, 79 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 9 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

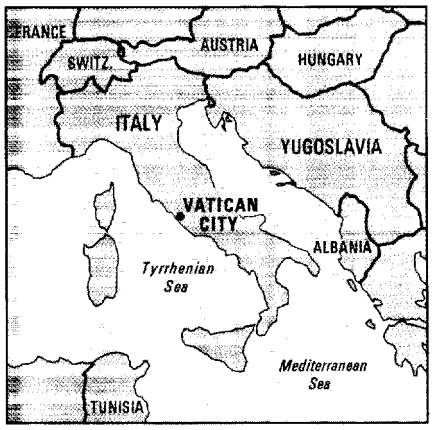
**Telecommunications:** most modern facilities concentrated in Montevideo; 257,500 telephones; 1.5 million radio and 350,000 TV receivers; 75 AM, 3 FM, and 17 TV stations; 2 submarine cables; COMSAT station planned

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 738,000; 594,000 fit for military service; no conscription

**Military budget:** proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, $82.2 million; 15.6% of central government budget

# VATICAN CITY




(See reference map IV)

## LAND

0.169 sq. mi.

**Land boundaries:** 2 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 1,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1974)

**Ethnic divisions:** primarily Italians but also many other nationalities

**Religion:** Roman Catholic

**Language:** Italian, Latin, and various modern languages

**Literacy:** virtually complete

**Labor force:** approx. 700; Vatican City employees divided into 3 categories — executives, officeworkers, and salaried employees

**Organized labor:** none

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** State of the Vatican City

**Type:** monarchical-sacerdotal state



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**Capital:** Vatican City

**Political subdivisions:** Vatican City includes St. Peter's, the Vatican Palace and Museum and neighboring buildings covering more than 13 acres; 13 buildings in Rome, although outside the boundaries, enjoy extraterritorial rights

**Legal system:** Canon law; constitutional laws of 1929 serve some of the functions of a constitution

**Branches:** the Pope possesses full executive, legislative, and judicial powers; he delegates these powers to the governor of Vatican City, who is subject to pontifical appointment and recall; high Vatican offices include the Secretariat of State, the College of Cardinals (chief papal advisers), the Roman Curia (which carries on the central administration of the Roman Catholic Church) the Presidence of the Prefecture for the Economy, and the synod of bishops (created in 1965)

**Government leader:** Supreme Pontiff, Paul VI, (Giovanni Battista Montini, born 26 September 1897, elected Pope 21 June 1963)

**Suffrage:** limited to cardinals less than 80 in age

**Elections:** Supreme Pontiff elected for life by College of Cardinals

**Communists:** none known

**Other political or pressure groups:** none (exclusive of influence exercised by other church officers in universal Roman Catholic Church)

**Member:** IAEA, Seabeds Committee

## ECONOMY

The Vatican City, seat of the Holy See, is supported financially by contributions (known as Peter's pence) from Roman Catholics throughout the world; some income derived from sale of Vatican postage stamps and tourist mementos, fees for admission to Vatican museums, and sale of publications; industrial activity consists solely of printing and production of a small amount of mosaics and staff uniforms

The banking and financial activities of the Vatican are worldwide; the Institute for Religious Agencies carries out fiscal operations and invests and transfers funds of Roman Catholic religious communities throughout the world; the Cardinal's Commission controls the administration of ordinary assets of the Holy See and a Special Administration manages the Holy See's capital assets

**Electric power:** obtained from Rome city grid; standby diesel powerplant with 2,100 kw. capacity

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** none (city streets)

**Civil air:** no major transport aircraft

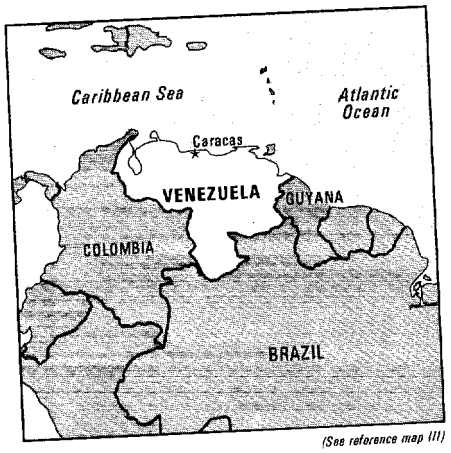
**Airfields:** none

**Telecommunications:** 1 AM and 1 FM radio-broadcasting station; 2,000-line automatic telephone exchange

## DEFENSE FORCES

Defense is responsibility of Italy

# VENEZUELA




(See reference map III)

## LAND

352,000 sq. mi.; 4% cropland, 18% pasture, 21% forest, 57% urban, waste, and other

**Land boundaries:** 2,598 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 1,740 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 12,182,000 (excluding Indian jungle population estimated at 32,000 in 1961), average annual growth rate 3.1% (7/73-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Venezuelan(s); adjective—Venezuelan

**Ethnic divisions:** 67% mestizo, 21% white, 10% Negro, 2% Indian

**Religion:** 94% nominally Roman Catholic

**Language:** Spanish

**Literacy:** 74% (claimed, 1970 est.)

**Labor force:** 3 million (1974); 24% agriculture, 6% construction, 17% manufacturing, 6% transportation, 18% commerce, 25% services, 4% petroleum, utilities, and other

**Organized labor:** 45% of labor force

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Venezuela

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Caracas



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**Political subdivisions:** 20 states, 1 federal district, 2 federal territories

**Legal system:** based on Spanish civil law system with influence of U.S. law; constitution promulgated 1961; judicial review of legislative acts in Cassation Court only; dual court system, state and federal; legal education at Central University of Venezuela; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** executive (President), bicameral legislature, judiciary

**Government leader:** President Carlos Andres Perez

**Suffrage:** universal and compulsory over age 18

**Elections:** every 5 years; last held 9 December 1973

**Political parties and leaders:** Accion Democratica (AD), Carlos Andres Perez, and Gonzalo Barrios; Social Christian Party (COPEI), Rafael Caldera; People's Electoral Movement (MEP), Jesus Angel Paz Galarraga; Union Republicana Democratica (URD), Jovito Villalba; Partido Comunista de Venezuela (PCV), Secretary-General Jesus Faria; Movement to Socialism (MAS), Teodoro Petkoff, and Pompey Marquez

**Voting strength (1973 election):** 49% AD, 37% COPEI, 5% New Force (MEP & PCV), 4% MAS, 3% URD, 2% others

**Communists:** 6,000 members (est.)

**Other political or pressure groups:** APEL (a conservative business group); PRO VENEZUELA (leftist, nationalist economic group); DESARROLLISTAS (group of wealthy, independent businessmen led by former finance minister Pedro Tinoco and historian Guillermo Moron)

**Member of:** Andean Pact, FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDB, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITU, LAFTA, OAS, OPEC, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $22.5 billion (1974, in 1973 dollars), $1,930 per capita; 47% private consumption, 13% public consumption, 28% gross investment, 12% foreign sector (1973), real growth rate 1974 est. 5%

**Agriculture:** main crops — cotton, sugarcane, corn, coffee, rice; self-sufficient in rice and chicken, imports wheat (U.S.) and meat (Colombia); caloric intake 2,600 calories per day per capita (1972)

**Fishing:** catch 152,000 metric tons, $34.1 million (1972); exports $10.1 million (1970), imports $5.6 million (1970)

**Major industries:** petroleum, iron-ore mining, construction, food processing, textiles

**Crude steel:** 1.1 million metric tons produced (1973), 100 kilograms per capita

**Electric power:** 3,400,000 kw. capacity (1974); 16 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 1,390 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $11.0 billion (f.o.b., 1974); petroleum $10.4 billion (1974), iron ore, coffee

**Imports:** $4.2 billion (c.i.f., 1974); industrial machinery and equipment, chemicals, manufactures, wheat

**Major trade partners:** imports — U.S. 42%, West Germany 13%, Japan 8%; exports — U.S. 41%, Canada 13%, Aruba 12%, Argentina 9%

**Aid:** economic assistance—extensions from U.S. (FY46-74), $127.9 million loans; $71.1 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-73), $665 million; from Communist countries (1954-74), $10 million; military — assistance from U.S. (FY46-74), $141.3 million

**Budget:** 1975—revenues $9.5 billion; expenditures, $9.4 billion, capital $1.9 billion

**Monetary conversion rate:** 4.285 bolivares = US$1 (selling rate)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 233 mi. 4'8½" gage; all single track; 107 mi. government owned, 126 mi. privately owned

**Highways:** 40,000 mi.; 12,000 mi. paved, 11,000 mi. gravel, 6,000 mi. improved earth, 11,000 mi. unimproved (including trails)

**Inland waterways:** 4,450 mi.; Orinoco River and Lake Maracaibo accept oceangoing vessels

**Pipelines:** crude oil, 3,800 mi.; refined products, 250 mi.; natural gas, 1,550 mi.

**Ports:** 6 major, 17 minor

**Civil air:** 63 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 291 total, 260 usable; 98 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 75 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** modern expanding telecom system; satellite ground station; 549,000 telephones; 3.2 million radio and 1.3 million TV receivers; 157 AM, 50 FM, and 43 TV stations; 3 submarine cables, including 1 coaxial

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 2,568,000; 1,810,000 fit for military service; 126,000 reach military age (18) annually

# VIETNAM, NORTH

## LAND

61,300 sq. mi.; 14% cultivated, 50% forested, 36% urban inland water, and other

**Land boundaries:** 1,850 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.



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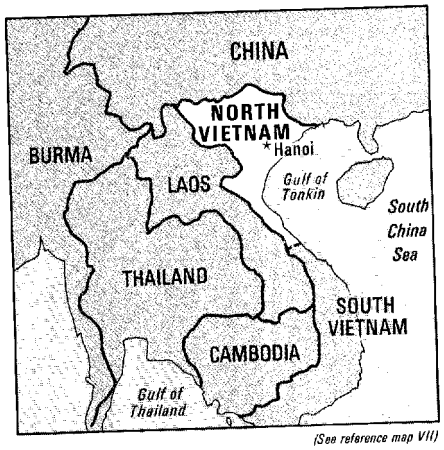
# VIETNAM, NORTH/VIETNAM, SOUTH




**Coastline:** 490 mi. (excluding islands)

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 24,533,000, average annual growth rate 2.2% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—North Vietnamese (sing. & pl.); adjective—North Vietnamese

**Ethnic divisions:** 85%-90% predominantly Vietnamese; ethnic minorities include Muong, Thai, Meo, and Man

**Religion:** Confucianism, Buddhism, Taoism, Catholicism

**Language:** closely corresponds to the breakdown of ethnic groups

**Literacy:** claimed to be 95% (1964)

**Labor force:** (1 January 1970) 9.6 million, not including military; about 70% agriculture and 10% industry

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam

**Type:** Communist state

**Capital:** Hanoi

**Political subdivisions:** 2 autonomous regions (of 3 and 5 provinces, respectively), 17 other provinces, 2 centrally governed municipalities, 1 special zone

**Legal system:** based on Communist legal theory and French civil law system; constitution enacted 1960

**Branches:** constitution provides for a National Assembly and highly centralized executive nominally subordinate to it

**Party and government leaders:** Ton Duc Thang, President of DRV; Le Duan, First Secretary; Truong Chinh, Chairman, Standing Committee of National Assembly; Pham Van Dong, Premier; Vo Nguyen Giap, Minister of National Defense

**Suffrage:** over age 18

**Elections:** pro forma elections held for national and local assemblies

**Political parties:** ruled by Lao Dong Party (Communist) with membership of approximately 900,000; minor subordinate parties

**Member of:** no international bodies

## ECONOMY

**Agriculture:** mainly subsistence; main crops — rice, corn, sweet potatoes, manioc, sugarcane; food shortages — rice, meat, sugar; caloric intake, 1,700-2,200 calories per day per capita

**Major industries:** food processing, textiles, machine building, mining, cement, chemical fertilizer

**Shortages:** petroleum, complex machinery and equipment, fertilizer, foodstuffs

**Electric power:** 252,000 kw. capacity (1974); 750,000 kw.-hr. produced (1974), 32 kw.-hr. per capita

**Monetary conversion rate (nominal):** 3.0 dong = US$1 (1975)

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Highways:** 13,500 mi., including 900 mi. bituminous surface-treated, 2,100 mi. gravel, 10,000 mi. improved earth, 500 mi. unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 4,200 mi.; 1,800 mi. navigable perennially by craft drawing 6 ft.

**Ports:** 3 major, 3 minor

**Airfields:** 16 total; 11 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 12 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Supply:** dependent chiefly on U.S.S.R. and China for virtually all equipment; smaller amounts from other Communist countries; produces negligible quantities of infantry weapons, ammunition, and explosive devices

**Military budget:** no recent data available; for fiscal year ending 31 December 1962, estimated defense expenditures 382 million dongs; about one-fifth of total budget (estimated value $103 million); military aid from U.S.S.R. and China now so extensive that actual allocation of North Vietnam's domestic resources to defense would not be indicative of total military effort

**NOTE:** VN figures preliminary

# VIETNAM, SOUTH

## LAND

66,000 sq. mi.; 25% arable (15% cultivated), 33% forested, 42% other

**Land boundaries:** 1,025 mi.



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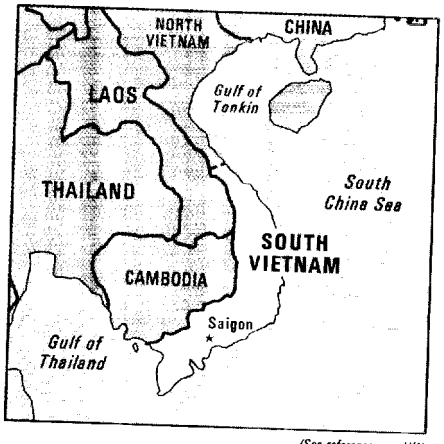


(See reference map VIII)

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi. (fishing, 50 n. mi.)

**Coastline:** 1,650 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 21,114,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (7/65-7/71)

**Nationality:** noun—South Vietnamese (sing. & pl.); adjective—South Vietnamese

**Ethnic divisions:** 87.7% Vietnamese, 6% Chinese, 3.2% mountain tribesmen, 2.9% Khmer, 0.2% Cham

**Religion:** 70% Buddhist (at least 5% Hoa Hao), 5% Cao Dai, and 10% Catholic; others include animist, and small numbers of Protestant, Muslim and Hindu; most Buddhists are of Mahayana school or practice combination of Buddhism, Taoism, and Confucianism

**Language:** Vietnamese, French, Chinese, English, Khmer, tribal languages (Mon-Khmer and Malayo-Polynesian), Cham (Malayo-Polynesian dialect)

**Labor force:** civilian work force 5.8 million (not including armed forces); 67% agriculture, fishing, and forestry; 5% industry and commerce; 1% domestic and personal services; 5% government; 22% unemployed

**Organized labor:** 500,000

## GOVERNMENT

**With the end of the war, South Vietnam in effect has become reunified with the North. For the foreseeable future, however, a separate, ostensibly independent administration will be maintained in the South. Policy decisions however are made in Hanoi by the Vietnam Workers Party—the Communist Party—and transmitted to its southern branch—the People's Revolutionary Party. Quasi-military/political people's revolutionary committees are overseeing basic administrative tasks in the countryside while the Provisional Revolutionary Government represents southern interests abroad and apparently will be the entity to which foreign governments are accredited. When Hanoi becomes satisfied that the southern administration has satisfactorily adjusted economically and politically to a more rigid socialist society, formal reunification probably will occur. Currently, there is no way to estimate the duration of this periods.**

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $3.0 billion (1974 est.), $150 per capita; no real growth estimated for 1974; large decline anticipated for 1975

**Agriculture:** main crops — rice, rubber, fruits and vegetables; major food imports — rice, wheat, dairy products

**Fishing:** catch 728,000 metric tons (1974); growing trade in fish and fish products

**Major industries:** manufacturing on small scale, mainly light manufacturing and processing of local agricultural and forest products; factories produce textiles, beer, cigarettes, glass, tires, sugar, paper, cement, soft drinks

**Shortages:** capital goods

**Electric power:** 883,000 kw. capacity (1974); 1.9 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 95 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $70 million (f.o.b., 1974); major commodities—fish and fish products, rubber, forestry products, scrap metal

**Imports:** $879 million (c.i.f., 1974); major commodities—food, petroleum products, fertilizer, pharmaceuticals, iron and steel products, machinery, textiles

**Major trade partners:** (1974) exports—Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, France; imports—U.S., Japan, France; no trade with Communist countries up to 1975

**Aid:** (prior to 30 April 1975) economic—U.S. (including P.L. 480), $477 million (FY70), $576 million (FY71), $455 million (FY72), $502 million (FY73); approx. $654 million (FY74); approx. $500 million (FY75); numerous other non-Communist countries providing assistance; military — U.S., $1,728 million (FY70), $1,895 million (FY71), $2,398 million (FY72), $2,168 million (FY73), $946 million (FY74)

**Budget:** (prior to 30 April 1975) $1,083 million (est. 1975), 44% military, 56% civilian; deficit of $325 million (est. 1975)

**Monetary conversion rate:** last official pre-takeover rate was 755 piasters = US$1 (April 1975); Communists issued new currency in September 1975 at rate of 500 old piasters = 1 new piaster; no dollar rate established but nominal value thought to be 3 new piasters = US$1

**Fiscal year:** calendar year



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## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 800 mi. meter gauge, single track; 400 mi. serviceable and 175 mi. undergoing reconstruction; remainder out of service or abandoned

**Highways:** 12,100 mi.; 2,500 mi. bituminous, 4,700 mi. gravel or improved earth, 4,900 mi. unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** about 6,800 mi. navigable; more than 1,400 mi. navigable at all times by vessels up to 6 ft. draft

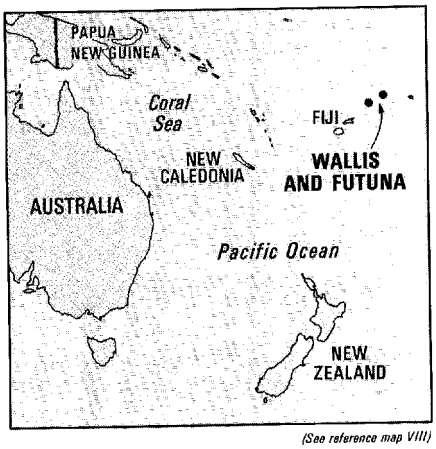
**Ports:** 6 major, 20 minor

**Airfields:** 189 total, 153 usable; 62 with permanent-surface runways, 8 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 18 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 4,720,000; 3,000,000 fit for military service; 191,000 reach military age (18) annually

# WALLIS AND FUTUNA




(See reference map VIII)

## LAND

About 80 sq. mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters:** 12 n. mi.

**Coastline:** about 80 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 9,000, official estimate for 1 July 1973

**Nationality:** noun—Wallisian(s), Futunan(s), or Wallis and Futuna Islander; adjective—Wallisian, Futunan, or Wallis and Futuna Islanders

**Ethnic divisions:** almost entirely Polynesian

**Religion:** largely Roman Catholic

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Territory of the Wallis and Futuna Islands

**Type:** overseas territory of France

**Capital:** Matu Utu

**Political subdivisions:** 3 districts

**Branches:** territorial assembly of 20 members; popular election of one deputy to National Assembly in Paris, and one Senator

**Government leader:** Superior Administrator Jacques de Agostini

**Suffrage:** universal adult

**Elections:** every 5 years

## ECONOMY

**Agriculture:** dominated by coconut production with subsistence crops of yams, taro, bananas

**Exports:** negligible

**Imports:** $1.4 million (1972), largely foodstuffs and some equipment associated with development programs

**Monetary conversion rate:** 70 Colonial Franc Pacifique (CFP)=US$1

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Highways:** 62 mi. of improved road on Uvea Island (1972)

**Ports:** 2 minor

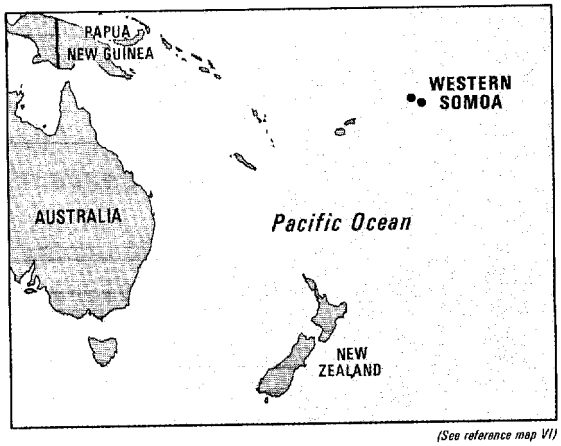
**Airfields:** 2 total, all usable; 1 4,000-7,999 ft., 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** 43 telephones

## DEFENSE

No formal defense structure; no regular Armed Forces

# WESTERN SAMOA




(See reference map VI)

## LAND

1,100 sq. mi.; comprised of 2 large islands of Savai'i and Upolu and several smaller islands, including Manono and Apolima; 65% forested, 24% cultivated, 11% industry, waste, or urban



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## *WESTERN SAMOA/YEMEN (ADEN)*

### WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 250 mi.

### PEOPLE

**Population:** 160,000, average annual growth rate 2.3% (7/64-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Western Samoan(s); adjective—Western Samoa

**Ethnic divisions:** Polynesians, about 12,000 Euronesians (persons of European and Polynesian blood), 700 Europeans

**Religion:** 99.7% Christian (about half of population associated with the London Missionary Society)

**Language:** Samoan (Polynesian), English

**Literacy:** 85%-90% (education compulsory for all children from 7-15 years)

**Labor force:** agriculture 19,148; mining and manufacturing 1,716 (1961)

**Organized labor:** unorganized

### GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** The Independent State of Western Samoa

**Type:** constitutional monarchy under native chief; special treaty relationship with New Zealand

**Capital:** Apia

**Legal system:** based on English common law and local customs; constitution came into effect upon independence in 1962; judicial review of legislative acts with respect to fundamental rights of the citizen; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** Head of State and Executive Council; Legislative Assembly; Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, Land and Titles Court, village courts

**Government leaders:** Head of State, Malietoa Tanumafili II; Prime Minister, Tamesese Lealofi

**Suffrage:** 45 Samoan members of Legislative Assembly are elected by holders of matai (heads of family) titles (about 5,000); 2 European members are elected by universal adult suffrage

**Elections:** held triennially, last in February 1973

**Political parties and leaders:** no clearly defined political party structure

**Communists:** unknown

**Member of:** ADB, Commonwealth, ESCAP, IBRD, IFC, IMF, Seabeds Committee, WHO

### ECONOMY

**GNP:** $38 million (1971), $260 per capita

**Agriculture:** cocoa, bananas, copra; staple foods include coconut, bananas, taro, and yams

**Exports:** $13 million (f.o.b., 1974); copra 63%, cocoa 18%, timber 8%

**Imports:** $25 million (c.i.f., 1974); food 30%, manufactured goods 24%, machinery 9%

**Major trade partners:** exports—New Zealand 33%, Netherlands 18%, West Germany 15%, U.S. 13%; imports—New Zealand 33%, Australia 22%, Japan 11%

**Aid:** New Zealand, $7 million (est. 1972-76)

**Budget:** 1974 est., revenues $15 million, expenditures $18 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** WS Tala = US$1.67 (August 1973), 0.61 WS Tala = US$1

**Major industries:** timber, tourism

### COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 487 mi.; 233 mi. bituminous, remainder mostly gravel, crushed stone, or earth

**Inland waterways:** none

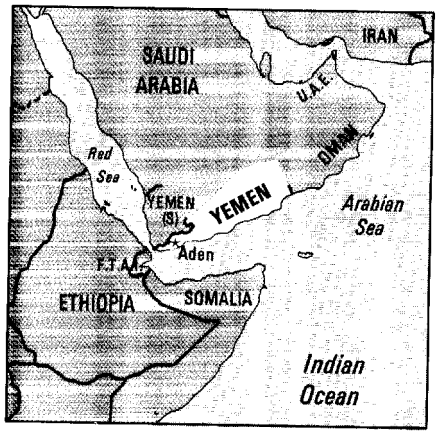
**Ports:** 1 principal (Apia), 1 minor

**Civil air:** 2 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 4 total, all usable; 1 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Telecommunications:** 2,270 telephones; 10,100 radio receivers; 1 AM station

## YEMEN (ADEN)




(See reference map V)

### LAND

111,000 sq. mi. (border with Saudi Arabia undefined); only about 1% arable (of which less than 25% cultivated)

**Land boundaries:** 1,120 mi.

### WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi. (300 meters plus exploitability, plus 6 n. mi. "necessary supervision zone")

**Coastline:** 860 mi.



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## PEOPLE

**Population:** 1,663,000,[2] average annual growth rate 2.7% (7/73-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Yemeni(s); adjective—Yemeni

**Ethnic divisions:** almost all Arabs; a few Indians, Somalis, and Europeans in Aden

**Religion:** Muslim

**Language:** Arabic

**Literacy:** probably no higher than 10%; Aden 35% (est.)

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen

**Type:** republic; power centered in ruling National Front Party

**Capital:** Aden; Madinat ash Sha'b, administrative capital

**Political subdivisions:** 6 provinces

**Legal system:** based on Islamic law (for personal matters) and English common law (for commercial matters); highest judicial organ, Federal High Court, interprets constitution and determines disputes between states

**Branches:** Presidential Council; cabinet; Supreme People's Council

**Government leaders:** Chairman of Presidential Council, Salim Rubayyi Ali; Prime Minister Ali Nasir Muhammed al-Hasani; NF Secretary General Abd Al-Fattah Ismail

**Suffrage:** granted by constitution to all citizens 18 and over

**Elections:** elections for legislative body, Supreme People's Council, called for in constitution; none have been held

**Political parties and leaders:** National Front (NF), only legal party

**Communists:** few known

**Member of:** FAO, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMF, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $100 million (1974 est.), $60 per capita

**Agriculture (all outside Aden):** cotton is main cash crop; cereals, dates, kat (qat), coffee, and livestock are raised and there is a growing fishing industry; large amount of food must be imported (particularly for Aden); cotton, hides, skins, dried and salted fish are exported

**Major industries:** petroleum refinery (production 150,000 b/d) mid-1971; capacity 178,000 b/d at Little Aden operates on imported crude; oil exploration activity

**Electric power:** 128,000 kw. capacity (1974); 448 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 276 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $26 million (1974), excluding petroleum products but including re-exports

**Imports:** $188 million (1974 provisional)

**Major trade partners:** Yemen, East Africa, but some cement and sugar imported from Communist countries; crude oil imported from Persian Gulf, exported mainly to U.K. and Japan

**Budget:** (FY1973-74, est.) — revenues $39 million, expenditures 68 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 S. Yemeni dinar= US$2.90

**Fiscal year:** 1 April - 31 March

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 3,300 mi.; 200 mi. bituminous treated, 180 mi. crushed stone and gravel, 2,920 motorable track

**Ports:** 1 major (Aden)

**Pipelines:** refined products, 20 mi.

**Civil air:** 6 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 95 total, 57 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 31 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

**Telecommunications:** small system of open-wire line, multiconductor cable, and radiocommunications stations; only center Aden; 9,900 telephones; 250,000 radio and 30,000 TV receivers; 3 TV and 1 AM stations; 4 submarine cables (2 operational)

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 389,000; 215,000 fit for military service

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 March 1971, $15,816,000; about 34.4% of total budget

[2]Excluding the islands of Perim and Kamaran for which no data are available.

# YEMEN (SANA)

## LAND

About 75,000 sq. mi. (parts of border with Saudi Arabia and Southern Yemen undefined); 20% agricultural, 1% forested, 79% desert, waste, or urban

**Land boundaries:** 950 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi. (plus 6 n. mi. "necessary supervision zone")

**Coastline:** 325 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 6,622,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (7/71-7/72)



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**Nationality:** noun—Yemeni(s); adjective—Yemeni
**Ethnic divisions:** 90% Arab, 10% Afro-Arab (mixed)

**Religion:** 100% Muslim

**Language:** Arabic

**Literacy:** 15% (est.)

**Labor force:** almost entirely agriculture and herding

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Yemen Arab Republic

**Type:** republic; military regime assumed power in June 1974

**Capital:** Sana

**Political subdivisions:** 8 provinces

**Legal system:** based on Turkish law, Islamic law, and local customary law; first constitution promulgated December 1970, suspended June 1974; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** Military Command Council, Prime Minister, cabinet, 117-member Consultative Assembly

**Government leaders:** Head of Military Command Council, Col. Ibrahim Hamdi; Prime Minister Abd al-Ghani

**Communists:** few known

**Political parties or pressure groups:** Yemeni Union, a small inactive government party formed in February 1973; some pro-Iraqi Baathists, other small clandestine groups supported by Yemen (Aden)

**Member of:** Arab League, FAO, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $300 million (1974 est.), $50 per capita

**Agriculture:** sorghum and millet, qat (a mild narcotic), cotton, coffee, fruits and vegetables; largely self-sufficient in food

**Major industries:** cotton textiles and leather goods produced on a small scale; handicraft and some fishing; small aluminum products factory

**Electric power:** 4,000 kw. capactiy (1974); 14 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 2 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $15 million (1974 est.), qat, cotton, coffee, hides, vegetables

**Imports:** $220 million (1974 est.), textiles and other manufactured consumer goods, petroleum products, sugar, grain, flour, other foodstuffs, and cement

**Major trade partners:** China, Yemen (Aden), U.S.S.R., Japan, U.K., Australia, Saudi Arabia

**Aid:** bilateral pledges received—$167 million 1974, multilateral—$36 million 1974 through August 1972, $170 million drawn through 1970; major donors include U.S.S.R., China, U.S., West Germany, Saudi Arabia; military — $78 million from U.S.S.R.; $30 million from Eastern Europe; $7 million western military aid through 1973

**Budget:** (1974/75 est.) $92 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Yemeni rial = US$0.22 as of October 1973

**Fiscal year:** 1 July - 30 June

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** none

**Highways:** 2,160 mi.; 290 mi. bituminous; 270 mi. crushed stone and gravel; 1,600 mi. earth, sand, and light gravel

**Ports:** 1 major (Al Hudaydah), 2 minor

**Civil air:** 9 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 26 total, 18 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 4 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 6 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Telecommunications:** systems among mideast's worst; consists of meager open-wire lines and low-power radiocommunication stations; principal center Sana, secondary centers Al Hudaydah and Taizz; 4,600 telephones; 86,000 radio receivers; 1 AM radio-broadcast station

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,550,000; 857,000 fit for military service; about 72,000 reach military age (18) annually; universal military conscription law (10 January 1963) makes military service obligatory for all Yemeni males 18-30

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending June 1974, $29.7 million; 41% of total budget

# YUGOSLAVIA

(See reference map III)

## LAND

98,800 sq. mi.; 32% arable, 25% meadows and pastures, 34% forested, 9% other

**Land boundaries:** 1,865 mi.



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*YUGOSLAVIA*

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 10 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

**Coastline:** 945 mi. (mainland), plus 1,500 mi. (offshore islands)

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 21,447,000, average annual growth rate 0.9% (current)

**Nationality:** noun—Yugoslav(s); adjective—Yugoslav

**Ethnic divisions:** 39.7% Serb, 22.1% Croat, 8.4% Muslims, 8.2% Slovene, 5.8% Macedonian, 2.5% Montenegrin, 6.4% Albanian, 2.3% Hungarian, 4.6% other (1971 census)

**Religion:** 41% Serbian Orthodox, 32% Roman Catholic, 12% Muslim, 3% other, 12% none (1953 census)

**Language:** Serbo-Croatian, Slovene, Macedonian, Albanian, Hungarian, and Italian

**Literacy:** 80.3% (1961)

**Labor force:** 13.5 million (1970); 49.6% agriculture, 16% mining and manufacturing, 34.4% other nonagricultural activities; reported unemployment averaged 8% of registered labor force (social sector) in 1967

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

**Type:** Communist state, federal republic in form

**Capital:** Belgrade

**Political subdivisions:** 6 republics with 2 autonomous provinces (within the Republic of Serbia)

**Legal system:** mixture of civil law system and Communist legal theory; constitution adopted 1974; legal education at several law schools; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** parliament (Federal Assembly) constitutionally supreme; executive includes cabinet (Federal Executive Council) and the federal administration; independent judiciary; the State Presidency is a collective policymaking body composed of a representative from each republic and province, Tito presides as President of the Republic

**Government leader:** Josip Broz Tito, President of Republic and President of League of Communists of Yugoslavia

**Suffrage:** universal over age 18

**Elections:** Federal Assembly elected every 4 years by a complicated, indirect system of voting

**Political parties and leaders:** League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) only; leaders are President Tito and influential presidium members Edvard Kardelj, Vladimir Bakaric, and Stane Dolanc

**Voting strength:** Voter participation in national elections has declined, as follows — 1963, 95.5%; 1965, 93.6%; 1967, 89%; 1969, 88%; 1974, no data available

**Communists:** 1,076,000 party members (May 1974)

**Other political or pressure groups:** Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia (SAWPY), the major mass front organization for the LCY; Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia (CTUY), Union of Youth of Yugoslavia (UYY), Federation of Yugoslav War Veterans (SUBNOR)

**Member of:** CEMA (observer but participates in certain commissions), EC (5-year non-preferential trade agreement signed in May 1973), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, OECD (participant in some activities), Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $27.9 billion (1974 est., at 1973 prices), $1,320 per capita; 1974 real growth rate approx. 6.5%

**Agriculture:** diversified agriculture with many small private holdings and large agricultural combines; main crops — corn, wheat, tobacco, sugar beets, and sunflowers; generally a net exporter of foodstuffs and live animals; self-sufficient in food except for tropical products, cotton, wool, and vegetable meal feeds; caloric intake, 3,210 calories per day per capita (1967)

**Major industries:** metallurgy, machinery and equipment, textiles, wood processing, food processing

**Shortages:** fuels, steel, textile fibers, chemicals

**Crude steel:** 2.8 million metric tons produced (1974), 130 kg. per capita

**Electric power:** 8,850,000 kw. capacity (1974); 39.5 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 1,855 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $3,805 million (f.o.b., 1974); 11% foodstuffs and tobacco; 21% raw materials, fuels, and chemicals; 23% machinery and equipment; 45% other manufactures

**Imports:** $7,542 million (c.i.f., 1974); 9% foodstuffs and tobacco; 37% raw materials, fuels, chemicals; 26% machinery and equipment; 28% other manufactures

**Major trade partners:** 71% non-Communist countries (35% EC, 6% U.S., 30% other non-Communist countries), 29% Communist countries

**Aid:** postwar credits extended mainly by the U.S. (about $3.6 billion, including grants and $0.7 billion in military aid); Western Europe (more than $1.2 billion); IBRD ($1.0 billion); IMF (more than $580 million); Communist countries extended credits



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totaling $464 million in 1956 ($125 million drawing balance suspended in 1958) and $576 million during 1962-70 and $540 million in 1972; $173 million in 1974; Yugoslavia has extended credits totaling about $700 million to 27 less developed countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America

**Monetary conversion rate:** 17.0 new dinars = US$1

**Fiscal year:** same as calendar year (all data refer to calendar year or to middle or end of calendar year as indicated)

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 6,411 route mi.; 5,811 mi. standard gage, 600 mi. narrow gage; 494 mi. double track; 1,243 mi. electrified (1973)

**Highways:** 61,119 mi.; 341 mi. concrete, 20,956 mi. bituminous, 684 mi. stone block, 23,312 mi. gravel, 15,825 mi. earth (1973)

**Inland waterways:** 1,231 mi. (1975)

**Freight carried:** rail—89.7 million short tons, 15.8 billion short ton/mi. (1974); highway—88.7 million short tons, 6.71 billion short ton/mi. (1974); waterway—est 21.4 million short tons, est. 3.7 billion short ton/mi. (incl. int'l. transit traffic) (1974)

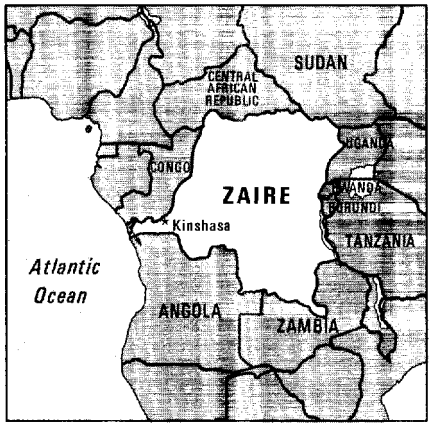
**Pipelines:** crude oil, 200 mi.; natural gas, 320 mi.

**Ports:** 9 major (most important: Rijeka, Split, Koper, Bar), 24 minor (1975)

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military budget (announced):** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, 29 billion dinars; about 8.5% of estimated national income

## ZAIRE




(See reference map V)

## LAND

905,000 sq. mi.; 22% agricultural land (1% cultivated), 45% forested, 33% other

**Land boundaries:** 6,153 mi.

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.

**Coastline:** 23 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 25,248,000, average annual growth rate 2.8% (7/73-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Zairian(s); adjective—Zairian

**Ethnic divisions:** over 200 African ethnic groups, the majority are Bantu; four largest tribes — Mongo, Luba, Kongo (all Bantu), and the Mangbetu-Azande (Hamitic) make up about 45% of the population

**Religion:** 51% Christian, 45% animist, 4% other

**Language:** French, English, Lingala, Swahili, Kikongo, and Chiluba are all classified as official languages

**Literacy:** 5% fluent in French, about 35% have an acquaintance with French

**Labor force:** about 8 million, but only about 13% in wage structure

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Zaire (until October 1971 known as Democratic Republic of the Congo)

**Type:** republic; constitution establishes strong presidential system

**Capital:** Kinshasa

**Political subdivisions:** 8 regions and federal district of Kinshasa

**Legal system:** based on Belgian civil law system and tribal law; new constitution promulgated 1967, revised 1974; legal education at National University of Zaire; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** president elected 1970 for seven-year term limited to two five-year terms, thereafter; National Legislative Council of 210 members elected for five-year term; the official party is the supreme political institution

**Government leaders:** Lt. Gen. Mobutu Sese Seko, President

**Suffrage:** universal and compulsory over age 18

**Elections:** presidential and legislative elections in October and November 1970

**Political parties and leaders:** Mouvement Populaire de la Revolution (MPR), only legal party, organized from above with actual grassroots popularity not clearly definable

**Voting strength:** MPR slate polled 96.3% of vote in 1970 elections

**Communists:** no Communist Party; U.S.S.R. and People's Republic of China have diplomatic missions in Zaire

**Member of:** AFDB, EAMA, EIB (associate), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO,



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IMF, IPU, ITU, OAU, OCAM, Seabeds Committee, UDEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GDP:** $3.6 billion (1974 current prices), $150 per capita; real growth rate 6.3% p.a. 1968-72

**Agriculture:** main cash crops — coffee, palm oil, rubber; main food crops — manioc, bananas, root crops, corn; some provinces self-sufficient

**Fishing:** catch 124,000 metric tons (1971); imports $18 million (1972 est.)

**Major industries:** mining, mineral processing, light industries

**Electric power:** 861,380 kw. capacity (1974); 3.5 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 126 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $1,294 million (f.o.b., 1974); copper, cobalt, diamonds, other minerals, coffee, palm oil

**Imports:** $911 million (c.i.f., 1974); consumer goods, foodstuffs, mining and other machinery, transport equipment, fuels

**Major trade partners:** Belgium, U.S., and West Germany

**Aid:** economic — U.S. (FY61-73) $503 million; (1971 estimated disbursements) Belgium, $31.4 million; France, $6.6 million; other bilateral aid $5.4 million; U.N., $9.4 million; EC, $18.9 million; China (1973) $100 million; military — U.S., $50 million (FY62-73)

**Budget:** 1974—revenue $1,076 million, expenditure $1,229 million, capital expenditure $261

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 zaire = US$2

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 3,218 mi.; 2,419 mi. 3′6″ gage, 78 mi. 3′3⅜″ gage, 85 mi. 2′0¼″ gage, 636 mi. 1′11⅝″ gage; 532 mi. of 3′6″ gage electrified

**Highways:** 87,800 mi.; 1,200 mi. bituminous, 11,300 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 75,300 mi. earth

**Inland waterways:** comprising the Zaire, its tributaries, and unconnected lakes, the waterway system affords over 9,320 mi. of navigable routes

**Ports:** 2 major (Matadi, Boma), 1 minor

**Pipelines:** refined products, 460 mi.

**Civil air:** 37 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 385 total, 294 usable; 20 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 54 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations

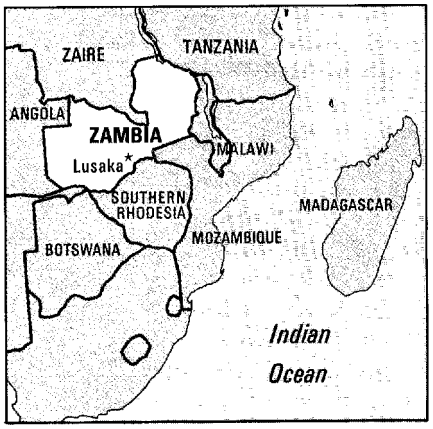
**Telecommunications:** limited, barely adequate telephone service, telegraph service good; 25,000 telephones; 100,000 radio receivers; 7,100 TV receivers; 12 AM, 1 FM, and 2 TV stations; 1 satellite ground station

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 5,963,000; 2,986,000 fit for military service

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1974, $147,033,460; about 16.5% of total budget

# ZAMBIA




(See reference map VI)

## LAND

288,000 sq. mi.; 5% under cultivation, 5% arable, 10% grazing, 13% dense forest, 6% marsh, 61% scattered trees and grassland

**Land boundaries:** 3,730 mi.

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 4,931,000, average annual growth rate 2.5% (7/73-7/74)

**Nationality:** noun—Zambian(s); adjective—Zambian

**Ethnic divisions:** 98.7% African, 1.1% European, .2% other

**Religion:** 82% animist, about 17% Christian, and under 1% Hindu and Muslim

**Language:** English official; wide variety of indigenous languages

**Literacy:** 28%

**Labor force:** 402,000 wage earners; 375,000 Africans, 27,000 non-Africans; 15% mining, 9% agriculture, 9% domestic service, 19% construction, 9% commerce, 10% manufacturing, 23% government and miscellaneous services, 6% transport

**Organized labor:** 100,000 wage earners, primarily in industrial sector, are unionized (early 1968)

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Republic of Zambia

**Type:** republic since October 1964

**Capital:** Lusaka



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**Political subdivisions:** 8 provinces

**Legal system:** based on English common law and customary law; new constitution adopted September 1973; judicial review of legislative acts in an ad hoc constitutional council; legal education at University of Zambia in Lusaka; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Branches:** modified presidential system; unicameral legislature; judiciary

**Government leader:** President Kenneth Kaunda; Prime Minister Elijah Mudenda

**Suffrage:** universal adult

**Elections:** last general election December 1973

**Political parties and leaders:** United National Independence Party (UNIP), Kenneth Kaunda; former opposition party banned in December 1972 when 1 party state proclaimed

**Voting strength (1973 election):** in first presidential and parliamentary elections under single-party system, 43% of eligible voters went to polls; Kaunda was only candidate for President; National Assembly seats were contested by members of UNIP

**Communists:** no Communist Party, but sympathizers of socialism in upper levels of government, UNIP, and labor unions

**Member of:** AFDB, Commonwealth, FAO, GATT (de facto), IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IEA, IFC, ILO, IMF, IPU, ITU, OAU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $2.0 billion (1973 est.), $430 per capita; real annual growth rate 1.4% between 1970 and 1973

**Agriculture:** main crops — corn, tobacco, cotton; net importer of most major agricultural products

**Fishing:** catch 34,800 metric tons (1972); imports $5.3 million (1970)

**Major industries:** copper mining and processing

**Electric power:** 891,800 kw. capacity (1974); 5.9 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 1,227 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** $1,406 million (f.o.b., 1974); copper, zinc, cobalt, lead, tobacco

**Imports:** $904 million (c.i.f., 1974); consumer goods, machinery, transport equipment, foodstuffs, fuels

**Major trade partners:** U.K., South Africa, Japan, Western Europe

**Aid:** economic—China $280 million (1967-74); (1964-67) U.K. $63 million; IBRD $242 million (1965-73); U.S. $77 million (FY53-73); U.S.S.R. $9 million; Eastern Europe $50 million; military — $9 million (1964-69), mainly U.K. and Canada

**Budget:** 1975—revenue $1,005 million, expenditure $1,179 million

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Zambia kwacha = US$1.555 (official), 0.643 Zambia kwacha = US$1

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 1,219 mi., government owned, all narrow gage (3'6"); 8 mi. double track

**Highways:** 21,375 mi.; 2,145 mi. paved, 4,690 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 14,540 mi. improved and unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 1,409 mi. including Zambezi River, Luapula River, Lake Kariba, Lake Bangweulu, Lake Tanganyika; principal port on Lake Tanganyika is Mpulungu

**Pipelines:** 450 mi. refined

**Civil air:** 9 major transport aircraft

**Airfields:** 169 total, 169 usable; 11 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 22 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

**Telecommunications:** all services being modernized and increased; presently adequate but must be expanded to permit growth; high-capacity wire and radio relay connect centers of Kitwe in northern mining region and Lusaka along axial north-south route; 59,300 telephones; 100,000 radio and 21,000 TV receivers; 4 AM, 1 FM, and 2 TV stations; 1 satellite ground station

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 1,140,000; 545,000 fit for military service

**Military budget:** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1972, $70,000,000; 11.6% of total budget

# UNITED STATES

This "Factsheet" on the U.S. is provided solely as a service to those wishing to make rough comparisons of foreign country data with a U.S. "yardstick." Information is from U.S. open sources and publications and in no sense represents estimates by the U.S. intelligence community.

## LAND

3,615,211 sq. mi. (contiguous U.S. plus Alaska and Hawaii); 19% cultivated, 27% grazing and pasture, 32% forested, 22% waste, urban, and other

## WATER

**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

## PEOPLE

**Population:** 214,524,000, average annual growth rate 0.8% (current)

**Ethnic divisions:** 87.2% white, 11.3% negro, 1.4% other



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**Religion:** total membership in religious bodies, 131,434,000; Protestant 71,649,000, Roman Catholic 48,460,000, Jewish 6,115,000, other religions 3,841,361

**Language:** English, predominantly

**Literacy:** almost complete

**Labor force:** 92 million (1974)

**Organized labor:** 23.4% of total (1972)

## GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** United States of America

**Legal system:** based on English common law; dual system of courts, state and federal; constitution adopted 1789; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

**Voting strength (1972 presidential election):** Republican Party (Nixon), 47,170,000; Democratic Party (McGovern), 29,170,000; minor parties, 1,378,000

**Communists:** Party membership, 10,000-11,000 (est.); General Secretary, Gus Hall

**Member of:** ADB, ANZUS, CENTO, Colombo Plan, DAC, FAO, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IPU, ITU, NATO, OAS, OECD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

## ECONOMY

**GNP:** $1,397 billion (1974); 63% private consumption, 15% private investment, 22% government; $6,600 per capita; 1974 growth rate −2% (constant 1958 dollars)

**Fishing:** catch 2.7 million metric tons (1973), valued at $704 million; imports $914 million (1971); exports $136 million (1971)

**Crude steel:** 132 million metric tons produced (1974), 620 kg. per capita

**Electric power:** 476,000,000 kw. capacity (1974); 1,865 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 8,400 kw.-hr. per capita est.

**Exports:** $97.9 billion (f.o.b., 1974); machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, cereals, mineral fuels

**Imports:** $100.2 billion (c.i.f., 1974); transport equipment, machinery, mineral fuels, steel, nonferrous metals, metal ores

**Major trade partners:** Canada 21%, Japan 12%, West Germany 6%, U.K. 4% (1973)

**Official development assistance (aid):** obligations and loan authorizations (FY74), economic $3.9 billion, military $5.1 billion

**Fiscal year:** 1 July - 30 June

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railroads:** 202,775 mi. (1972)

**Highways:** 3,787,000 mi.

**Inland waterways:** 25,260 mi. of navigable inland channels, exclusive of the Great Lakes; freight carried 951 million short tons (1970)

**Pipelines:** petroleum, 174,000 mi. (1972)

**Ports:** 25 major

**Merchant marine:** 600 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 9,982,730 GRT, 14,722,666 DWT; includes 3 passenger, 5 short-sea passenger, 163 cargo, 119 container, 14 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 234 tanker, 1 liquefied gas, 17 bulk, 2 combination ore/oil, 23 LASH Seebee and barge carriers, 19 specialized carriers; in addition there are 178 ships in reserve fleet

**Civil air:** 5,214 major transport aircraft (1973)

**Airfields:** 12,405 (1972)

**Telecommunications:** 4,398 AM, 3,151 FM, 940 TV broadcast stations (1974); 147,000,000 telephones (1975), 65 telephones per 100 population (1975); 360 million radio and 110 million TV receivers

## DEFENSE FORCES

**Personnel:** army 1,148,000, navy and marines 1,065,000, air force 942,000 (1973)

**Military budget:** $80.6 billion (1974 est.)



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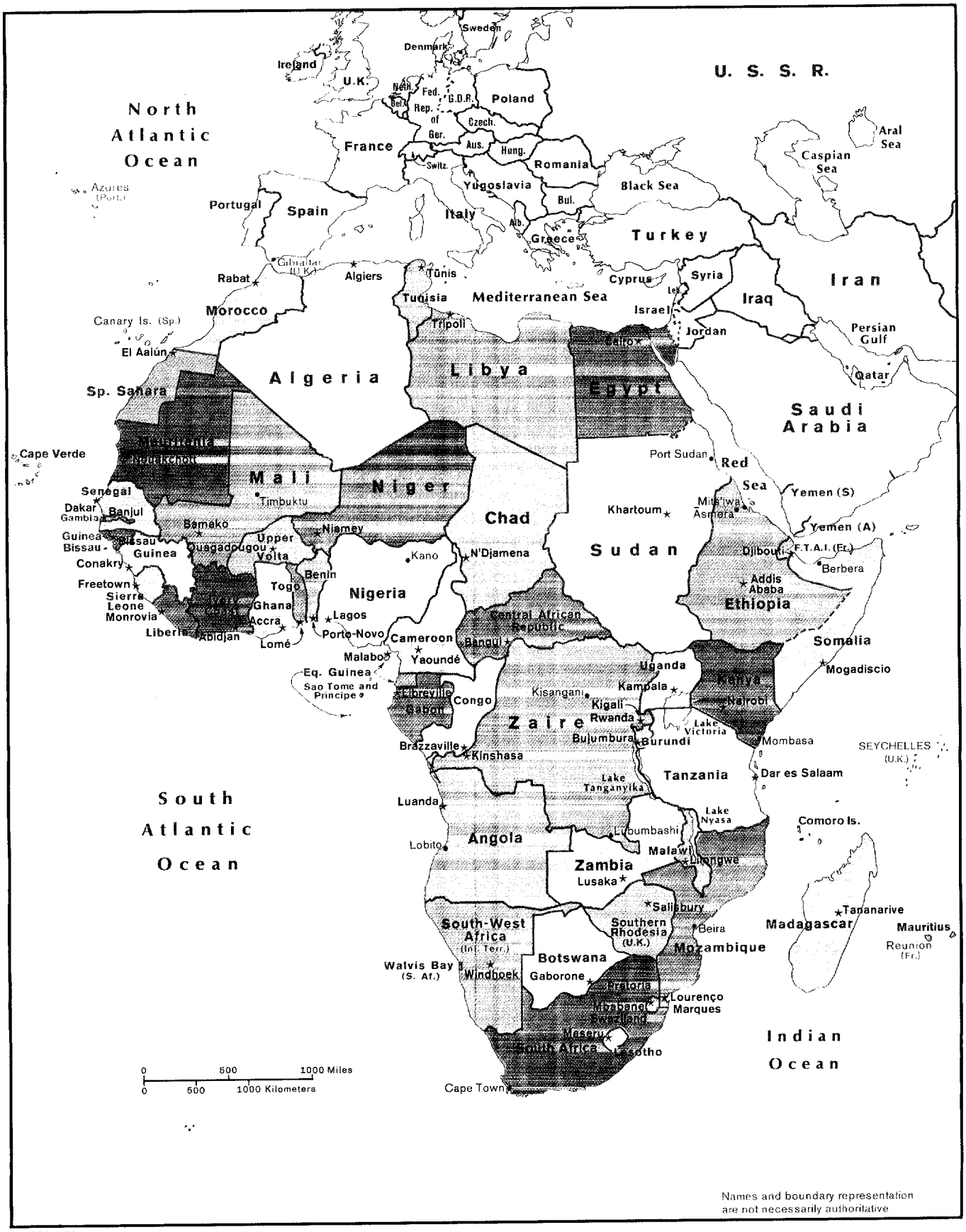


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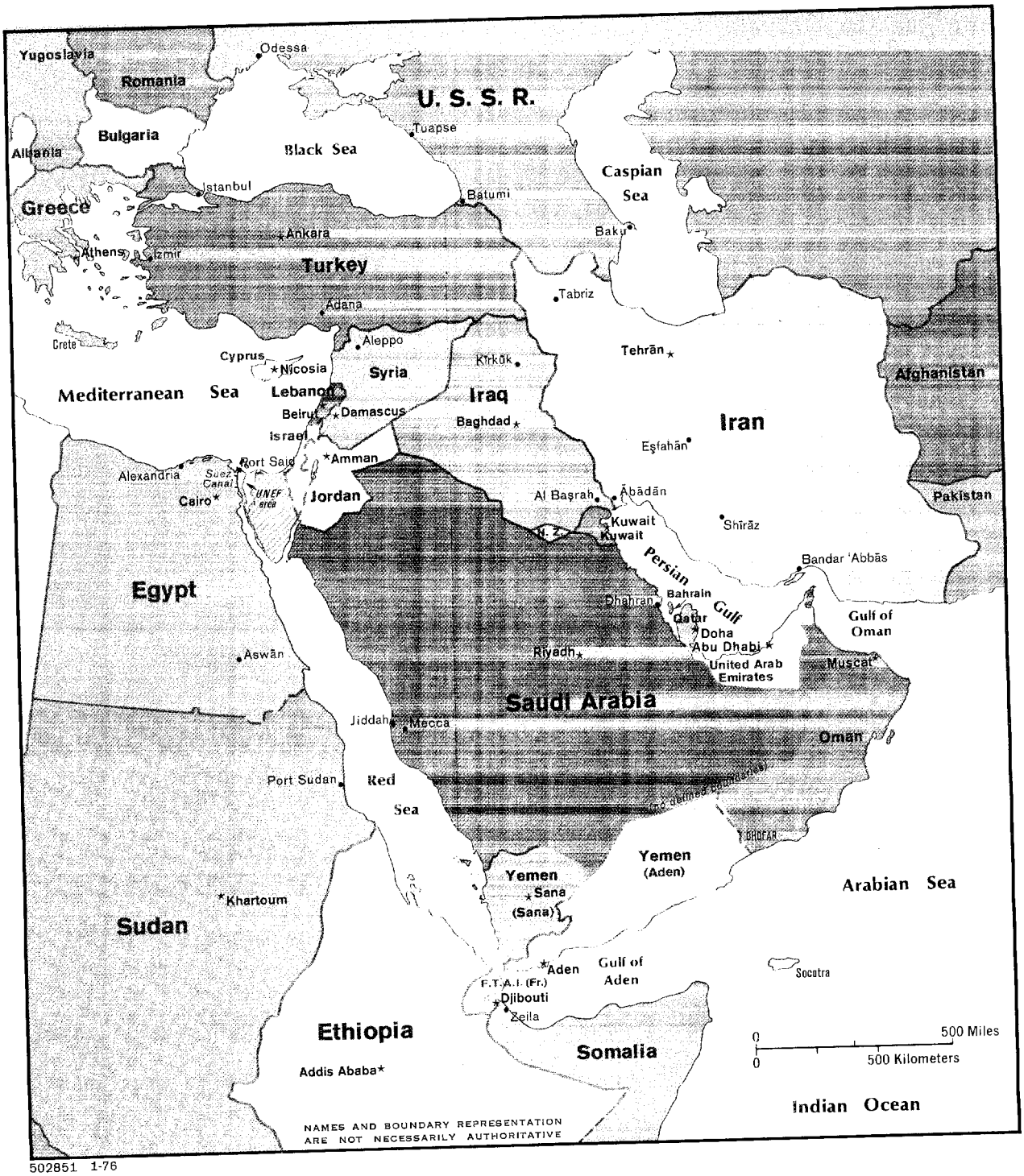
# V The Middle East

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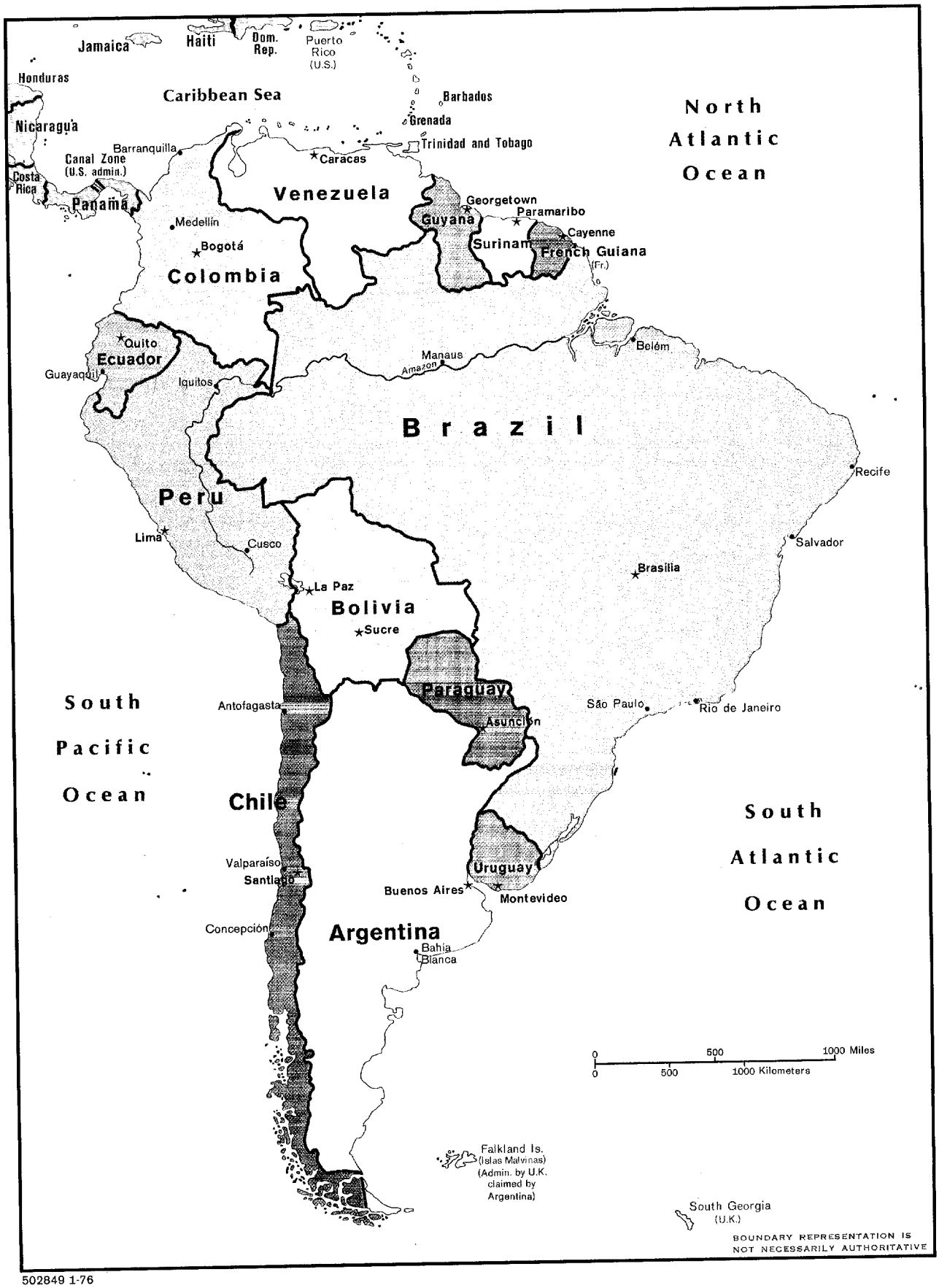
# South America

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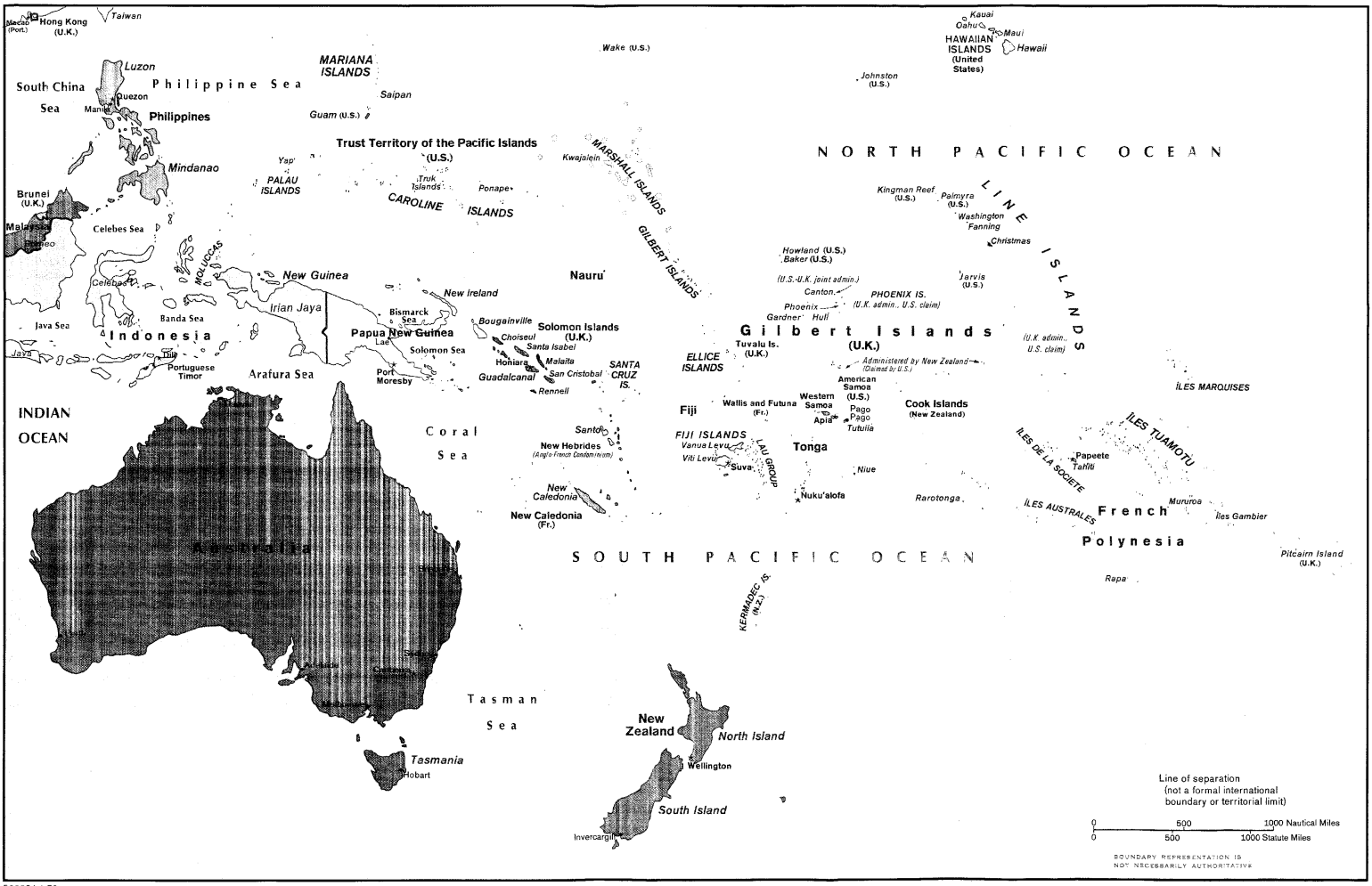


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